THE

DUBLIN

University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1909-1910.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1908-09.

Vol. I.

CATALOGUE

OF THE

MANUSCRIPTS

IN THE

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DUBLIN

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THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1909–1910.

———

VOL. I.

THE PRESENT MODE OF PUBLISHING THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

In Hilary Term, 1900, the Board arranged that in future the Calendar should consist of the following parts, and be published at the following dates:—

Vol. I., to be published during the Long Vacation, and to contain full information as to the Ordinary and Honor Courses in Arts and in the Professional Schools, and to contain also the Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

Vol. II., to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and to contain:—the results of Ordinary and Honor Examinations held in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, and the Degrees conferred, during the past year; the additions to date of the lists in Vol. III.; and the lists of—the Students on the College Books, the Senate, the University Electors, and the College Officers.

Vol. III., to be a Special Volume published from time to time as the Editor of the Calendar may think fit, and to contain the lists of Past Prizemen and Exhibitioners in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, of Graduates in Honors, of Honorary Degrees, of Degrees in the Professional Schools, of Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Representatives in Parliament, and of the Benefactors of Trinity College, all to be made as complete as possible. [*This Volume was first published as Vol. II. in* 1901, *and was republished as Vol. III. in* 1906.]

The Supplement to the Calendar, to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January, in each year, and to contain the Papers set at the Honor Examinations in Arts, and at the Examinations in the Professional Schools.

THE

DUBLIN

University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1909—1910,

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1908-1909

—

VOL. I.

CONTENTS.

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REFERENCE TO THE PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN THE COURSES OF STUDY PASSED BY THE BOARD AND COUNCIL IN THE YEAR 1908-9.

DAYS OF EXAMINATION.

Michaelmas Term, 1909.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Thursday, December 16.
Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Friday, October 22.
Senior Freshmen, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 19, 20, and 21.
Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Tuesday, October 19.
Junior Freshmen, Wednesday, October 13.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, October 11 and 12.
Additional Examination for High Places, Wednesday, October 13.
Supplemental Entrance, Tuesday, November 2.
Sizarship Examination, Friday and Saturday, October 8 and 9.

KIDD SCHOLARSHIP AND JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, October 14, 15, 16, and 18.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

MATHEMATICS,	Monday, October 11.
CLASSICS,	Monday, October 11.
MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Monday, October 25.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 25.
NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 15.
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 20.
MODERN LITERATURE,	Friday, October 29.
LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 29.
CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Friday, October 15.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,

MATHEMATICS,	Monday, October 18.
CLASSICS.	Friday, October 15.
MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, October 29.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, November 1.
NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 20.
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 11.
MODERN LITERATURE,	Tuesday, October 26.
LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 13.
CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Wednesday, October 20.

Senior Freshmen,

MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, October 14.
CLASSICS,	Saturday, October 23.
LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY.	Friday, October 29.
MODERN HISTORY,	Monday, October 11.
ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION,	Tuesday, October 26.
FRENCH,	Thursday, October 28.
GERMAN,	Wednesday, October 13.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, November 1.
NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 16.
OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH.	Wednesday, October 27.

Junior Freshmen,

MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, October 30.
CLASSICS,	Wednesday, October 27.
MODERN HISTORY,	Monday, October 11.
ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION,	Saturday, October 16.
FRENCH,	Friday, October 29.
GERMAN,	Tuesday, October 26.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 21.
NATURAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 19.
OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Monday, October 25.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Tuesday, October 26.
Greek Verse, Wednesday, October 27.
Latin Prose, Friday, October 29.
Latin Verse, Saturday, October 30.
English Literature and Composition, Tuesday, November 2.
English History and Modern Geography, Saturday, October 23.
French, Monday, November 1.
German, Monday, October 25.
Hebrew, Thursday, October 28.
Experimental Science, Thursday and Friday, October 21 and 22.
Natural Science, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 19 and 20.
Modern Irish, Wednesday, October 20.

Hilary Term, 1910.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters, and Candidate Bachelors Supplementing Hilary, Trinity, or Degree, Monday, January 10.

Junior Sophisters, Wednesday, January 12.

Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Saturday, January 15.

Senior Freshmen, and Jun. Soph. Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Sen. Fresh. Examinations, Wednesday, January 19.

Junior Freshmen, Monday, January 24.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Friday and Saturday, January 21 and 22.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, January 22.
	CLASSICS,	Tuesday, January 18.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 27.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 29.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, January 20.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 15.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, January 22.
	CLASSICS,	Tuesday, January 18.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Thursday, January 27.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 29.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, January 20.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Tuesday, February 1.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Tuesday, January 25.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 15.
Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 27.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, January 29.
	LOGIC,	Saturday, January 22.
	HISTORY,	Tuesday, February 1.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, January 17.
	FRENCH,	Friday, January 14.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, January 12.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 27.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, January 29.
	HISTORY,	Tuesday, February 1.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, January 17.
	FRENCH,	Friday, January 14.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, January 12.

(The dates of Special Prize Examinations are given after the list of Examinations in Michaelmas Term.)

Trinity Term, 1910.

These Examinations begin as stated below.

Fellowship, Monday, May 2.
Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages, Friday, May 6.
Scholarships in Mathematics and Experimental Science, Monday,
May 2.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Friday, April 15, and Monday, June 27.
Senior Sophisters, Friday, April 15.
Junior Sophisters, Wednesday, April 20.
*Senior Freshmen, and Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman
Examination*, Saturday, April 23.
Junior Freshmen, Thursday, April 28.
Junior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary Examination, Friday,
June 24.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

*All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the
last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the
following day.*

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Supplemental Entrance, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 26 and 27.
Midsummer Entrance, Wednesday and Thursday, June 22 and 23.
Additional Examination for High Places, Friday, June 24.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, April 22.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, April 25.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, April 29.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, May 2.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 27.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 27.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, April 22.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, April 25.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, April 29.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, May 2.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 27.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, April 15.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Monday, April 18.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, April 27.

Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, April 27.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, April 29.
	LOGICS,	Monday, May 2.
	HISTORY,	Friday, April 15.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, April 18.
	FRENCH,	Friday, April 22.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, April 20.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, May 2.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, April 23.
	HISTORY,	Friday, April 15.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, April 18.
	FRENCH,	Friday, April 22.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, April 20.

Michaelmas Term, 1910.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Friday, December 16.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Friday, October 21.

Senior Freshmen, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, October 18, 19, and 20.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Tuesday, October 18.

Junior Freshmen, Wednesday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, October 10 and 11.

Additional Examination for High Places, Wednesday, October 12

Supplemental Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, October 31 November 1.

Sizarship Examination, Friday and Saturday, October 7 and 8.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, October 13, 14, 15, and 17.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

All Supplementalists and Students from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examination of their Class. All others on the following day.

*

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last four days, and commence as stated below.

MATHEMATICS,	Monday, October 10.
CLASSICS,	Monday, October 10.
MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Monday, October 24.
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 24.
NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 14.
HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 19.
MODERN LITERATURE,	Friday, October 28.
LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 28.
CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Friday, October 14.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, October 17.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, October 14.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, October 28.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 31.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 19.
	HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 10.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Tuesday, October 25.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Wednesday, October 12.
	CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Wednesday, October 19.
Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, October 13.
	CLASSICS,	Saturday, October 22.
	LOGIC AND PSYCHOLOGY,	Friday, October 28.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Monday, October 10.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION,	Tuesday, October 25.
	FRENCH,	Thursday, October 27.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, October 12.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 31.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Saturday, October 15.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Wednesday, October 26.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Saturday, October 29.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, October 26.
	MODERN HISTORY,	Monday, October 10.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE AND COMPOSITION,	Saturday, October 15.
	FRENCH,	Friday, October 28.
	GERMAN,	Tuesday, October 25.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 20.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 18.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Monday, October 24.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Tuesday, October 25.
Greek Verse, Wednesday, October 26.
Latin Prose, Friday, October 28.
Latin Verse, Saturday, October 29.
English Literature and Composition, Tuesday, November 1.
English History and Modern Geography, Saturday, October 22.
French, Monday, October 31.
German, Monday, October 24.
Hebrew, Thursday, October 27.
Experimental Science, Thursday and Friday, Oct. 20 and 21.
Natural Science, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 18 and 19.
Modern Irish, Wednesday, October 19.

Examinations for Special Prizes in Arts.

Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Berkeley Medals, Friday and Saturday, March 4 and 5, 1910.

Biblical Greek, Prizes in, Wednesday, April 27, 1910.

Biggs Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibition to Students from Chesterfield School, Birr, or Galway Grammar School, or Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, Monday, October 25, 1909, and Monday, October 24, 1910.

Blake Scholarships—Essays to be sent in on or before November 1st every fourth year. Next Competition, November 1, 1912.

Brooke Prizes—Awarded at the Moderatorship Examination in Classics and Mathematics.

Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Midsummer Entrance.

Cluff Memorial Prize—Awarded at Junior Sophister Prize Examination in Modern History, Michaelmas Term.

Cobden Prize and Silver Medal—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1910. Essays to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before October 1.

Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Modern History in Michaelmas Term.

English, Old and Middle, Prize in, Tuesday, May 31, 1910.

Ecclesiastical History, Prizes in, Tuesday, April 26, 1910.

Ekenhead Scholarship—Every third year. Next Examination, in 1911.

Elrington Theological Prize—The Essays to be given to the Provost or Regius Professor of Divinity on or before 1st November in each year.

Ferguson Memorial Prize—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1910. Exercises to be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17.

Ferrar Memorial Prize, Saturday, May 7, 1910.

Fitz Gerald Memorial Scholarship—Awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work and in his answering in the Physical part of the examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

Haslett Memorial Scholarship—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibitions to students from St. Andrew's College, Dublin.

Hebrew Premiums:—
Senior, Middle, and Junior Classes, Saturday and Monday, June 18 and 20, 1910.

Irish, Premiums in, Monday, June 20, 1910.

Italian, Prizes in, Monday, May 30, 1910.

Jellett Prizes for General Answering—Awarded at Final Freshman Examination.

Kidd Scholarship—Every fourth year.　Next Examination in 1909.

King Edward Prize—Awarded annually to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination.

Littledale Prize—Awarded at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

Lloyd Exhibition, Tuesday, October 26, 1909, and Tuesday, October 25, 1910.

M'Cullagh Prize, Friday and Saturday, January 28 and 29, 1910.

Madden Prize—Awarded at the Fellowship Examination.

Marshall Porter Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Scholarships in Classics.

Michael Roberts Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Mathematical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Moderatorship Prizes—Awarded at the Degree Examination.

Mullins Classical Exhibition—Every third year.　The Dissertation for the next Exhibition must be sent in before November 1, 1910.

Old French and Provençal, Saturday, June 18, 1910.

Oriental Languages—Arabic, Sanscrit, Hindustani, and Persian. (The dates are fixed at the Professorial Lectures.)

Political Economy, Prizes in, Thursday, June 2, 1910.

Sanskrit, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Spanish, Prizes in, Wednesday, June 1, 1910.

Stewart (Dr. Henry Hutchinson) Scholarship in English Literature —Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in English, French, and German Literature held in the Junior Sophister and Senior and Junior Freshman years.

Townsend Memorial Prize—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics in the Junior Freshman year.

Tyrrell Memorial Prize—Compositions to be sent in before the 1st of February in each alternate year.　Next Competition in 1910.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals, Friday and Saturday, November 26 and 27, 1909, and Friday and Saturday, November 25 and 26, 1910.

Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Greek, Latin, and English Composition—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes are announced (by a notice posted on the gate) on or before June 1.　The compositions, with fictitious signatures, must be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before December 1.

Wall Biblical Scholarship, Thursday and Friday, June 16 and 17, 1910.

Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy—Essays to be sent in on or before September 30, 1912.

William Roberts Prize—Awarded at Senior Freshman Classical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Wray Prize Examination, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Feb. 10, 11, and 12, 1910.

Divinity School.

Examinations for Admission into the Divinity School will be held on October 30, 1909, and January 26, April 30, October 29, 1910.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity commence on Tuesday, December 7, 1909, and Tuesday, March 8, Tuesday, June 7, Tuesday, December 6, 1910, and last for three days.

Final Examination for the Divinity Testimonium, Wednesday, and Thursday, June 15 and 16, 1910.

General Examination of Junior Class, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21 and 22, 1910.

Supplemental Examinations will be held as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1909.	*Senior Class*,	Wednesday, October 27,[a] and Wednesday, December 15.
	Junior Class,	Monday, October 25, and Tuesday, December 14.
HILARY TERM, 1910.	*Senior Class*,	Saturday, March 19.
	Junior Class,	Friday, March 18.
MICHAELMAS TERM, 1910.	*Senior Class*,	Wednesday, October 26,[a] and Wednesday, December 14.
	Junior Class,	Monday, October 24, and Tuesday, December 13.

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Theological Exhibitions, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, March 8, 9, and 10, 1909.

Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Premiums, Wednesday and Thursday, October 27 and 28, 1909, and Wednesday and Thursday, October 26 and 27, 1910.

Downes' Premiums for Written Essays, Wednesday, June 1, 1900.

Bedell Irish Scholarship, Thursday, June 16, 1910.

Carson Biblical Prize and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prize, Tuesday, February 15, 1910.

Kyle Irish Prize, Friday, June 3, 1910.

Hebrew Premiums, Saturday and Monday, June 18 and 20, 1910.

Warren Church Formularies Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, June 15 and 16, 1910.

The Ryan Prize and the Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History awarded annually, and Divinity Composition Premiums awarded in each term.

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[a] Students competing at this Examination are liable for the same fees they now pay for the Examination at the end of Michaelmas Term.—(*Resolution of the Board*, Oct. 13, 1900).

Law School.

Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. will commence on Tuesday, December 7, 1909, and Tuesday, June 7, Tuesday, December 6, 1910.

Term Examinations will be held as follows :—

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1909.
- Criminal Law, Monday, November 29.
- Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
- Civil Law, Tuesday, November 30.
- Jurisprudence, Thursday, December 2.

HILARY TERM, 1910.
- Constitutional Law, Monday, February 28.
- Civil Law, Tuesday, March 1.
- Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, March 2.
- International Law, Thursday, March 3.

TRINITY TERM, 1910.
- Constitutional and Criminal Law, Wednesday, June 1.
- Civil Law, Tuesday, May 31.
- Feudal and English Law, Saturday, May 28.
- International Law, Friday, May 27.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1910.
- Criminal Law, Monday, November 28.
- Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
- Civil Law, Tuesday, November 29.
- Jurisprudence, Thursday, December 1.

School of Physic.

The following Table gives the dates at which the Examinations begin :—

Preliminary Scientific Medical Examination—Monday, October 11, 1909, and Monday, March 21, Monday, June 20, Monday, October 10, 1910.

Intermediate Medical Examination—

    Part I.—Monday, Oct. 11, 1909, and Monday, March 14, Monday, June 13, Monday, October 10, 1910.

    Part II.—Monday, October 18, 1909, and Monday, March 21, Monday, June 20, Monday, October 17, 1910.

Final Medical Examination—

    Part I.—Monday, October 18, 1909, and Monday, March 21, Monday, June 27, Monday, October 24, 1910.

Part II.—Medicine, Monday, November 8, 1909, and Monday, February 28, Monday, June 6, Monday, November 7, 1910.

Surgery, Monday, November 15, 1909, and Monday, March 7, Monday, June 13, Monday, November 14, 1910.

Midwifery, Monday, November 22, 1909, and Monday, March 14, Monday, June 20, Monday, November 21, 1910.

Theses for M.D. Degree—Saturday, Dec. 18, 1909, and Monday, February 7, Monday, April, 18, Wednesday, June 29, Monday, December 19, 1910.

Previous Dental Examination—Monday, October 11, 1909, and Monday, March 21, Monday, June 20, Monday, October 10, 1910.

Examination for License in Dent. Sc.—Monday, November 8, 1909; and Monday, February 28, Monday, June 6, Monday, November 7, 1910.

Examination for M. Dent. Sc. Degree—Monday, November 15, 1909; and Monday, March 7, Monday, June 13, Monday, November 14, 1910.

Examination for Diploma in Public Health—

Part I.—Monday, December 6, 1909; and Monday, March 7, Monday, June 6, Monday, December 5, 1910.

Part II.—Thursday, December 9, 1909; and Thursday, March 10, Thursday, June 9, Thursday, December 8, 1910.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES.

Begley Medical Studentship—See Medical School.

Medical Scholarship—

Chemistry, Physics, Botany & Zoology, Monday, June 20.
Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, Thursday, June 9.

The John Mallet Purser Medal—

Awarded for Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

Fitzpatrick Scholarship—

Awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Medical Examinations.

Surgical Travelling Prize, and Bennett Medal and Prize—Monday, June 20.

Engineering School.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1909.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Monday, Oct. 11.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Friday, Oct. 15.
Supplemental Entrance,	Friday, October 15.

TRINITY TERM, 1910.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Friday, April 15; and Friday, June 17 (in part).
Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Friday, April 15, and Monday, June 20.
Entrance Examination,	Monday, June 27.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1910.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Monday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Monday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance Examination,	Friday, October 14.

DEGREES IN MUSIC.

Thursday, December 16, 1909.
Monday, June 27, 1910.
Friday, December 16, 1910.

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMAS IN EDUCATION.

Friday and Saturday, October 1 and 2, 1909.
Friday and Saturday, January 28 and 29, 1910.
Friday and Saturday, September 30 and October 1, 1910.

EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1910.

HOURS OF EXAMINATION.

Entrance and Entrance Prize Examinations commence at 10 A.M.

The Examination for Junior Exhibitions, for Sizarships, Ordinary Term Examinations (see "Course in Arts," § 15), Catechetical Examinations, Term Honor Examinations, and Special Prize Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Fellowship Examinations. The hours are 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

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DAYS OF PUBLIC COMMENCEMENTS FOR THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

Michaelmas Term, 1909.

Monday, December 20, at 1 o'clock.

Hilary Term, 1910.

Tuesday, February 8, at 1 o'clock.

Trinity Term, 1910.

Tuesday, April 19, at 1 o'clock.
Thursday, June 30, ,,   ,,

Michaelmas Term, 1910.

Tuesday, December 20, at 1 o'clock

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The hours of Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College are as follow :—

Morning Service : 9.45 o'clock on Sundays; and 8.30 o'clock on week-days.

Evening Service : 5 o'clock on Sundays; and 9 o'clock on week-days.

Holy Communion : after Morning Service on days fixed by the Provost.

The Chapel is closed during vacations.

Surplices are worn on Sundays at Morning and Evening Prayer Gowns are worn at other times.

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MOVEABLE FEASTS, 1911.

Septuagesima, February 12—Ash Wednesday, March 1.
Easter Day, April 16—Rogation Sunday, May 21.
Ascension Day, May 25—Whit Sunday, June 4.
Advent Sunday, December 3.
Sundays after Epiphany, 5 ; Sundays after Trinity, 24.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ALMANAC

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1909, TO DECEMBER 31, 1910.

EXPLANATION OF ALMANAC.

THE Almanac gives the days on which the various Examinations *commence*.

There are no *Tutorial* Lectures in Arts on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac. There may, however, be *Professorial* Lectures in the Professional Schools.

1909, OCTOBER.

| 1 | F | Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms [open. Ex. for Diplomas in Education. |
| 2 | Sa | |

3	☉	*17th Sunday after Trinity.*
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	Sizarship.
9	Sa	

10	☉	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
11	M	Michaelmas Term begins.
		Autumn Entrance.
		Moderatorships, Mathematics, and Classics.
		Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Criminal Law Lectures begin.
		Preliminary Scientific Medical.
		Intermediate Medical, Part I. Previous Dental.
		B.A.I. Degree Ex.
		Entrance Ex. to School of Agriculture.
12	Tu	Civil Law Lectures begin.
		Medical Lectures begin.
13	W	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.**
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
		Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		German, Senior Freshmen.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
		Jurisprudence Lectures begin.
14	Th	**Kidd Scholarship and Junior and School Exhibitions.**
		Prizes:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
15	F	**Moderatorship, Natural Science, and Celtic Languages.**
		Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Classics, Junior Sophisters.
		Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
		Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
16	Sa	Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen.
		English Literature, Junior Freshmen.

17	☉	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
18	M	*St. Luke.*
		Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters.
		Intermediate Medical, Part II.
		Final Medical, Part I.
19	Tu	**Final Freshman Ex.**
		Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.

20	W	**Moderatorships, History and Political Science.**
		Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters.
		Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters.
		Entrance Prizes:—Modern Irish.
		Engineering Lectures begin.
21	Th	Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science.
22	F	**Term Ex., Junior Sophisters.**
		Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.
		Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
23	Sa	Prizes:—Classics, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—English History and Modern Geography.

24	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
25	M	**Moderatorships, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Science.**
		Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters.
		Prizes: Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—German.
		Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
26	Tu	Prizes:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters.
		English Literature, Senior Freshmen.
		German, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose.
		Lloyd Exhibition.
27	W	Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen.
		Classics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
		Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
		Meeting of Senate for nomination of Members of Council.
28	Th	*St. Simon and St. Jude.*
		Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew.
29	F	**Moderatorships, Modern Literature, and Legal and Political Science.**
		Prizes:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters.
		Logic and Psychology, Senior Freshmen.
		French, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
30	Sa	Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse.
		Divinity School Entrance.

| 31 | S | *21st Sunday after Trinity.* |

1909, NOVEMBER.

1	M	*All Saints' Day.*
		Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior
		Entrance Prizes:—French. [Freshmen.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
2	Tu	**Entrance.**
		Entrance Prizes:—English Literature.
3	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
4	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
5	F	
6	Sa	

7	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
8	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
		License in Dent. Sc.
9	Tu	
10	W	Meeting of the Council.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	

14	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
15	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery.
		M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	**Election of Annual Officers.**
20	Sa	

21	S	*Sunday next before Advent.*
22	M	Annual Officers admitted.
		Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
23	Tu	
24	W	
25	Th	
26	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
27	Sa	

28	S	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
29	M	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
30	Tu	*St. Andrew.* Term Ex. Civil Law.

1909, DECEMBER.

1	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
2	Th	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
3	F	
4	Sa	

5	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
6	M	Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
7	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex.
		LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
8	W	Meeting of the Council.
9	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
10	F	
11	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.

12	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.*
13	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
14	Tu	Hebrew Lectures end.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
15	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
		Engineering Lectures end.
16	Th	**B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degrees.
17	F	
18	Sa	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.

19	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
20	M	**Winter Commencements.**
		Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Tu	*St. Thomas.*
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	Sa	*Christmas Day.*

26	S	*1st Sunday after Christmas Day. St. Stephen.*
27	M	*St. John.*
28	Tu	*Innocents' Day.*
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

1910, JANUARY.

1	Sa	*Circumcision.*

2	S	*2nd Sunday after Christmas.*
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	*Epiphany.*
7	F	
8	Sa	

9	S	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*
10	M	**Hilary Term begins.**
		Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.
		Supplemental Exs. Candidate Bachelors.
		Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.
		Constitutional Law Lectures begin.
		Engineering Lectures begin.
11	Tu	Civil Law Lectures begin.
12	W	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.**
		Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters.
		Honors:—German, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
		International Law Lectures begin.
13	Th	
14	F	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
		Honors:—French, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
15	Sa	**Final Freshman Supplemental Ex.**
		Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.

16	S	*2nd Sunday after Epiphany.*
17	M	Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
18	Tu	Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
19	W	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.**
		Supplemental Senior Freshman Hilary and Trinity Exs. for Junior Sophisters.
20	Th	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
21	F	**Entrance.**
		Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen.
22	Sa	Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Logic, Senior Freshmen.

23	S	*Septuagesima.*
24	M	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.**
25	Tu	*Conversion of St. Paul.*
		Honors:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters.
26	W	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.
		Divinity School Entrance.
27	Th	Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Mathematics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.

1910, JANUARY—*continued.*

28	F	M'Cullagh Prize.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
		Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
29	Sa	Honors :—Experimental Science, Sen. and Jun. Sophisters.
		Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.

| 30 | ⛛ | *Sexagesima.* |
| 31 | M | |

1910, FEBRUARY.

1	Tu	Honors :—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
2	W	*Purification of B. V. M.*
		Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
3	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
4	F	
5	Sa	

6	⛛	*Quinquagesima.*
7	M	Theses for M.D. Degree.
8	†Tu	*Shrove-Tuesday.*
		Spring Commencements.
9	†W	*Ash-Wednesday, or the first day of Lent.*
10	Th	Wray Prize.
11	F	
12	Sa	

13	⛛	*1st Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima. Ember Week.*
14	M	
15	Tu	Carson Biblical, and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prizes.
16	W	Meeting of the Council.
17	Th	
18	F	
19	Sa	

20	⛛	*2nd Sunday in Lent.*
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	*St. Matthias.*
25	F	
26	Sa	

27	⛛	*3rd Sunday in Lent.*
28	M	Term Ex. Constitutional Law.
		Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
		License in Dent. Sc.

1910, MARCH.

1	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
2	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
3	Th	Term Ex. International Law.
4	F	Berkeley Medals.
5	Sa	

6	S	*4th Sunday in Lent.*
7	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery.
		M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
8	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Theological Exhibition.
9	W	Meeting of the Council.
10	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
11	F	
12	Sa	

13	S	*5th Sunday in Lent.*
14	M	Exhibitions for students from South Africa.
		Intermediate Medical, Part I.
		Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	†Th	*St. Patrick.*
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
18	F	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
19	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.

20	S	*Sunday next before Easter.*
21	M	*Monday before Easter.*
		Preliminary Scientific Medical.
		Intermediate Medical, Part II.
		Final Medical, Part I.
		Previous Dental.
22	Tu	*Tuesday before Easter.*
23	W	*Wednesday before Easter.*
		Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.
		Hebrew Lectures end.
		Engineering Lectures end.
		Special Preliminary Ex. for Medical School.
24	Th	*Thursday before Easter.*
25	F	*Good Friday.*
		Annunciation B. V. M.
		Hilary Term ends.
26	Sa	*Easter Even.*
		Medical School Winter Session ends.

27	S	*EASTER DAY.*
28	M	*Monday in Easter Week.*
29	Tu	*Tuesday in Easter Week.*
30	W	
31	Th	

1910, APRIL.

1	F	
2	Sa	

1910,		**APRIL**—*continued.*
3	S	*1st Sunday after Easter.*
4	M	
5	Tu	Ex. for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	
10	S	*2nd Sunday after Easter.*
11	M	Medical School Summer Session begins.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	Trinity Term begins. **Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.** **Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.** Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. B.A.I. Degree Ex. Engineering Exs. Middle and Junior Classes.
16	Sa	Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Lectures in International Law begin.
17	S	*3rd Sunday after Easter.*
18	M	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Law of Evidence Lectures begin. Theses for M.D. Degree. Engineering Lectures begin.
19	Tu	**First Trinity Commencements.** Civil Law Lectures begin.
20	W	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.** Honors:—German, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
21	Th	
22	F	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters. French, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
23	Sa	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.** **Supplemental Final Freshman Ex.** Honors:—Classics, Junior Freshmen.
24	S	*4th Sunday after Easter.*
25	M	*St. Mark.* Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
26	Tu	**Entrance.** Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Ecclesiastical History Prizes.

27	W	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		       Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		       Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
		 Prizes in Biblical Greek.

1910, **APRIL**—*continued.*

28	Th	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.**
29	F	Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Classics, Senior Freshmen.
		Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.
30	Sa	Divinity School Entrance.

1910, **MAY.**

1	⛋	*5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.*
		St. Philip and St. James.
2	M	**Fellowship Ex. begins.**
		Exs. for Scholarships in Mathematics and in Experimental Science.
		Honors:—Experimental Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Logics, Senior Freshmen.
		Mathematics, Junior Freshmen.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
3	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
4	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
5	†Th	*Ascension Day.*
6	F	**Exs. for Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages.**
7	Sa	Ferrar Memorial Prize.

8	⛋	*Sunday after Ascension Day.*
9	M	**Fellowship Ex. continued.**
10	Tu	Hebrew Lectures begin.
11	W	Meeting of the Council.
12	Th	
13	F	
14	Sa	

15	⛋	WHIT SUNDAY. *Ember Week.*
16	†M	
17	Tu	**Fellowship Ex. continued.**
18	W	
19	Th	
20	F	
21	Sa	

22	⛋	*TRINITY SUNDAY.*
23	†M	**Election of Fellows and Scholars.**
24	Tu	
25	W	
26	Th	
27	F	Annual Ex. International Law.
28	Sa	Annual Ex. Feudal and English Law.

29	⛋	*1st Sunday after Trinity.*
30	M	Prizes in Italian.
31	Tu	Prize in Old and Middle English.
		Annual Ex. Civil Law.

1910, JUNE.

1	W	Prizes in Spanish.
		Downes' Prizes for Written Essays.
		Annual Ex. Constitutional and Criminal Law.
2	Th	Prizes in Political Economy.
3	F	Kyle Irish Prize.
4	Sa	
5	⛪	*2nd Sunday after Trinity.*
6	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
		License in Dent. Sc.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
7	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex.
		LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
8	W	Meeting of the Council.
9	Th	Medical Scholarship, Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
10	F	*St. Barnabas.*
11	Sa	Meeting of the Senate for nomination to Honorary Degrees.
		Catechetical Lectures end.
12	⛪	*3rd Sunday after Trinity.*
13	M	Intermediate Medical, Part I.
		Final Medical, Part II., Surgery.
		M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
14	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
15	W	Final Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
16	Th	Hebrew Lectures end.
		Wall Biblical Scholarship.
		Bedell Irish Scholarship.
17	F	B.A.I. Degree Ex. (In part.)
18	Sa	Prize in Old French and Provençal.
		Hebrew Premiums.
		Engineering Lectures end.
19	⛪	*4th Sunday after Trinity.*
20	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
		Preliminary Scientific Medical.
		Intermediate Medical, Part II.
		Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
		Medical Scholarship, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, & Zoology.
		Surgical Travelling Prize.
		Previous Dental.
		Engineering Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
		Irish Premiums.
21	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		General Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
22	W	**Midsummer Entrance.**
23	Th	
24	F	*St. John Baptist.*
		Supplemental Hilary Ex., Junior Freshmen.
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
25	Sa	

26	S	*5th Sunday after Trinity.*
27	M	**Special B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Final Medical, Part I.
		Engineering School Entrance.
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degree Exs.
28	Tu	
29	W	*St. Peter.*
		Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
30	Th	**Summer Commencements.**
		Medical School Summer Session ends.
		Trinity Term ends.

1910, JULY.

1	F	
2	Sa	

3	S	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	

10	S	*7th Sunday after Trinity.*
11	M	Library closed.
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	Sa	

17	S	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	
22	F	
23	Sa	

24	S	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*
25	M	*St. James.* Library re-opened.
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	
30	Sa	

31	S	*10th Sunday after Trinity.*

1910, AUGUST.

1	M	
2	Tu	
3	W	
4	Th	
5	F	
6	Sa	
7	S	*11th Sunday after Trinity.*
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	S	*12th Sunday after Trinity.*
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	Sa	
21	S	*13th Sunday after Trinity.*
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	*St. Bartholomew.*
25	Th	
26	F	
27	Sa	
28	S	*14th Sunday after Trinity.*
29	M	
30	Tu	
31	W	

1910, SEPTEMBER.

1	Th	
2	F	
3	Sa	
4	S	*15th Sunday after Trinity.*
5	M	
6	Tu	
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	
10	Sa	
11	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity.* *Ember Week.*
12	M	
13	Tu	
14	W	

1910, SEPTEMBER—*continued*.

15	Th	
16	F	
17	Sa	

18	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity.*
19	M	
20	Tu	
21	W	*St. Matthew.*
22	Th	
23	F	
24	Sa	

25	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
26	M	
27	Tu	
28	W	
29	Th	*St. Michael and all Angels.*
30	F	Ex. for Diplomas in Education.

1910, OCTOBER.

1	Sa	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open.
2	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	Sizarship.
8	Sa	

9	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
10	M	**Michaelmas Term begins.**
		Autumn Entrance.
		Moderatorships, Mathematics and Classics.
		Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Criminal Law Lectures begin.
		Preliminary Scientific Medical.
		Intermediate Medical, Part I.
		Previous Dental.
		B.A.I. Degree.
		Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
		Entrance Ex. to School of Agriculture.
11	Tu	Civil Law Lectures begin.
		Medical Lectures begin.
12	W	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.**
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
		Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		German, Senior Freshmen.
		Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
		Jurisprudence Lectures begin.

13	Th	**Junior and School Exhibitions.**
		Prizes:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
14	F	**Moderatorships, Natural Science and Celtic Languages.**
		Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen.
		Prizes: Classics, Junior Sophisters.
		Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
15	Sa	Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen.
		English Literature, Junior Freshmen.

16	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
17	M	Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters.
		Intermediate Medical, Part II.
		Engineering Lectures begin.
18	Tu	*St. Luke.*
		Final Freshman Ex.
		Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
19	W	**Moderatorships, History and Political Science.**
		Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters.
		Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters.
		Entrance Prizes:—Modern Irish.
		Prizes:—Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen.
20	Th	Entrance Prizes:—Experimental Science.
		Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.
21	F	**Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.**
		Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Classics, Senior Freshmen.
22	Sa	Entrance Prizes: English History and Modern Geography.

23	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
24	M	**Moderatorships, Mental and Moral Philosophy and Experimental Science.**
		Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters.
		Prizes: Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—German.
		Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
		Final Medical, Part I.
25	Tu	Prizes:—Modern Literature, Junior Sophisters.
		English Literature, Senior Freshmen.
		German, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes: Greek Prose.
		Lloyd Exhibition.
26	W	Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen.
		Classics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
		Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
		Meeting of Senate for nomination of Members of Council.
27	Th	Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew.

28	F	*St. Simon and St. Jude.*
		Moderatorships, Modern Literature, and Legal and Political Science.
		Prizes : Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters.
		Logic and Psychology, Senior Freshmen.
		French, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes :—Latin Prose.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
29	Sa	Prizes :—Mathematics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes :—Latin Verse.
		Divinity School Entrance.

30	⛢	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
31	M	**Entrance.**
		Prizes :—Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior
		Entrance Prizes :—French. [Freshmen
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.

1910, NOVEMBER.

1	Tu	*All Saints' Day.*
		Entrance Prizes :—English Literature.
2	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
3	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
4	F	
5	Sa	

6	⛢	*24th Sunday after Trinity.*
7	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
		License in Dent. Sc.
8	Tu	
9	W	Meeting of the Council.
10	Th	
11	F	Mullins Classical Exhibition.
12	Sa	

13	⛢	*25th Sunday after Trinity.* *Ember Week.*
14	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery.
		M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	Sa	

20	⛢	*Sunday next before Advent.* **Election of Annual Officers.**
21	M	Annual Officers admitted.
		Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery.
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	
25	F	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
26	Sa	

27	⸸	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
28	M	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
29	Tu	Term Ex. Civil Law.
30	W	*St. Andrew.*
		Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.

1910, DECEMBER.

1	Th	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
2	F	
3	Sa	

4	⸸	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
5	M	Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
6	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex.
		LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
7	W	Meeting of the Council.
8	Th	Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
9	F	
10	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.

11	⸸	*3rd Sunday in Advent.* *Ember Week.*
12	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
13	Tu	Hebrew Lectures end.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
14	W	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
15	Th	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		Engineering Lectures end.
16	F	**B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Mus. Bac. and Mus. Doc. Degree Exs.
17	Sa	

18	⸸	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
19	M	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
20	Tu	**Winter Commencements.**
		Michaelmas Term ends.
21	W	*St. Thomas.*
22	Th	
23	F	
24	Sa	

25	⸸	*Christmas Day.*
26	M	*St. Stephen.*
27	T	*St. John.*
28	W	*Innocents' Day.*
29	Th	
30	F	
31	Sa	

OFFICERS

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE,

July 1, 1909.

Chancellor.

Viscount Iveagh, K.P., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D.

Visitors.

The Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor).
The Lord Chief Justice.

Provost.

Anthony Traill, LL.D., M.D., M.Ch.

Senior Fellows.

Benjamin Williamson, M.A., Sc.D., *Vice-Provost.*
Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D., *Senior Proctor.*
Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., *Senior Lecturer.*
John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus. Doc., *Senior Dean and Catechist.*
Francis Alexander Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D., *Bursar.*
Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, M.A., Litt.D., *Registrar.*
George Lambert Cathcart, M.A., *Auditor.*

Junior Fellows.

[Those marked thus (*) are Tutor Fellows.]

William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.
Frederick Purser, M.A.
Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D., *Junior Bursar and Registrar of Chambers.*
William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.
Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.

Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.
John Isaac Beare, M.A.
*Robert Russell, M.A.
*Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
*George Wilkins, B.D.
*Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
*Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
*Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.
William Edward Thrift, M.A.
J. Gilbart Smyly, M.A.
*George William Mooney, M.A.
*William Kennedy, M.A., *Junior Dean.*
*Reginald Arthur Percy Rogers, M.A.
*William Alexander Goligher, M.A.
*John Fraser, M.A.
*Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.
*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.
*Robert Malcolm Gwynn, M.A., *Junior Proctor.*
*George Randolph Webb, M.A.
Robert William Tate, M.A.
Harry Thrift, M.A.

Representatives in Parliament.

	Elected.
Right Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, LL.D., ...	1892
Right Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell, LL.D., ...	1903

Honor Examiners for the Year 1910.

In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Professor of Mathematics.
The Professor of Natural Philosophy.
Robert Russell, M.A.
S. B. Kelleher, M.A.
G. R. Webb, M.A.

In Classics.

The Regius Professor of Greek.
The Professor of Latin.
W. Kennedy, M.A.
E. H. Alton, M.A.
R. W. Tate, M.A.

In Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
G. A. Exham, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

In Experimental Science.

The Professor of Chemistry.
The Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
H. Thrift, M.A.

In Natural Science.

The Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
The Professor of Botany.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In History and Political Science.

The Professor of Modern History.
The Professor of Political Economy.
Miss C. E. Maxwell, B.A.

In Modern Literature.

The Professor of English Literature.
The Professor of the Romance Languages.
The Professor of German.
E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Honor Lecturers for the Year 1909–1910.

Mathematics.

Robert Russell, M.A.
S. B. Kelleher, M.A.
G. R. Webb, M.A.

Classics.

W. Kennedy, M.A.
E. H. Alton, M.A.
R. W. Tate, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
G. A. Exham, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

In Legal and Political Science.

The Professor of Political Economy.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Reid Professor.

The Board nominates Special Courts of Examiners for Moderatorships, Fellowships, and Scholarships, which will be constituted as follows for the year 1910, a Member of the Board presiding in each Court of Examiners for Moderatorships :—

Moderatorships, 1910.

Mathematics.—B. Williamson, Sc.D. (*President*); the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy ; M. W. J. Fry, M.A. ; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A.

Classics.—R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D. (*President*) ; the Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History ; E. H. Alton, M.A. ; R. W. Tate, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.—T. K. Abbott, Litt.D. (*President*) ; the Professor of Moral Philosophy ; G. A. Exham, M.A. ; W. Kennedy, M.A. ; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The Provost (*President*) ; the Professors of Chemistry and of Experimental Philosophy ; H. Thrift, M.A.

Natural Science.—F. A. Tarleton, LL.D. (*President*) ; the Professors of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, of Geology and Mineralogy, of Botany, and the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine, A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.

History and Political Science.—T. T. Gray, M.A. (*President*) ; the Professor of Political Economy ; the Professors of Ancient and of Modern History ; Miss C. E. Maxwell, B.A.

Modern Literature.—J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. (*President*) ; the Professors of English Literature, of the Romance Languages, and of German ; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. ; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

Legal and Political Science.—G. L. Cathcart, M.A. (*President*) ; the Professor of Political Economy ; the Professor of Feudal and English Law ; the Reid Professor; the Professor of Ancient History.

Fellowship, 1910.

Mathematics (*Pure and Applied*).—The Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy ; R. Russell, M.A. ; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History ; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D.

Ethics and Metaphysics.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy ; G. A. Exham, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Provost ; the Professor of Experimental Philosophy ; the Professor of Astronomy.

Hebrew.—The Professor of Hebrew.

Scholarship, 1910.

Classics.—The Professors of Greek, of Latin, and of Ancient History ; T. T. Gray, M.A. ; R. Y. Tyrrell, Litt.D. ; G. Wilkins, B.D. ; G. W. Mooney, M.A. ; E. H. Alton, M.A.

Mathematics.—The Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy ; R. Russell, M.A. ; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.

Experimental Physics.—The Professors of Chemistry and of Experimental Philosophy ; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Modern Languages.—The Professors of the Romance Languages and of German ; J. P. Mahaffy, D.D. ; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS

Arranged under subjects and schools.

[Figures added in brackets after the title or name of any officer denote the period in years for which the election is made.   Officers marked (*) are elected annually.]

The following Professorships or Lectureships become vacant at the dates respectively affixed to them:—

Professorship of Irish,	1909, July 13.
Professorship of Music,	1909, Nov. 10.
Professorship of Applied Chemistry,	1909, Nov. 19.
Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.	1910, Feb. 16.
Professorship of Education,	1910, May 17.
University Professorship of Anatomy and Chirurgery.	1910, June 20.
University Professorship of Chemistry,	1910, Oct. 20.
Regius Professorship of Surgery,	1910, Nov. 16.

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND NATURAL SCIENCE.

First
Election.

Last
Election.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.

[Founded 1762.]

1879.
April 19. }   William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D.

Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.

[Founded 1675.]

1904.
Oct. 22. }   Robert Russell, M.A.

University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

[Founded 1847.]

1902.
Feb. 8. }   Frederick Purser, M.A.

Assistant :—Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

[Founded 1724.]

1901.
Mar. 23. }   William Edward Thrift, M.A.

Assistants :—Harry Thrift, M.A.
              Joseph Rogerson Cotter, M.A.
              Horace Hewitt Poole, B.A.
              Harry Francis Biggs, B.A.

Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews.

[Founded 1783.]

1906.
Feb. 17. } Edmund Taylor Whittaker, Sc.D.

Assistant:—Charles Martin.

University Professor of Chemistry. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903.
Oct. 20. } Sydney Young, Sc.D.

Demonstrator : William Cecil Ramsden.
Junior Demonstrators : { Wm. Ringrose Gelston Atkins, B.A.
{ Thomas Arthur Wallace, B.A.

Professor of Applied Chemistry. (5)

[Founded in 1841 as a Professorship of Chemistry and Geology applied to the Arts of Construction ; discontinued in 1881 ; re-established in 1904 as a Professorship of Applied Chemistry.]

1904.
Nov. 19. } Emil Alphonse Werner.

University Professor of Botany. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1904.
April 16. } Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.

Assistant :—Louis Bouvier Smyth, B.A.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy. (7)

[Founded 1844.]

1897.
Oct. 16. } John Joly, M.A., Sc.D.   { 1904.
{ Oct. 16.

Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. (5)

[A Lectureship in Zoology was established in 1857, was made a Professorship in 1872, and was permanently united in 1895 to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy, which had been founded in 1872.]

1879.
Nov. 29. } Henry William Mackintosh, M.A.   { 1905.
{ Feb. 16.

LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Regius Professor of Greek.

[Founded 1761.]

1902.
Dec. 18. } John Isaac Beare, M.A.

Professor of Latin. (7)

[Founded 1870.]

1904.
June 4. } Josiah Gilbart Smyly, M.A.

Lecturer in Classical Composition.

[Founded 1896.]

1908.
Nov. 7. } Robert William Tate, M.A.

Professor of Hebrew. (7)

[Founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 1724.]

1900.
Oct. 20. } George Wilkins, B.D. { 1907.
Oct. 20.

Lecturers in Hebrew.

1898.
Feb. 5. } Newport John Davis White, D.D. (5) { 1908.
Feb. 5.
Nov. 20.
*William Kennedy, M.A.
*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.

Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. (7)

[Founded 1856.]

1905.
Mar. 2. } Lucas White King, LL.D.

Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. (5)

[Founded 1858.]

1908.
Feb. 1. } Mark Collins, B.A. (Lond.) ; Ph.D. (Leipzig).

Professor of the Romance Languages. (5)

[Founded 1778 as Professorship of Italian and Spanish.]

1907.
Nov. 9. } Maurice Alfred Gerothwohl, Litt.D.

Professor of German. (5)

[Founded in 1778 as Professorship of French and German ; the Chair of
French is now merged in that of Romance Languages.]

1907.
June 21. } Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.

First
Election.

Last
Election.

Professor of Irish. (5)

[Founded 1840.]

1896.
April 18. } James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A. { 1904.
July 13.

Lecturer in Celtic Languages.

[Founded 1907.]

1907.
Nov. 14. } Edward John Gwynn, M.A.

Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon.

[Founded 1907.]

1907.
Nov. 13. } Robert Allan Williams, Litt.D.

Professor of English Literature.

[Founded 1867.]

1867.
July 6. } Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.

[Founded 1724 as a Professorship of Oratory and Modern History; the
Modern History was made a separate Chair in 1762.]

1867.
June 27. } Edward Dowden, LL.D., Litt.D.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Moral Philosophy. (5)

[Founded 1837.]

1901.
Nov. 30. } Henry Stewart Macran, M.A. { 1906.
Nov. 30.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Professor of Political Economy. (5)

[Founded 1832.]

1882.
Mar. 25. } Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D. { 1907.
Dec. 3.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1762.]

1904.
Nov. 19. } John Henry Wardell, M.A.

Assistant:—Miss Constantia Elizabeth Maxwell, B.A.

Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology. (5)

[Founded 1869 as a Professorship of Ancient History. Title altered in 1909.]

1904.
June 4. } William Alexander Goligher, M.A.　　　　　{ 1909.
June 4.

DIVINITY.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

[Founded 1607 (? 1600) as Professorship of Divinity ; made a Regius Professorship, 1761.]

1888.
Mar. 31. } John Gwynn, D.D.

Permanent Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity.

1908.
Oct. 17. } Newport John Davis White, D.D.

Assistants :

*Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D.　　　　　Nov. 20.
*James George Carleton, D.D.　　　　　Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.　　　　　Nov. 20.

Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

[Founded as a Lectureship in 1718, changed to a Professorship by a Decree dated
December 5, 1906.]

1888.
June 30. } John Henry Bernard, D.D.

Assistants:

*William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.　　　　Nov. 20.
*George Wilkins, B.D.　　　　　　　　　　Nov. 20.
*Charles Irvine Graham, B.D.　　　　　　　Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.　　　　　　　Nov. 20.
*Robert Malcolm Gwynn, M.A.　　　　　　Nov. 20.

Professor of Biblical Greek. (5)

[Founded 1838.]

1906.
Oct. 26. } Newport John Davis White, D.D.

Temporary Deputy :

1908.
Dec. 17. } George Wilkins, B.D.

First Election.		Last Election.

Professor of Ecclesiastical History. (5)

[Founded 1850.]

1898.
May 7.   Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.   1908.
May 7.

Professor of Pastoral Theology. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

1907.
April 17.   Charles Benjamin Dowse, M.A.

Lecturer in the English Bible. (5)

[Founded 1898.]

1898.
Feb. 5.   Newport John Davis White, D.D.   1908.
Feb. 5.

Wallace Divinity Lecturer.

[Founded 1901.]

1902.
Mar. 8.   John Andrew Jennings, M.A.

Donnellan Lecturer.

[Founded 1794.]

1907.
Nov. 30.   (*For* 1908-9.)   Henry Monck Mason Hackett, B.D.

1908.
Nov. 28.   (*For* 1909-10.)   James Edward Archer, B.D.

Catechists—Presbyterian Church.

1886.   John Love Morrow, M.A. (R.U.I.).

1903.   Samuel Prenter, M.A. (R.U.I.), D.D.

LAW.

Regius Professor of Laws. (7)

[Founded 1668.]

1908.
Feb. 29.   Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law. (5)

[Founded 1761.]

1891.
Jan. 17. } George Vaughan Hart, LL.D. { **1906.**
Jan. 17.

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

[The duties of this Chair were, prior to 1908, attached to the Regius Professorship.
In 1908 it was re-organised as a separate Chair.]

1908.
Feb. 29. } James Sinclair Baxter, LL.B. (Lond.).

Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

1909.
June 26. } Ernest Lawrence Julian, B.A.

MEDICINE.

Regius Professor of Physic.

[Founded 1637.]

1898.
Dec. 17. } James Little, M.D.

Regius Professor of Surgery. (5)

[Founded 1852.]

1895.
Nov. 16. } Sir Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch. { **1905.**
Nov. 16.

Professor of Surgery. (7)

[Founded 1849.]

1906.
Dec. 1. } Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903.
June 20. } Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

First
Election.

Last
Election

Chief Demonstrator.

Henry Mulrea Johnston, B.A., M.B. (R.U.I.). Nov. 20.

University Anatomist.

[Founded 1716.]

1895.
April 19.

Sir Charles Bent Ball, M.D., M.Ch.   Nov. 20

Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

[Founded 1888.]

1888.
April 7.

Henry Theodore Bewley, M.D.   Nov. 20.

Lecturer in Pathology.

[Founded 1895.]

1895.
June 22.

Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.

First Assistant :—Joseph Theodore Wigham, M.D.
Second Assistant :—William Geoffrey Harvey, M.B.

King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1717.]

1882.   John Magee Finny, M.D.

King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.[a]

[Founded 1749.]

1881.   Walter George Smith, M.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1786.]

1902.   William Henry Thompson, Sc. D.

Assistant :—William Caldwell, M.A. (R.U.I.).

King's Professor of Midwifery.[a]

[Founded 1827.]

1908.   [Vacant.]

[a] Appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

ENGINEERING.

Professor of Civil Engineering.

[Founded 1842.]

1887.
June 30. } Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Assistants :—Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I.,
Sc.D.
James Thomas Jackson, M.A.

Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

[Founded 1902.]

1902.
Mar. 15. } William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I.

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

[Founded 1903.]

1903.
Mar. 14. } Percy Sewell Sheardown.

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

[Founded 1903.]

1903.
May 23. } Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Reader in Tamil and Telugu.

[Founded 1902.]

1902.
June 21. } Charles Kough, B.A.

Reader in Indian Law.

[Founded 1902.]

1902.
Nov. 29. } William Edwin Ormsby, LL.D.

Reader in Indian History.

[Founded 1902.]

1905. Lucas White King, LL.D.

Lecturers.

Appointed.			
1895	English Literature and Composition,	}	E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
1903	Greek, ..	}	W. A. Goligher, M.A.
1903	Latin, ..		
1902	Mathematics, ..		J. P. Johnston, Sc.D.
1901	Mental and Moral Science,		R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
1908	Political Economy,	}	J. H. Wardell, M.A.
1908	Political Science,		
1908	Roman Law, ..		J. S. Baxter, LL.B.
1901	English Law, ..		John Dockrill, M.A.
1909	Ancient History,		E. H. Alton, M.A.
1901	General Modern History,	}	J. H. Wardell, M.A.
1901	English History,		
1900	French,	}	A. J. W. Cerf, Litt.D.
1900	German,		
1906	Chemistry,	{	Sydney Young, Sc.D., and W. Caldwell, M.A. (R.U.I.)
1902	Physics,		J. T. Jackson, M.A.
1900	Botany,		H. H. Dixon, Sc D.
1900	Geology,		John Joly, Sc.D.

MUSIC.

Professor of Music. (5)

[Founded 1764.]

First Election.		Last Election.
1894. Nov. 10. }	Ebenezer Prout, Mus. Doc.	{ 1904. Nov. 10.

EDUCATION.

Professor of Education. (5)

[Founded 1905.]

1905. May 17. } Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor of Agriculture. (3)

[Founded 1906.]

1906. May 16. } William Arthur Barnes, B.A.   { 1909. May 19

First
Election.

Last
Election.

Public Orator.

[Founded 1879.]

1904.
April 23 } Louis Claude Purser, Litt. D.

Librarian. (5)

1887.
Jan. 29. } Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, B.D., Litt.D. { 1907.
Jan. 29.

Senior Assistant Librarian—Alfred Charles De Burgh, M.A.
Junior Assistant Librarian—Samuel Edward Brambell.
Third Assistant—William John Butler, M.A.
Fourth Assistant.—Francis Stevenson Marsh, M.A., LL.B.
Clerks { Joseph Hanna.
{ George Ernest Haines (*Lending Library*).

*Auditor.

1903.
Nov. 20. } Benjamin Williamson, Sc.D. Nov. 20.

External Auditor.

1903.
Oct. 17. } Frank Leet, B.A.

*Registrar of the Senate.

1904.
April 16. } Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, Litt.D. Nov. 20.

Tutors' Committee.

Senior Tutors—W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A.

Members elected annually by the Tutors on Nov. 20.

M. W. J. Fry, M.A. | E. H. Alton, M.A., *Secretary.*
W. A. Goligher, M.A.

*Registrar of the Law School.

1892.
Nov. 20. } Robert Russell, M.A. Nov. 20.

*Registrar of the School of Physic.

1879.
March. } Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A. Nov. 20.

First
Election.

Last
Election.
Nov. 20.

Medical School Committee.

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D.
William H. Thompson, Sc.D.

Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

And the Provost (*ex-officio*) and the Representatives of Trinity College on the General Medical Council (*ex-officio*).

Registrar of the Engineering School.

1901.
Mar. 16.
William Edward Thrift, M.A.
Nov. 20.

Registrar of the School of Music,

1899.
Nov. 20.
Henry S. Macran, M.A.
Nov. 20.

Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.

1907.
Nov. 20.
Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.
Nov. 20.

Registrar of the Army School.

1904.
Nov. 20.
John Henry Wardell, M.A.
Nov. 20.

Registrar of the School of Education.

1905.
Nov. 18.
Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.
Nov. 20.

Registrar of the School of Agriculture.

1907.
Nov. 20
William Gregory Hodson, M.A.
Nov. 20.

Lady Registrar.

1905.
Feb. 4.
Miss Lucy P. Gwynn.

Warden of Trinity Hall.

1908.
July 24.
Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A.

Curator of the Museum.

1879.
Dec. 20.
Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.
1905.
Mar. 10.

Keeper of the Herbarium.

1869.
Jan. 23. } Edward Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D., { 1903.
Oct. 17.

Director of the Botanical Gardens and Park.

1906.
Jan. 20. } Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.

Law Agent and Keeper of the Records.

1899.
Nov. 11. } Fredk. Digby Darley, M.A.

Assistant to Registrar of University Electors.

1885.
July 7. } Charles Henry Miller, M.A.

Accountant.

1885.
Dec. 23. } A. Grahame Bailey.

Honorary Precentor.

1905.
Dec. 16. } John P. Mahaffy, D.D.

Organist and Choir-Master.

1894.
April 2. } Charles G. Marchant, Mus.B.

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Walter Bapty.	John R. Morgan.
Thomas F. Marchant.	Charles Kelly.
Melfort D'Alton.	T. Harris Watson.
R. Daniel Jones.	J. E. Payne.

Chief Steward.

1893.
Nov. 3. } Joseph Marshall.

Clerk of the Works.

1885.
Oct. 31. } George Smith.

Booksellers.

Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Ltd., Grafton Street, Dublin.
Longmans, Green, and Co., London.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Provost.

(Retire 1911.)

Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, Litt.D.
John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D.
Benjamin Williamson, Sc.D.
William Joseph Myles Starkie, Litt. D.

(Retire 1912.)

Robert Russell, M.A.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
William Alexander Goligher, M.A.

(Retire 1909.)

Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.
Edward Dowden, LL. D. (*Secretary*).
John Joly, Sc.D.
Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.

(Retire 1910.)

Very Rev. John Henry Bernard, D.D.
William John Chetwode Crawley, LL.D.
James Patrick Johnston, Sc.D.
Sir John William Moore, M.D.

A Meeting of the Senate for the nomination of Members of Council will be held on Wednesday, October 27, 1909, being the fourth Wednesday of the month, and on Wednesday, October 26, 1910.

Ordinary Meetings of the Council are held on the first and fourth Wednesdays after the commencement of lectures in each term, but if in Hilary Term either of these days should fall on Ash Wednesday, then the meetings are held on the second and fifth Wednesdays after lectures commence. In Michaelmas Term the second meeting is held on the second Wednesday in December. In the years 1909, 1910, the days of meeting will be :—Nov. 10 and Dec. 8, 1909 ; and Feb. 16, March 9, June 8, Nov. 9, and Dec. 7, 1910.

Literary and Scientific Societies of Trinity College.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
Founded 1770.

President.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, SESSION 1909–1910.

Auditor.

W. H. A. O'Grady (Mod.), B.A.

Treasurer.

A. P. I. Samuels.

Secretaries.

J. N. Lentaigne.	H. O. Holmes (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Librarian.

J. J. Claassens.

General Committee.

W. L. Murphy (Sch.).	T. Hughes, B.A.
J. Bartley (Sch., Sen Mod.), B.A.	G. M. Kidd (Sch.).
G. H. W. Davies (Sch.).	D. Coffey.

J. H. Monroe (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Library Committee.

J. Johnston (Sch.).	F. W. Kidd.
R. E. Russell (Sch.).	F. Godfrey.

MEDALS.
Session 1907–1908.

Oratory—Gold, ... $\begin{cases} \text{A. J. Stäls (Sen. Mod.), B.A.} \\ \text{W. H. A. O'Grady (Mod.), B.A.} \end{cases}$

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Library, and Billiard Room. Cap and Gown boxes are provided.

A number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews are taken in the Reading Room.

Gold and Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory, Composition, and History.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in November, and Debates take place in the New Debating Hall, Graduates' Memorial Building, every Wednesday evening during Term from November to June. The Debates are open to the Public.

All Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society. Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

Members of the Society are Honorary Members of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions, Edinburgh Speculative Society, and Durham Union.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1853.

SESSION 1909–1910.

President.—F. H. W. Kerr (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—R. Creed Meredith.
Treasurer.—J. H. F. Leland (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
Librarian.—H. W. Lemon (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
Registrar.—

Council.

D. P. W. Maunsell (Sch., Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Pres.*).
J. C. Duncan (Sch., Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Sec.*).
Hans Kräll (Sen. Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Treas.*).
D. J. C. Hearn (*Ex-Reg.*).
C. B. Price.

P. A. M'Elwaine (Mod.), B.A., LL.B.
C. B. Armstrong.
A. E. Elder (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
E. J. D. M'Elwaine.
D. H. Cole (Sch.).

Associate Seats on the Council.

Rev. E. Digges La Touche (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
B. J. Duffy, B.A.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1907–1908.

Composition—President's Gold Medal, . J. H. Craig (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A. (Univ. Stud.)

,, ,, Society's Silver Medal, .. J. E. W. Flood (Sch.).

Oratory—Silver Medal, ... J. H. Craig (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A. (Univ. Stud.).

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Billiard Room, and Library. Boxes for Academicals are available for the use of Members.

The Reading and Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and contains a series of the College Calendars and Examination Papers.

The leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society.

The Opening Meeting is usually held at the close of October. Ordinary Meetings take place in the Debating Hall, every Thursday Evening, from November till June, when Papers are read and discussed by Members.

A Gold and a Silver Medal are offered annually in Composition ; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Oratory ; a Gold and a Silver Medal in History and Literature; and a Silver Medal in Æsthetics.

Annual Subscription, ... £1 1*s*.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, Trinity College.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1830.

SESSION 1909–1910.

President.

The Rev. the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Vice-Presidents.

Very Rev. Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
Rev. the Professor of Hebrew.
Rev. the Prof. of Pastoral Theology.
Rev. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
Rev. the Prof. of Biblical Greek.
Rev. T. K. Abbott, B.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., B.D.
Rev. C. I. Graham, B.D.
Rev. T. Sterling Berry, D.D.
Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D.
Rev. J. A. Jennings, M.A.
Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.

Auditor.—E. L. Hunter (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—J. Tobias (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
Treasurer.—R. Scandrett (Sch.).
Librarian.—R. Creed Meredith.

Committee.

" *Ex-Officio* " *Members*,
{
The President.
The Vice-Presidents.
The Officers of the Society.
F. H. W. Kerr (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
J. R. MacDonald (Mod.), B.A.
W. P. Webb (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
F. Bonynge.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1908–1909.

Oratory—J. Bennett (Univ. Stud.), B.A.
Composition—R. Scandrett (Sch.).
President's Prize Essay.—J. Bennett (Univ. Stud.), B.A.

Divinity Students and those who intend to enter the Divinity School are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, ... 5s. 0d.
Entrance Fee, ... 2s. 6d.

Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory and Written Composition. The President also gives a Prize for an Essay on a given subject. The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the Second Monday in November. Ordinary Meetings take place every Monday Evening during Divinity Term, at 7.30 o'clock, when Papers are read and discussed by members. The Society possesses a valuable Library of Theological books. Further information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at Committee Room, Graduates' Memorial Buildings, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(FOUNDED 1873.)

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1909–1910.

President—Prof. W. H. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Record Secretary—J. Smyly.

Corresponding Secretary—F. C. Crosslé.

Treasurer—A. F. Shaw.

Librarian—H. L. Woodroffe.

Council.

C. M. Finny.	G. J. Peacocke, M.D.
A. Stokes.	F. C. Purser, M.D.
H. de L. Crawford.	R. J. Rowlette, M.D.
C. H. Denham.	T. G. Moorhead, M.D.
A. E. Malone.	G. H. Culverwell.
H. T. Bates.	T. G. Harpur.
A. F. Dixon, M.D., Sc.D.	

The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Investigation in Biology, including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the allied Sciences.

All past and present Members of the University taking an interest in Science or Medicine are eligible for Membership.

Meetings, at which Papers are read, and objects of interest—Microscopic and otherwise—are exhibited, are held, two each month, from November to April. Tea at 8 p.m. Chair taken at 8.15 p.m.

A Silver Medal is awarded at the close of the Session for the most meritorious Paper read at any of the Ordinary Meetings of the Association. All Members shall be qualified to compete who, at the date of reading such Paper, shall not have taken their full qualifications in Medicine and Surgery.

Members desiring to read Papers, or to exhibit objects of interest, are requested to communicate with the Corresponding Secretary.

Members may introduce two Visitors at any Ordinary Meeting.

Annual Subscription, Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee.

A Reference Library and Reading Room has been started in the Graduates' Memorial Buildings for the convenience of Members. Keys can be obtained from the Librarian at a rental of 2s. 6d. per annum.

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.
THIRTY-THIRD SESSION, 1909-1910.

President.
The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D., S.F.T.C.D.
George L. Cathcart, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.
W. G. Smith, M.D.
F. Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Emil Werner, F.C.S., F.I.C.
H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.

W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. R. Cotter, M.A.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
N. H. Alcock, M.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
E. T. Whittaker, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Hon. Record Secretary.
F. A. Crawford (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., 15, T.C.D.

Hon. Correspondence Secretary—T. Austin (Sch.), 25, T. C. D.

Hon. Treasurer—W. R. G. Atkins (Sen. Mod.), B.A., 30, T. C. D.

Hon. Librarian—B. R. Long, 28, T. C. D.

Council.

H. H. Poole (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
T. A. Wallace (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

G. H. Culverwell.
F. Tree.
W. E. McClelland.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of investigation in all branches of Experimental Science.

General Meetings are held at least once each month during Term for reading Papers and exhibiting Experiments, in the Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m. tea being provided by the Association at 7.30 p.m. Members have the privilege of bringing one guest to each General Meeting.

This Association and the University Biological Association jointly possess a fine Electric Lantern and Projecting Microscope (obtained at a cost of about £150, which was defrayed by private subscription aided by a College Grant). Lantern Exhibitions, open to all Students of Trinity College, are held at short intervals during Term. They commence at 8 o'clock.

The Association in conjunction with the University Biological Association possesses a Library and Reading Room in the Graduates' Memorial Building. A number of Scientific and Medical Journals are subscribed to ; and the Association's Library includes works on Medicine and Engineering, as well as on Experimental and Natural Sciences. Keys of the Reading Room, for which a charge is made of 2s. 6d. per annum, can be obtained from the Hon. Record Secretary.

All Graduates as well as Undergraduates of the University are eligible for Membership. The Annual Subscription is 5s. No Entrance Fee. Further information may be obtained on application to any of the Officers.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

Session, 1909–1910.

President.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Vice-Presidents.

The Provost.

Emil Werner, F.C.S.	Sydney Young, Sc.D.
J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.	Robert Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.	William Tatlow, B.A.I.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.	J. T. Jackson, M.A.I.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.	W. Kaye-Parry, B.A.I.

Hon. Secretary.

R. C. Baile, Engineering School.

Hon. Treasurer.

W. H. Fretton.

Committee.

C. E. Farran.	F. A. Buckley.
J. G. St. J. Ellis.	C. H. Murphy.

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects of Professional interest. Prizes are awarded annually in each Class.

Meetings are held once a fortnight in the Engineering School Buildings, T.C.D., for the reading of Papers. Chair taken at 8 p.m.

All Students of the School of Engineering, T.C.D., are eligible for Membership.

Further information can be had from any of the Officers of the Society.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CHESS CLUB.

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1909–1910.

Patron.
The Provost.

President.
J. R. Cotter, M.A.

Secretary.
W. Caldwell, M.A.

Treasurer.
J. G. Oulton.

Committee.

W. E. Thrift, F.T.C.D.	W. Moore, M.A.
G. R. Webb, F.T.C.D.	T. W. Fitzgerald (Mod.), B.A.
R. A. Williams, Litt.D.	H. M. Dockrell, B.A.
R. G. L. Leonard, LL.D.	H. C. Crawley, B.A.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.	H. L. Conner.

This Club has been established, with the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, for the promotion of the Science of Chess-playing in the University. General Meetings of the Club are held in the Rooms, No. 10, Trinity College, every Tuesday and Friday evening at 7.30, during Term, and the Rooms are always open for the convenience of Members desiring to play at other hours.

Session Tournaments will take place, and a Cup and other Prizes are given to the winners.

All Members of the University having their names on the College Books are eligible as Members.

Annual Subscription, 7s. 6d. Entrance Fee, 2s. 6d.

Further information regarding the Club may be had on application to W. Caldwell, M.A., *Hon. Sec.*, 10, Trinity College, or the Physiological Laboratory, or to J. G. Oulton, *Hon. Treas.*, 10, Trinity College, or 19, Upper Mount Street.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.
(Founded November, 1837.)

Patron.
His Majesty the King.

Vice-Patrons.
The Right Hon. Hedges Eyre Chatterton, LL.D.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosse, LL.D., Chancellor of the University.

President.
The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashbourne, LL.D.	The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Andrews, LL.D.
The Right Hon. Lord Justice Fitz-Gibbon, LL.D.	The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson, M.A.
The Right Hon. Lord Ardilaun, LL.D.	The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson, M.A.
The Right Hon. Lord Iveagh, K.P., LL.D.	The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Committee.—Season 1908–1909.

The Junior Dean of Trinity College, *Ex-officio.*	C. J. K. Burnell, B.A., *Hon. Orchestral Registrar.*
R. A. Oulton, *Hon. Secretary.*	G. Hewson, B.A., Mus. Bac.
H. P. Mayne, B.A., *Hon. Treasurer.*	R. H. Whelan, B.A.
J. Jackson, *Hon. Librarian.*	C. L. Leeper.
J. H. Monroe (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., *Hon. Registrar.*	R. L. V. Howe.

Auditors.

Robert Macalister, LL.D.	T. Henry Maxwell, M.A.

Conductor.
Charles G. Marchant, Mus. B.

Season.—October, 1909, to June, 1910.

Members of the Band meet for Practice on Thursday, and Members of the Chorus on Friday, both at 4 o'clock. Evening Practices are also held during **Term** time.

Subscription :—Performing Member, . . . £1 1 0 per annum.
Non-Performing Member, . 1 10 0 ,,
Lady Associate, ... 0 15 0 ,,
Orchestral Associate, . . . 0 15 0 ,,
Non-performing Associate, . 0 10 6 ,,

All persons who have entered the University of Dublin, of Oxford, or of Cambridge, are eligible for Membership.

Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Committee Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College, on Practice Days.

COLLEGE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1906.

SESSION 1909–10.

President.

R. Y. Tyrrell, S.F.T.C.D.

Officers and Committee.

Auditor.—J. H. F. Leland (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
Secretary.—R. Scandrett (Sch.).
Treasurer.—J. Johnston (Sch.).
Librarian.—E. B. Martin.

Council.

J. Bennett (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud. (*Ex-Aud.*).
D. P. W. Maunsell (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
J. E. L. Oulton (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

H. G. Livingston (Sch.).
J. G. Acheson (Sch.).
V. Holmes (Sch.).
H. L. Neligan.

This Society has been established for the promotion of Classical study, and especially of original work. It possesses a considerable Lending Library for the use of Members, consisting of texts, the best known editions, books of reference, and general works on the history and literature of Greece and Rome, and including almost all books prescribed in the Classical Course.

The Society holds a suite of rooms in No. 7, comfortably furnished as reading-rooms.

Meetings are held on each Friday evening in Lecture Term : at these meetings Essays are read, followed by a discussion of any original or interesting view that arises. Lantern evenings are also held at intervals. Prizes are offered for the best Essays read during the year, and for sets of compositions and translations.

The Annual Subscription is 5s. for Members of Freshman standing, 7s. 6d. for all other Members.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY GAELIC SOCIETY.

President.
E. J. Gwynn, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, LL.D.
The Rev. The Professor of Irish.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. I. Beare, M.A., F.T.C.D.
E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A., F.T.C.D.
The Rt. Rev. James O'Sullivan, D.D. (Bishop of Tuam).
R. O'Shaughnessy, C.B.
The Rev. Canon O'Connell, M.A.

THIRD SESSION.

Reaċċaire.
Liam Mac an Ṁaoir.

Auditor.
W. J. Stuart Weir.

Scríoḃaiḋċe.
Diarmuiḋ Ó'Coḃċaiġ.
Séaplar Paor.

Secretaries.
Diarmid Coffey.
Charles S. Power.

Spapánuiḋe.
Séamar Ó'Caollaiḋe.

Treasurer.
J. R. Keeley.

An Coimeáḋaiḋe Leaḃar.
Brian Ó'Ceallaiġ.

Librarian.
B. A. C. Kelly.

Cóṁḋáil.
Armar Aċċún.
Ríréaḃ Ó'Cuirín.
Críortóir Ó hEaċċiġeirn (Scoláire).
Páḃraiġ Ó'Núnáin.
Séamar Ó'Néill (Scoláire).
Feanḃorċa Ó'Riain (Sean-Reaċċaire).

Committee.
A. E. Acton.
R. C. Cussen.
C. D. Ahearne (Sch.).
P. F Nunan.
J. W. O'Neill (Sch.).
F. W. Ryan, B.A., B.L. (*Ex-Auditor*).

The object of the Society is the promotion of the study of the Language, Literature, Art, Archæology, and Economics of Ireland.

Ordinary Membership is open to Students and Graduates under M.A. standing.

Associate Membership is open to Graduates of M.A. standing.

Annual Subscription, ... 5s.

Further information can be obtained on application to either of the Secretaries at the Society's Rooms, No. 2, T.C.D.

UNIVERSITY ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1905.

SESSION 1909–1910.

President.

Mrs. Traill.

Secretaries.

S. E. Auchinleck (Mod.), B.A.
I. Colhoun.

Treasurers.

K. Shipsey.
M. Coade.

Librarian.

M. Weir Johnston.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" Members.
{
The Officers of the Society.
E. M. Tuckey (Sen. Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Sec.*).
R. M. E. Fitz Gerald (Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Sec.*).
K. H. Huggard (Sch.), (*Ex-Sec.*).
}
H. Chenevix.
M. Dobbin.
K. Kyle.
H. M'Dowell.
M. M'Ilrath.
G. Webb.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, a small Library, and a Lunch and Tea Room.

The Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and the leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society. The Library contains a selection of standard works.

Lunch and Tea may be obtained in the Lunch Room ; and Members have the right of introducing Visitors.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in Michaelmas Term, and Debates take place every Wednesday during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The Debates are open to women, Undergraduates, and others

All Women Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.
1909–1910.

Patron.
The Provost.

Vice-Patrons.
The Regius Professor of Divinity.
The Precentor of the Chapel.
The Professor of Music.
The Archbishop King's Professor.
The Rev. N. J. D. White, D.D.

President.
Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D.

Choir Master.
Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Bac.

Organist.
E. J. Young.

Assistant-Organist.
J. W. G. Grainger.

Honorary Secretary.
G. Gibson Bolton.

Honorary Treasurer.
W. A. Bywater, 19, T. C. D.

Honorary Librarian.
H. W. Renison.

Committee.

F. Bonynge.	F. L'Estrange.
J. Tobias.	A. F. G. Blackmore.
F. B. Aldwell.	H. Studdert-Kennedy.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of the study of Church Music among Students, especially among Divinity Students, that they may be able hereafter to take an intelligent interest in the Music of their Parish Churches.

The Choirmaster of the College gives instruction in part-singing to the members on two days in each week (*Monday at 3 p.m., and Wednesday at 11 a.m.*) in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. During these Terms, Evensong, on Wednesdays at 5 o'clock, is rendered chorally, the Members of the Association forming the Choir.

Individual instruction in intoning is also given during Trinity Term to as many of the Members as possible.

Certificates are granted to Members of the Association who attend regularly the Lectures and Services for three consecutive Terms, and pass a satisfactory Examination in Church Music in Trinity Term.

Subscription, One Shilling per annum.

THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

———◆———

INTRODUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

§ I. THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN was founded by Queen Elizabeth,
A.D. 1591. On the third day of March in that year, a College was
incorporated by Charter or Letters Patent, as "the Mother of an
University,"[a] under the style and title of "The College of the
Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by Queen
Elizabeth."[b]

Previous to the year 1873, the Provostship, Fellowships, and
Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College could only be held by
Members of the Church of Ireland. This restriction was sanc-
tioned by Parliamentary enactments in the case of the Provostship
and Fellowships (33 Geo. III. c. 21). With regard to the
Foundation Scholarships, the limitation arose solely from certain
provisions in the College Statutes. All these restrictions were
removed by the Act 36 Vict. c. 21. The preamble to this
Act recites that it is expedient "that the benefits of Trinity
College, and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the
said University, as places of religion and learning, should be ren-
dered freely accessible to the nation," and that all restrictions,
tests, and disabilities should be removed.

§ II.—GOVERNMENT.—The mode in which the government is
constituted may be collected from the historical sketch which is to
be found at the beginning of Volume III. of the Calendar for
1906–7.

The Crown, except when limited by Act of Parliament, is
supreme. Subject to the control of Acts of Parliament and Royal
Statutes, the government is in the hands of the Provost and Senior
Fellows, in conjunction with the Visitors, but in most matters

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[a] "Unum Collegium mater Universitatis . . . pro educatione, institutione et instruc-
tione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus
duraturum, et quod erit et vocabitur Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta
Dublin, a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum."—*Charta Reg. Eliz. anno regni
tricesimo quarto.*

[b] For an account of the various Charters and Royal Letters affecting Trinity College
see "Statuta Collegii atque Universitatis Dubliniensis," 1875.

relating to education, as specified in detail below, they act con-
jointly with the Council, and in matters relating to the conferring
of Degrees, the sanction of the Senate is required.

The VISITORS are the Chancellor of the University (or, in his
absence, the Vice-Chancellor) and the Lord Chief Justice of
Ireland.

The SENATE, or Public Congregation, of the University, consists
of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chancellor, or
Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such Doctors or
Masters of the University as keep their names on the books of
the College in accordance with such regulations as the Provost
and Senior Fellows enact. (See p. 20.)

The Caput of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-
Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, or, in his
absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master non-regent,[a]
who is elected by the Senate.

The Senate is convened only by the Chancellor, or, in his
absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, each of
whom, when presiding, has power to adjourn or dissolve its
meetings, and has a casting vote. The Chancellor, or in his
absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is bound to
convene the Senate, on a requisition presented to him by the
Provost and Senior Fellows, and the Senate shall meet at such
time, and for such purpose, as shall be stated in such requisition.

Whenever the office of Chancellor becomes vacant, the Provost
and Senior Fellows must, within one calendar month, propose to
the Senate the names of three persons, from amongst whom the
Senate must elect a Chancellor within one month from the day of
such proposal. In computing these periods, the interval between
the 1st of July and 1st of October shall not be taken into account,
nor shall an election take place during such interval. If the
Senate decline or omit to elect, the nomination of the Chancellor
passes to the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor continues to hold
his office during the vacancy of the office of Chancellor, and,
during such vacancy, has power to convene the Senate for the
purpose of electing a Chancellor, and has authority to exercise all
the functions and duties of the Chancellor, until the election of
the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, if unable to attend any of the meetings
of the Senate, is empowered, by writing under his hand and seal,
to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor for that special occasion.

The Provost and Senior Fellows have power to alter, amend,
and repeal all laws, rules, or by-laws heretofore existing, and to
make new rules and laws, from time to time, for the more solemn
conferring of Degrees by the Senate; provided always that no

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[a] Each Master of Arts is called a regent during the three years following the time he
took that Degree. The name originated from the duty formerly imposed on such
Masters of regulating the disputations of the Schools.

such new laws, or alteration of existing laws, shall be of force or binding upon the University, until they shall have received the sanction of the Senate lawfully assembled.

No law, rule, by-law, or grace whatsoever, for the conferring of Degrees, or any other purpose, can be proposed to the Senate, which has not been first proposed to and adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows. The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor presiding is empowered to prohibit any such law or grace from being proposed to the Senate.

Gowns are worn at meetings of the Senate.

The COUNCIL consists of the Provost; or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost; and sixteen members of the Senate, namely, four members elected by the Senior Fellows; four by the Junior Fellows; four by the Professors who are not Fellows, and four by those members of the said Senate who have not voted nor been entitled to vote at the last election of any existing member or members of the same Council, either as Senior Fellows, as Junior Fellows, or as Professors. The members elected to the Council hold office for four years.

At every election of members of the Council, every elector of each class is entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of persons to be elected to the Council at such election of that class, and may give all such votes to any one candidate, or may distribute them among the candidates as he thinks fit.

The Council nominates to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of private founders, and except also the Professorships in the School of Divinity. Such nomination is subject to the approval of the Provost and Senior Fellows. In the event of the said Provost and Senior Fellows refusing their approval to the nomination of the Council, the Chancellor decides whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they appear to him to be insufficient, he declares the person nominated by the Council to be duly elected. If not, the Council proceeds to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, lapses to the Chancellor. No person, being at the time a member of the Council, shall be nominated by the Council to any Professorship.

Except so far as is otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, or by direction of private founders, any proposed new rules or regulations respecting studies, lectures, and examinations (other than those connected with the School of Divinity, with which the Council has no authority to interfere), and also any proposed new rules or regulations respecting the qualifications, duties, and tenure of

office of any Professor in any Professorship now existing, or here-
after to be constituted, except the Professors and Professorships
connected with the said School of Divinity, and any proposed
alterations in any existing rules or regulations respecting such
studies, lectures, and examinations, qualifications, duties, and
tenure of office, save as aforesaid, require the approval both of the
Provost and Senior Fellows, and of the Council.

All such new rules and regulations and alterations in any rules
or regulations may be originated either by the Provost and Senior
Fellows, or by the Council.

No new Professorship can be created or founded by the Provost
and Senior Fellows without the consent of the Council.

§ III. Teaching.—The Examining Staff consists of the Provost,
Fellows, and Professors.

The Lecturing Staff consists of the Junior Fellows and Pro-
fessors.

The greater part of the teaching in the obligatory Courses in Arts
is performed by the Junior Fellows.   To Professors selected from
among them is entrusted for the most part the instruction which
is given in the highest departments of these Courses.   Special
Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors.

Under the present regulations a new Fellow is elected every year
by the Provost and Senior Fellows, after an Examination held in
pursuance of the Statutes.

From the early Statutes it would seem to have been originally
intended that the Fellows should carry on the special instruction
required by Students desirous of qualifying themselves for par-
ticular Professions.   But the growing requirements of the Profes-
sional Schools, especially the Medical, prevented this design from
being carried out, and the special instruction required for the
four Professional Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engi-
neering, is now, for the most part, delivered by Professors elected
to teach special subjects.

Outside the regular Courses in Arts, and the branches of study
required in the Professional Schools, there are various departments
of learning for the cultivation of which Professorships have been
from time to time founded.

§ IV. Degrees are publicly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-
Chancellor, in the Senate or Congregation of the University.

The Grace of the House for a Degree in any Faculty having
first been granted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, must pass
the Caput before it can be proposed to the rest of the Senate, and
each member of the Caput has a negative voice.   If no member of
the Caput objects, the Proctor, in a prescribed form of words,
supplicates the Congregation for their public Grace; and, having
collected their suffrages, declares the assent or dissent of the
House accordingly; if the *placets* be the majority, the Candidates

for Degrees are *presented* to the Senate by the Regius Professor of the Faculty in which the Degree is to be taken ; or, if it be a Degree in Arts, by one of the Proctors: they then advance in order before the Chancellor, who confers the Degree according to a formula fixed by the University Statutes,[a] and after which the Candidates then subscribe their names in the Register.

Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees are held four times in each year on days published in the Almanac. A *Diploma* is sometimes given to those who are fully qualified for a Degree, but whose circumstances may render it inconvenient for them to wait for the public Comitia ; but such persons can exercise none of the rights and privileges connected with their Degree until they have appeared at Commencements, and have had the Degree publicly conferred on them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. An exception to this rule has been made in favour of members of the University who are resident in the Colonies or Foreign Countries. (See page 11.)

A meeting of the Senate for the consideration of names proposed for Honorary Degrees is held three weeks before the Summer Commencements, on a day fixed in the Almanac, to which attention is called a week before by notice on the College gate.

The following Regulations with regard to the order to be observed in conferring Degrees at the Public Commencements have been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor :—

I. The Chancellor announces the opening of the Comitia. At the Winter Commencements the Senior Master non-regent is elected, on the proposition of the Chancellor and the Provost ; and the two Proctors and the Registrar make the statutory affirmation.

II. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering. The Junior Proctor supplicates for the Degrees of Bachelors in Arts. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the other ordinary Degrees.

III. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Moderators to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Medals. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Respondents to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Certificates.

IV. Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering are conferred.

V. Candidates for Honorary Degrees are presented to the Senate, and admitted by the Chancellor.

VI. Candidates for Ordinary Degrees are presented and admitted. Candidates in Arts are presented by the Proctors:

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[a] See the forms of presentation and supplication, and also the forms of suspension and absolution, in the University Statutes.—*Stat. Univ.* after cap. xi. The forms for conferring Degrees are given in cap. v.

other Candidates by the Professors of their respective faculties. In presenting the Candidates the following order is observed :—

1. Bachelors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
2. Doctors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
3. Bachelors in Arts.
4. Bachelors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
5. Bachelors in Engineering.
6. Bachelors in Obstetric Science.
7. Bachelors in Surgery.
8. Bachelors in Medicine.
9. Bachelors in Law.
10. Masters in Dental Science.
11. Masters in Engineering.
12. Masters in Obstetric Science.
13. Masters in Surgery.
14. Masters in Arts.
15. Bachelors in Divinity.
16. Doctors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
17. Doctors in Literature.
18. Doctors in Science.
19. Doctors in Medicine.
20. Doctors in Laws.
21. Doctors in Divinity.

No Grace for a Degree will be presented to the Senate unless the Candidate shall have communicated with the Proctor at latest the day before the Commencements.

A General Meeting of the Senate is held annually in Trinity Term, for the transaction of ordinary business. At this Meeting of the Senate no Degrees are conferred.

TERMS AND EXERCISES

REQUIRED FOR THE SEVERAL DEGREES.

TERMS in this University are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by Lectures or by Examinations. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering must be kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, the Student must keep the Terms required by the Rules of the College.—(See below under the head, "Course in Arts.") He must pass two stated Examinations—one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A Master of Arts must be a B.A. of three years' standing.

When the time at which a higher Degree can be taken is said to be reckoned from the taking of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of any Faculty, the time may be reckoned from the date at which, according to the laws and statutes of the University, the Degree of Bachelor might have been taken. Thus a man is of proper standing to take the Degree of M.A. three years after he has *passed* the Examination for the B.A. Degree. With this condition, the inferior and superior Degree may be taken on the same day.

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the Doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the Candidate.

The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted by a Candidate shall have power, if they shall consider it necessary, to question the author personally on it and or cognate subjects.

Any graduate applying to the Registrar to have the Private Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows for the Degree of Doctor of Science or Doctor of Literature must as a preliminary step lodge with the Bursar the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid to the Examiners who are to inquire into the scientific or literary claims of the applicant: in the event of the Degree being granted, this sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-five pounds for the Degree.

A Doctor in Literature must be of the same standing as a Doctor in Science.

The other Regulations in reference to the Degree are precisely similar to those which hold good in the case of a Doctor in Science.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing. He must likewise have undergone a special Examination in Divinity.

Candidates for this Degree will be required to show a general knowledge of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Dogmatic Theology, and also to have made a special study of some particular branches.

Examinations.—As a general rule, it is required that Candidates shall be examined in the Course annually appointed for Examination for Theological Exhibitions (see under Divinity School, "Theological Exhibitions"). It consists of six Divisions, viz.:

      I. Old Testament,
     II. Hebrew,
    III. New Testament,
    IV. Articles and Liturgy,
     V. Ecclesiastical History, and
    VI. Patristic Theology.

Candidates for B.D. Degree are permitted to bring up any one or more of these Divisions, in any order, at any one of the three Examinations which are annually held in March, June, and December, and to reserve the rest for any subsequent Examination or Examinations. They are required to give notice to the Regius Professor a month before the Examination at which they propose to present themselves, stating at the same time in what divisions of the Course they desire to be examined. Each Candidate, when he gives such notice, must send to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of one guinea for each Division specified in his notice. The fees so paid by the Candidate will, in case he obtains the Degree, be allowed (to an amount not exceeding six guineas) in part payment of the Degree fee of £13 15s.

The Regius Professor, on sufficient reason being shown him, may make different arrangements for a Candidate's Examination. Application for such special arrangements must be made three months before the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain his Degree.

Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium will further be examined in the following :—

Division VII.
 Butler's *Analogy*.
 J. B. Mozley, *Lectures on Miracles*.
 Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ*.
 A. B. Davidson, *Old Testament Prophecy*. Edited by J. A. Paterson.
 Pearson, *Exposition of the Creed* (Articles ii.–v., viii., ix., xii.).
 Harold Browne, *Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles*.

Thesis.—As a proof that the Candidate has, in addition to the general course of reading, made a special study of some particular branch, he must send the Regius Professor a Thesis on a subject chosen by himself, with approval of the Professor, printed or legibly written, two months before the day of Commencements. The Thesis should be accompanied with references to the authors consulted in its composition.

A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of five years' standing. He must likewise present to the Regius Professor a *printed* Thesis, in which he has treated of and explained some portion of Doctrine from the Holy Scriptures, or of the History of the Church, or of Dogmatic Theology. It is desirable that the Candidate, before printing his Thesis, should have the subject approved of by the Professor. This Thesis he must send to the Regius Professor two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time he must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Examiner who will be appointed to assist the Professor in deciding on the merits of the Thesis. In the event of the Degree being granted, such sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-six pounds for the Degree.

The University of Dublin Tests Act (36 Vict. chap. 21) abolishes the necessity formerly imposed on Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor or of Doctor in Divinity of subscribing the declaration of the Royal Supremacy, the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have passed a Special Examination. For details, see " Law School."

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing, and must have taken the degree of LL.B.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree in any of the following ways:—

(1). By passing an Examination. For details, see "Law School."

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate shall be further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence they may exempt the Candidate from the Examination.

(3). The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained under the same conditions as those existing in respect to the Degree of Litt.D. and Sc.D. Provided that the "original published work" submitted relate to legal or political studies.

Candidates for Degrees qualifying by methods (2) or (3) are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer for their Degrees.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have spent five years in the study of Medicine. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

For regulations see under School of Physic.

A Doctor in Medicine must have taken the M.B. Degree, and must be of M.A. standing. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved of by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

A Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts, and have spent five years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Professors of the School.

A Master in Surgery must be a B.Ch. of three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M.Ch. by the vote of the Court of Examiners on such Examination as they shall determine.

A Bachelor in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine, have attended a Winter's Course of Lectures in Midwifery at a recognized School, have practised Midwifery for six months at a recognized Hospital or Maternity, and must pass an Examination in Practical Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Obstetrical Anatomy.

A *Master in Obstetric Science* must have graduated in Medicine and in Surgery, and have spent two years at least in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination before the Professors of the School of Physic.

A *Bachelor in Civil Engineering* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have spent two years at least in the study of Civil Engineering, and have passed all the Examinations of the School. (See under " Engineering School.")

A *Master in Civil Engineering* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after having obtained the Degree of B.A.I.

A *Bachelor in Music* must have matriculated in Arts, but is not required, as in the other Faculties, to proceed with the Arts Course.

The Examination for the Degree will be divided into two parts :—

1. *Preliminary Examination* to include—

    (*a*) Harmony up to four parts from a figured bass.
    (*b*) The addition of three parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
    (*c*) Counterpoint up to four parts (*combined* counterpoint not required).
    (*d*) A general knowledge of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas.
    (*e*) The history of English Church Music from Tallis to Purcell, both included.

2. *Further Examination*—

Candidates proceeding to the second examination for Mus. Bac. must send to the Registrar of the School of Music, not later than two months before the date of the Examination, an exercise, vocal or instrumental, in not less than four movements, containing specimens of two-part canonic, and four-part fugal writing. If vocal, a portion to be for four-part chorus, and a portion for one or two solo voices, and the accompaniment for stringed orchestra. If the exercise be instrumental, it must be in strictly classical form.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate shall proceed to a further Examination, consisting of :—

    (*a*) Harmony up to five parts on a figured bass.
    (*b*) The addition of four parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
    (*c*) Counterpoint up to five parts, including combined counterpoint.
    (*d*) Double counterpoint.
    (*e*) Canon in two parts.
    (*f*) Fugal construction.
    (*g*) A knowledge of Bach's " Wohltemperirtes Clavier."
    (*h*) The history of the Oratorio, as treated by Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn.

N.B.—Exercises need not be publicly performed unless the Candidate desire it, and then at his own expense.

Bachelors in Music of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to the Degree of Mus. Bac. in the University of Dublin, on payment of the necessary fees (£10).

Doctor in Music.—A Doctor in Music must have taken the Degree of Bachelor in Music. He must send to the Registrar, not less than two months before the date of Examination, a work for voices and orchestra, comprising :—

    (*a*) An overture.
    (*b*) At least one choral movement in eight real parts.
    (*c*) At least one solo with orchestra.
    (*d*) Specimens of canonic and fugal writing.

If the exercise be approved by the Examiners, the Candidate will proceed to a final Examination in—

    (*a*) Harmony and counterpoint up to eight parts.
    (*b*) Double and triple counterpoint.
    (*c*) Canon up to four parts.
    (*d*) The writing of a fugue in not more than four parts.
    (*e*) The instrumentation of a given passage.
    (*f*) A general acquaintance with the lives and works of the Great Masters.

N.B.—All the several Musical Examinations will be held concurrently, twice a year, in June and December, on days announced in the Calendar, and will be conducted partly on paper and partly *vivâ voce*.

Fees.—Fee for Matriculation, ... £15
    Bachelor of Music, for Non-Graduates,   10
       ,,   ,,   for Graduates,   .   5
    Doctor of Music   .   .   .   20

Master in Dental Science.—See under that heading in "School of Physic."

Admission of Candidates residing in the Colonies or Foreign Countries.—A Student of the University who is engaged in any civil, ecclesiastical, or other profession in the Colonies, is allowed (although not present in the Senate) to proceed to his Degree upon the following conditions :—

1. That he is of the proper Standing for taking the Degree.
2. That he has passed all the Lectures and Examinations necessary for his Degree.
3. That he has transmitted in writing the Exercises for the Degree to the Regius Professor of the proper Faculty, and that they had been approved of.
4. That he has transmitted letters testimonial which satisfied the Provost and Senior Fellows of the Candidate's fitness for the Degree in regard to character.

Under similar conditions a similar privilege is extended to residents in any foreign country, the letters testimonial of character being in this case signed by the British Ambassador or Consul.

Admission " ad eundem Gradum."—Graduates in Arts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to all Degrees they have received in their own Universities, on attainment of the standing and payment of the fees required for the same Degrees in the University of Dublin. Satisfactory evidence of character and conduct, with the credentials of the Degree sought, to be produced in every case.

TABULA EXPENSARUM PRO UNOQUOQUE GRADU ACADEMICO.

Artium Baccalaureus,—

	£	s.	d.
Nobilis,	£4	0	0
Soc. Comm.,	2	0	0
Pens.,	1	0	0
Artium Magister,	9	16	6
Doctor in Scientia,	25	0	0
Doctor in Litteris,	25	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Baccalaureus,	1	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Magister,	10	0	0
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,	11	0	0
———— Doctor,	13	0	0
Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus,	5	0	0
———— Magister,	11	0	0
Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetricia,	1	0	0
Magister in Arte Obstetricia,	5	0	0
Legum Baccalaureus,	11	15	0
———— Doctor,	22	0	0
S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus,	13	15	0
———— Doctor,	26	0	0
Mus. Baccalaureus, for Non-graduates,	10	0	0
,, ,, for Graduates,	5	0	0
—— Doctor,	20	0	0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Magister,	10	0	0

Fees to be Paid by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.— Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who come to take the "ad eundem" B.A. Degree must pay the ordinary Replacement Fee (£9 3s.), and the Ordinary Fee for the B.A. Degree (£1), in all, £10 3s. (Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.)

Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who desire to present themselves at the Examination for the LL.B. Degree must first pay fees for the same amount as for the *ad eundem* B.A. degree.

No B.A. Degree from any other University will be accepted for an *ad eundem* degree without evidence that the Candidate has passed an Arts Course in his University analogous to that of this College. (Resolution of the Board, June 15, 1908.)

The Senior Proctor receives the Fees for all the above Degrees, with the exception of those for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which are payable to the Junior Bursar.

Testimoniums.—A fee of thirty shillings must be paid on taking out the Testimoniums of the following Degrees:—Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A.O.; a fee of ten shillings on taking out the Testimoniums of M.A., M.A.I., LL.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc.; the fees for taking out the Testimoniums, of the other Degrees, namely :—B.A., B.A.I., M.B., M.D., B.Ch., M.Ch., B.A.O., and M. Dent. Sc., are included in the fees charged for the Degrees in the preceding Schedule.

N.B.—As some inconvenience may be occasioned to Graduates by unavoidable delay in the issue of Testimoniums, all Students requiring the Testimoniums of their Degrees during the Summer Vacation are requested to make application for them before the 30th of June. As a general rule, Testimoniums of Degrees will not be issued during the Vacation.

Diplomas and Licenses.—The conditions on which the University grants Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric Science, Agriculture, Education, and Economics and Commercial Knowledge, and Licenses in Civil Engineering, and Dental Science, will be found below, under the Regulations of the several Schools.

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY IN PARLIAMENT.

James I., by his Charter dated May 12, A. D. 1613, first granted to the University the right of returning two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament. By the Act of Union in the year 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38, Art. 4), the number of representatives was reduced to one[a]; but by the Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), the right of electing two Members has been restored to the University.

The right of voting at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Dublin was originally confined to the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College. By the Reform Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, it was extended to every person, being of the age of twenty-one years, who had obtained, or thereafter should obtain, the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, or a Scholarship or Fellowship in the said University, subject to certain provisions regulating the registration of the names of the electors. These regulations were altered by the Statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74, which provides,—

"That all persons *with whom the College shall have compounded* for a gross sum of £5 for their respective lives, under the provisions of the late Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), shall be entitled to have their names continued on the books of the University for their respective lives, and to vote at any election, without any further payment.

"Every person whose name shall be upon the College Books of the said University, and who shall have obtained a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and every person who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and who upon the removal of his name from the College Books, or after he shall have taken such degree, shall be desirous of having his name replaced or retained on the books of the University for the purpose of voting, shall, before the 1st day of December next after his name shall be so removed from the College Books, or after he have taken such degree, pay to the College the sum of £5, and thereupon his name shall be placed or retained upon the books of the University, and he shall be entitled to vote, for his life, without any further payment.

"No person shall be entitled to vote by reason of a degree of a purely honorary nature.

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[a] "That it be the Fourth Article of Union that four lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the City of Dublin, two for the City of Cork, *one for the University of Trinity College,* and one for each of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs), as the number to sit and vote, on the part of Ireland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

"Every person having his name on the College Books shall be considered, for all purposes of this Act, as having his name on the books of the University; but the payments to be made by such person shall be regulated by the rules and Statutes of the College."

A further change in the laws relating to the University Franchise was made by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 112. By the 33rd section of this Act, it is enacted that

"Every person who has heretofore obtained or who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, not of a purely honorary nature, in the University of Dublin, and who shall be desirous of having his name placed or retained on the books of the said University, for the purpose of voting at any election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 74, may require the Registrar of the said University to place or retain his name upon the books of the said University, without any payment whatsoever, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the said borough of the University of Dublin, unless his name shall have been upon the books of the said University for a period not less than two months previous to such Election."

Section 34.—"In the month of December, in the year 1869, and in every succeeding year, the Registrar of the said University of Dublin shall make out an alphabetical list of the names of the Electors entitled to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament for the said University; and the said Registrar shall cause copies of such list to be printed on or before the 1st day of January, in the year 1870, and in every succeeding year, and shall give a copy of such list to any elector applying for the same, upon being paid 2*s*. 6*d*. for each copy; and the said Registrar shall each year publish a copy of such list in the University Calendar, when such Calendar shall be published, or in some one or more of the public journals having general circulation in Ireland."

VOTING PAPERS AT ELECTIONS.

By the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 53, electors may in future record their votes by means of voting papers, and need not attend in person at the poll. The preamble of this Act recites, that "it is expedient to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford, Cambridge*, and *Dublin*." Each elector is hereby empowered to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University to deliver for him at the poll a voting paper containing his vote

Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorized, on behalf of the voter, to tender such voting paper at the poll. Such voting paper (the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in) shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the County or Borough in which such voter shall be then residing.

No person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election. An elector may vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 65, s. 1, the declaration required to be made by the elector tendering the voting paper of another lector is repealed, and the following substituted in its stead :

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A. B. [the voter] intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Elections Acts, 1861 and 1868."

By section 3 of the same Act, voting papers may be signed in the Channel Islands, in the presence of the following Officers, viz.:— *Jersey and Guernsey*—The Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction. *Alderney*—The Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat. *Sark*—The Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal.

Trinity College.

ORDER OF RANK IN THE COLLEGE.

The several orders in the College are the following :—

1. The PROVOST or Head of the College ; who must be not less than thirty years of age.

2. FELLOWS ; who were formerly bound to enter into Priest's Orders, except five : one of whom was elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows ; and two others were elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively. This obligation to take Holy Orders was removed by the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 21.

3. NOBLEMEN, SONS OF NOBLEMEN, and BARONETS, who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis, Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. DOCTORS in the several Faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY, and MASTERS IN ARTS, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and DENTAL SCIENCE. All Doctors and Masters, Ex-Fellows, and Ex-Scholars, having their names on the Books of the University, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament ; but have no Collegiate privileges or duties, unless their names are kept on the College Books.

5. BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW, MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, and CIVIL ENGINEERING, and BACHELORS IN ARTS. They are not required to keep their names on the University or on the College Books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

6. FELLOW-COMMONERS, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

7. SCHOLARS who are on the foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College (see under Scholarship).

The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed natives (*Hibernici*), but this distinction has been abolished by King's Letter, 8 Geo. IV.

8. PENSIONERS, namely ordinary Students in Arts.

9. SIZARS, who are Students of limited means, having their commons free of expense, and being exempted from annual fees. They were formerly nominated, one by each Fellow, and eight or more (provided the number of thirty were not exceeded) by the Provost. They are now admitted annually by an examination (see " Sizarships ").

COLLEGE CHARGES.

I. *Undergraduate Fees.*—Before the name of any Student can be placed upon the College Books, the amount of Entrance Fees specified below must be paid to the Junior Bursar. The payment must be made when the result of the Entrance Examination is declared. In the case of those who intend to present themselves at a Term Examination on the day following the day of Entrance, this payment must therefore be made *on the day of Entrance.*

The following statements contain the practice with regard to Arts Fees, but those headed (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), contain all the information required by Students.

(*a*). For Pensioners, the Entrance and half-yearly Fees are fifteen pounds and eight guineas respectively; for Fellow-Commoners, thirty pounds and sixteen guineas respectively, and for *Filii Nobilium*, sixty pounds and thirty-two guineas respectively. Sizars pay £1 1*s*. 3*d*. Entrance Fee, and are exempt from half-yearly Fees.

(*b*). Students who enter after the March quarter in any year, and present themselves at the Trinity Term Examination in May, or the Trinity Lectures, or the Hilary Term Supplemental in June, or the Michaelmas Term Examination in October, must pay the first half-yearly fee before presenting themselves for any Term Examination or Lectures; and they must pay a second half-yearly Fee at the end of October.

Students who enter after the March quarter, and do not present themselves for any of the above Examinations or Lectures, pay the first half-yearly Fee in the April of the succeeding year.

The names of Students who enter between the end of March Quarter and the 1st of November are not placed upon the College Books unless the payment to the Junior Bursar entitles them to be put in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

(*c*). A Student who goes through his Course in the regular way (*i.e.* without dropping a Class) will pay to the Junior Bursar, in addition to the Entrance Fee, eight half-yearly Fees, payable in April and October in each year; and no Student can rise to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor until he has made the last of these half-yearly payments. Students should remember that the fee of one pound for the conferring of the Degree must be paid to the Junior Bursar on or before the day preceding the Commencements at which they present themselves.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate for Moderatorship, or at the Special B. A. Degree Examination in Trinity Term, unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid *before* the first day of Examination.

The half-yearly Fees become due at the end of the March and September quarters, but Students are allowed to delay the pay-

ment till the Friday before the first Saturday in May or November respectively. Fees despatched by post are counted as received on day on which they are posted. A Student sending Fees by post should state his Class and Tutor, in addition to his own name.

Half-yearly Fees should be paid on or before the Friday which precedes the first Saturday of May or November, and any Student whose Fees are not paid on that day must pay with them the Tardy Payment charge of 3s. for that and every succeeding Friday in May or November for which the Fees remain unpaid, until the first Saturdays of June and December, on which days the names of all Students whose Fees have not been paid are struck off the books, and can only be replaced on payment of a Fee of 15s., in addition to the half-yearly Fee.

In addition to the half-yearly Fees, some Students incur Incidental Expenses, due as Rent of Chambers, Commons, Punishments, and so forth, and these must be paid to the Junior Bursar, together with the half-yearly Fees.

Sizars, whose incidental expenses are not paid before the first Saturday in June and the first Saturday in December, respectively, are forthwith struck off the Books, and their Sizarships vacated.

(d). Students who drop a year, whether from inability to keep the requisite Terms, or from any other cause, should always consult their Tutors before paying the half-yearly Fees then due, or next to become due ; and when so doing, they should state whether they belong to, attend, or purpose to join any of the Professional Schools.

(e). A Student whose name has gone off the books can always replace in any Class in which the Terms he has kept entitle him to be placed, provided he pays the replacement Fee of 15s., and that the half-yearly payment or payments which he makes on replacement, taken with those which he has previously made, include all those paid in regular course by the Students in the Class which he joins on replacing, viz. one half-yearly Fee in the April and one in the October of each Freshman and Sophister year for which he claims credit. But it is especially to be observed that if, in the April or October of any year, a Student who is not allowed by the Senior Lecturer to keep his Class, should nevertheless pay the half-yearly Fee then due, *such payment does not count as a payment for the April or October of the Class from which he is put down,* but as a repetition of the payment previously made by him as a member of the Class to which he is put down, and such payments are not taken account of in determining the amount to be paid on replacement.

In determining the time for which the name of a Student who replaces remains on the Books without further payment, the half-yearly Fee paid on replacement is considered as having been paid at the date on which it became due by the members of the Class which the Student joins—thus a payment made after March 21st

will keep the Student's name on the Books till the first Saturday in December, unless it counts as a payment made in the previous half year, in which case the name goes off on the first Saturday in June.

(*f*) Students permitted to pass a Supplemental Examination in a part of the Examination in which they have failed, must pay One Guinea each for this privilege. (Order of the Board, December 8, 1902.)

Graduate members of the Army Class are allowed to continue their attendance on the Army Lectures in the month of June, without payment of the current half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, May 20, 1905.)

Replacement.—A Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings must *always* be paid to the Junior Bursar for the replacement of the name of any Student which has been removed from the Books.

In addition, the full amount of the College Fees must be paid, see (*e*) above, except in the following cases :—

1. Replacement for the purpose of getting Degrees conferred.
2. Graduates of the University are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Divinity School, and Students who have passed the B.A. Examination are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Engineering School, on payment of a *Liceat ad Examinandum* Fee of one guinea. The names of Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Orders of the Board, May 2, and June 23, 1885.)
3. Graduates of the University are permitted to replace their names on the Books, during the first year from taking the Degree of B.A. without payment of the College Fees, for the purpose of competing for any Prizes which are open to Students in their Bachelor years. The names of any Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Order of the Board, June 19, 1897.)

During the second and third year to M.A. standing, they must pay a full half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, Nov. 5, 1904.)

In the case of all Prize Examinations at which, under existing Rules, Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to have their names on the College Books, the list of Prizes awarded shall be certified by the Junior Bursar before being laid before the Board for confirmation.

4. See Divinity School, § VI., for rules with regard to Theological Exhibitions.

II. *Charges for Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters, and Members of the Senate.*—Resident Doctors and Masters pay the sum of £4 half-yearly. The regulations for payment are the same as those already given under the head of Undergraduates.

The Fees payable by Members of the Senate are regulated by the following Decrees of the Provost and Senior Fellows (Jan. 22, 1859; Jan. 31, 1872; June 12, 1875; Jan. 12, 1884; June 28, 1890; Feb. 24, 1903) :—

WHEREAS, by the Royal Letters Patent bearing date the 24th day of July, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Senate of the University of Dublin shall, as heretofore, consist of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and of such Doctors and Masters of Arts of the University as shall have and keep their names on the Books of Trinity College, in accordance with such regulations and conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College shall enact :

We, therefore, the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby enact and DECREE :

1. That no change shall be made in the Fees heretofore payable by Doctors and Masters holding Rooms in the College, or in attendance on Collegiate or Professional Lectures, or presenting themselves at Examinations.

2. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts, whose names are now on the College Books (*i. e.* on January 31, 1872), and who are not resident nor in attendance on Lectures, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to retain their names on the Books of the College as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

3. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts (except as hereafter provided), whose names are not on the College Books, shall be required to pay, on replacing their names, the accustomed charge of £4 15s. for the half-year in which such replacement is made ; after which their names shall be retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

4. That the names of all Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have been University Students, or First Senior Moderators who have obtained a large Gold Medal, or Senior Moderators who have obtained two Gold Medals, shall be replaced and retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without charge.

5. That Ex-Fellows of the College, according to ancient privilege, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books without any charge.

6. That the Members for the University in Parliament, and ex-Members, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books free of all charge.

RESIDENCE, AND DUTIES OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

RESIDENCE, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms. Yet for Professional Students, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary.

Rooms.—Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining Rooms, a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the Rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for Rooms varies from £8 to £30 ; and the annual rent varies from £4 to £18. Most of these Chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half

deposit. If, however, a Student, from any cause, should be the sole occupant of such Rooms, he is always liable for the entire rent during whatever time the sole occupation continues.

A list of the Chambers vacant within the College is hung up at the Chief Steward's lodge, near the Gate. Students can see the different sets of vacant Chambers on application to the Clerk of the Works, and when they have decided which sets they prefer, they should communicate with their Tutors, giving a list containing the particulars of two or three sets of Chambers, in the order in which they prefer them, so that in case the Rooms first applied for are granted to other Students, the Tutors can apply for the other Rooms. An application for a double set of Chambers must be made on behalf of two Students jointly. If the Rooms applied for be granted, the deposit must be paid to the Registrar of Chambers within a fortnight, or else the right to the Rooms lapses. The deposit is returned when the Rooms are vacated and the keys given up to the Chief Steward.

No Student is allowed to reside in Chambers registered in the name of another, without a written permission from the Provost, stating the period during which such temporary occupation may continue. The Chambers of any Student who allows another person to occupy them, either wholly or in part, without such permission, are immediately declared vacant.

The following Regulations concerning the occupation of Chambers have been made by the Board (June, 1877 ; March 16, 1878 ; January 20, 1883 ; June 23, 1885 ; July 1, 1886 ; and May 21, 1904) :—

1. The Chambers of Resident Students, except Scholars, and Students attending Lectures in one of the Professional Schools, are to be vacated at the close of the Quarter in which they shall be of standing to be admitted to the B.A. Degree.

2. Students attending Lectures in the Professional Schools shall be permitted to retain their Chambers till the expiration of the Trinity Term of the Junior Bachelor year, but not longer, without special permission from the Board.

3. The Chambers of Ex-Scholars and Ex-Sizars shall be vacated at the close of the September Quarter next after the expiration of their Scholarships and Sizarships.

4. No Student who shall have passed the standing of Candidate Bachelor shall be admissible as a Candidate for Rooms, or for a re-grant of Rooms vacated under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, unless he has previously obtained the consent of the Board.

5. Graduate Students above the standing of Junior Bachelor, who may obtain permission to occupy Rooms, shall pay a higher rent than that paid by ordinary Undergraduate Students.

6. After each Term a return shall be made to the Board of the Students holding Chambers in College who have not attended Lectures, and the Chambers of those Students who have failed to attend during two Terms

in the year shall be forfeited unless their Tutors shall satisfy the Board that there have been reasonable grounds for such failure.

7. The Rooms of all Students whose accounts are not paid on the first Saturdays in June and December, respectively, shall be declared vacant on those days by the Registrar of Chambers.

8. The Registrar of Chambers is empowered to charge Students, who may change their rooms, and neglect to give the keys of their vacated Rooms to the Clerk of the Works, the rents of both Rooms until the deposit be transferred.

9. The Registrar of Chambers is authorized (in case Students fail to give up their Rooms in time) to charge the occupier rent as if his name were on the Books, provided that the sum charged do not exceed the deposit.

10. The Provost is permitted, if he think fit, to grant Rooms to Students who have entered College at the Midsummer Entrance or at the October Entrance, and who have paid the Entrance Fee of £15, even though their names be not on the College Books in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

11. Graduates may, in certain cases, be allowed to dine on Commons, and occupy Rooms, on payment of a half-yearly Fee of £4 4s. Applications for this privilege are to be decided by the Provost on the merits, and subject to revision each half year.

Attendance on Divine Service.—All Students who are members of the Church of Ireland or England, and who reside within a distance of one mile and one-half from the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel on Sunday morning. The Junior Dean is directed to bring the names of such Students as are negligent in their attendance under the notice of the Provost or Senior Dean. Students resident within the College, who persistently neglect to comply with the regulation on this point, are liable to be deprived of their Rooms.

The hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the following:—On Sundays, Morning Prayer is read at 9.45 a.m., and Evening Prayer at five o'clock. On week-days, Morning Prayer is read at half-past eight o'clock, and Evening Prayer at nine o'clock. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer is shortened in the Chapel on week-days, by the omission of certain prescribed portions. On Sundays all Students must wear surplices, with the hoods belonging to their Degrees, if they be Graduates.

The Holy Communion is administered on days fixed by the Provost.

After Morning Prayer on Sundays, a Sermon is delivered by one of the Professors of Divinity, the Donnellan Lecturer, or one of the University Preachers for the year.

Students in residence who are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, are required to lodge with the Junior Dean a certificate of attendance upon one of the Presbyterian Churches

of the city signed by the Minister of that Church. (Resolutions of Board and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.)

Corrections.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday mornings, the Junior Dean attends in the Hall, and reads out the names of all Students who have been punished for neglect of duties or other offences during the week. It is the interest of those who can excuse themselves to be present ; and if their excuses are admitted by the Dean, the fines are taken off.

Commons of Resident Students.—All Students resident in College, unless specially excused by the Provost, must dine in the Commons Hall, except during the summer vacation. They must take care to put their name on Commons by application to the Clerk of the Buttery, as soon as they come into residence.

The Rules now in force with regard to Commons are as follows (Orders of the Board, April 28, 1877 ; July 8, 1878 ; March 20, 1886 ; March 26, 1887 ; July 5, 1890, and Nov. 22, 1890) :—

1. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of M.A., and holding Chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the Chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specific sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund*.

2. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and six pence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings ; said charges to be levied for the weeks in each Term in which Undergraduate Lectures shall be given, or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds Chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

3. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the Quarterly Chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same ; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year under the name of *Commons Fund*. All persons, however, to whom Chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

4. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

5. Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, are allowed to put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held.

6. The Junior Dean shall be required to impose a fine of 5s. a week upon all Students, actually resident in College, whose names shall not

be on Commons at all times except during the long Vacation; it being understood that the 5s. a week Commons Fund shall be considered an equivalent to this fine during the week in which Commons Fund is imposed.

7. No Student's name shall be placed on the Commons List without previous payment to the Clerk of the Buttery of the amount due for the period during which his name is placed on Commons. This rule is to apply in the case of sons of Fellows and Professors.

Regulations with reference to Commons. By order of the Bursar, Jan. 30, 1904—

Long Commons.—During the period known as "Long Commons," a Student may put his name on Commons on any day of the week, and will be charged at the rate of 1s. 8d. per day for the remaining portion of the week.

For the remaining weeks of "Long Commons," his name must be on Commons, and he must pay accordingly.

All Students are expected to dine on Commons every day ; but those who wish to dine with their friends on Sunday shall pay 10s. for the week instead of 11s. 8d. If the Student has the permission of the Junior Dean, in exceptional cases, to dine with his friends on Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 8s. 4d. instead of 11s. 8d.

Short Commons.—During the period known as "Short Commons" (i.e. the six or seven weeks of lecture term), a Student joining Commons on Monday will pay 5s. If he joins on Tuesday he shall pay 4s., and if afterwards according to rule.

If a Student desires to dine with his friends on Sunday during Short Commons, he shall pay 6s. for the week instead of 6s. 8d. If he has the permission of the Junior Dean to dine out with his friends for Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 5s. for the week instead of 6s. 8d.

NOTE.—In cases where a Student wishes to leave College, for reasons which the Junior Dean considers sufficient, such Student will be allowed to keep his name on Commons for 1s. a day during Short Commons, an 1s. 8d. a day during Long Commons up to the day on which he leaves.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, who are called *Waiters*, are annually appointed to say Grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall.

The Grace must be repeated *memoriter*, and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College. (*Stat. Coll.* cap. xvi.)

Night-Roll.—All Students resident in the College, below the standing of B.A., must attend night-roll, which is called at nine o'clock. After night-roll no Student is permitted to pass out of College without a written order.

Exemption from attendance at night-roll may be granted on the ground of diligence and seniority. The extent of this indulgence is decided by the Junior Dean, subject to the approval of the Provost and the Senior Dean. Those who wish to remain out of College after twelve o'clock must previously obtain special permission.

Houses of Residence for Students.—The Board of Trinity College have decided to make it compulsory for all Students to reside in certain houses, in which the Board can be assured of their proper accommodation. In order to ascertain the suitability of these houses, the Board have appointed a House of Residence Committee to inspect and select houses which are suitable. The following are the members of the Committee :—the Senior Dean ; the Junior Dean; Robert Russell, M.A. ; W. Kennedy, M.A. ; Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.; J. Joly, SC.D. ; A. Francis Dixon, SC.D. ; H. H. Dixon, SC.D. ; Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Any householder in or near Dublin may apply to any member of this Committee to have his (or her) name placed on the books of the Committee as willing to afford accommodation for students. These books will be accessible to students seeking lodgings.

Every house, before being entered on the Committee's books, must have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and passed by the House of Residence Committee. The householder must also satisfy the Committee as to the general suitability of the house for Students by giving suitable references in writing. These references may be addressed to any member of the Committee. Householders are not charged any fee for having their names entered on the Committee's books, but will be required to furnish an account of the accommodation they can supply, and their terms. It will be in the discretion of the Committee to remove from their books the address of any house of residence at any time.

In order to retain their names on the books, householders must comply with the following rules :—

1. To forward to the Hon. Secretary of the House of Residence Committee on November 20th, February 20th, and May 20th of each year, a list of the Trinity College Students who are at the time in their houses, or who have resided there since the last return was sent in.

2. To inform the Hon. Secretary in the months of September and December, and at Easter, what accommodation they can offer for Students. In absence of this notification it will be assumed that the house is fully occupied.

3. To notify immediately the Hon. Secretary of any case of serious illness occurring in the house.

4. To give facility to members of the Committee for inspecting the house, and to produce a recent sanitary certificate of the house if required.

On Nov. 28, 1908, Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., was appointed Sanitary Inspector for three years.

Course in Arts.

ENTRANCE.

1. The mode of admission into this University is by passing an Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized to allow a Graduate in Arts of any University chartered under the Crown to have his name placed on the College Books, on payment of the Entrance Fee, without passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who have passed in the Senior Grade Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland, are qualified for Entrance in Trinity College on passing a further Examination in those subjects, if any, of the Trinity College Entrance Examination which are not included in those which they have passed at the Intermediate Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized, upon due inquiry, to admit Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination at the University of the Cape of Good Hope to enter without further Examination.

All persons desirous of becoming Students in Arts must, at their Entrance, place themselves under the tuition of one of the Tutor Fellows who receive Pupils. The Collegiate interests of Pupils are under the guardianship of their Tutors. Students may enter as Fellow-Commoners or Pensioners. But a Nobleman, the son of a Nobleman, or a Baronet, may enter as *Nobilis, Filius Nobilis*, or *Eques*. Students of limited means may compete for Sizarships, and, if successful, may enter as Sizars. Students entering after March 21, and at or before the Autumn Entrance in October, are permitted to join the Junior Freshman Class which was formed in the previous November, on payment of the half-year's fees due by members of that class, in addition to the Entrance Fee (see under 'College Charges').

There are five Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the year, each lasting for two days. Of these, the Midsummer Entrance in Trinity Term, and the Autumn Entrance at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, are known as the Principal Entrance Examinations. Those among the successful candidates who obtain sufficiently high marks at the Principal Entrance Examinations are selected by the Senior Lecturer for a further Examination for High Places at Entrance. This additional examination lasts for one day, and on the general result of the three days' examination, the selected candidates are arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examination. The Senior Lecturer is authorized to issue Special Certificates to those who are so selected.

The two Principal Entrances and two of the other Entrance Examinations are held on the days immediately previous to the four Examinations of the Junior Freshman Class (including the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June), so as to enable students from a distance to pass a Term Examination as well as the Entrance without unnecessary loss of time. The fifth Entrance is held immediately before the Michaelmas Lectures begin. The dates of these Examinations may be found in the Almanac, and are also given under the heading 'Days of Examination.' In addition, the Senior Lecturer grants a Special Examination to such Students as are unable to present themselves at the regular Examinations, on reasonable grounds being given.

Candidates who have passed a Public Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer are given a Large Entrance Certificate ; all other candidates, who are allowed to proceed with their course, are given a Small Certificate, which cannot be used as evidence that they have passed the Public Entrance Examination of Trinity College ; but such candidates will be given the Large Certificate as soon as they shall have passed a Term Examination.

The Entrance Examinations commence at 10 a.m.

2. Course for Principal and Ordinary Entrances.

English Composition ; Arithmetic ; Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations) ; Geometry, see below ; English History ; Modern Geography ; Latin with Latin Composition ; *and any one of the following Languages* :—Greek ; French, Stendhal, Un Episode de Waterloo (ed. Gerothwohl) ; German, Schiller's Belagerung von Antwerpen. In Greek and in Latin students may select any two Greek and any two Latin authors. (Two books by the same author will not be accepted in lieu of two distinct authors.) The quantity of each author to be presented for examination must be not less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play. Candidates will be examined *vivâ voce* in the translation, grammar, and subject-matter of the works which they submit. The Examination in French and German will be partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

The Course in Geometry[a] is that covered by Euclid, Books i., ii., iii. ; and Book iv., Props. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with some additional Elementary Practical Constructions, and also some Elementary *loci*. Geometrical Methods other than those followed by Euclid will be accepted, such as regarding tangents as limiting positions of chords, &c. Some questions will be set on practical constructions, so that candidates will have to provide themselves with a ruler, set square, protractor, and pencil compasses. (A syllabus giving more detailed information may be obtained on application.)

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[a] In learning Geometry any of the following books may be used instead of Euclid's Elements :—Baker and Bourne, Godfrey and Siddons, Hall and Stevens, Purser.

Additional Examination for High Places at Principal Entrances.

Unprescribed passages from Greek and Latin authors; Greek and Latin Grammar and Ancient History; Greek Prose Composition; Geometry and Algebra; and an examination *vivâ voce* in French or German concurrently with these papers, all candidates for High Places having answered in the French or German paper on the first day.

3. Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance.

1st. Sizarships in Classics, Science, Modern Languages, Hebrew, and Irish. The regulations respecting the Course, Privileges, &c., are given below.

2nd. Twelve Exhibitions, six of £20, and six of £15, a year, tenable for two years, awarded on the result of the Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland. See under 'Exhibitions.'

3rd. Sixteen Junior Exhibitions, twelve of £20 and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years. See under ' Junior Exhibitions.'

4th. The Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 per annum, tenable for four years. The Examination for this Scholarship is held each fourth year, unless vacancies should occur oftener. See under 'Kidd Scholarship.' An Examination will be held in 1909.

5th. The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics for Women. See under that heading.

6th. Twenty-four Entrance Prizes,[a] namely, a First Prize of £5 and a Second Prize of £2 in each of the following subjects (provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates) :—

1. Greek Verse.
2. Latin Verse.
3. Greek Prose.
4. Latin Prose.
5. English Literature and Composition.
6. English History and Modern Geography.
7. French.
8. German.
9. Hebrew. (*Hebrew Sizars are not eligible for this Prize.*)
10. Experimental Science.
11. Natural Science.
12. Modern Irish.

A Student may compete for one or more of these Prizes. The names of the successful Candidates, and the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examinations.

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[a] The Greek and Latin Prizes are the gift of the Vice-Chancellor.

These Examinations are held early in Michaelmas Term, and are open to all Students who have not completed their nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the Examination, and who are commencing the Junior Freshman Year, *i.e.*, to those Students who have entered since March 21st, and have not paid any half-yearly fee. They commence at 10 a.m.

The following Courses have been appointed :—

English Literature.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters xiii. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Merchant of Venice, Richard III., Macbeth.
Milton, Comus and Paradise Lost, books iii. and iv.
Macaulay, Essays on Addison, on Boswell's Life of Johnson, and on Moore's Life of Byron.
Trench, English Past and Present.

English History and Modern Geography.

Green's Short History of the English People.
Gardiner's Students' History of England.   ⎫ 130 marks.
Mrs. J. R. Green's Henry II.   ⎬
Clyde's Geography.   .   .   .   . 70 marks.

(Students are recommended to use Gardiner's Atlas of English History.)

French.

Dowden, History of French Literature, books 3 and 4.
Corneille : Le Cid—Polyeucte. (Ed. Hémon.)
Renan : La Poésie des Races Celtiques (in 'Essais de Critique et de Morale').

German.

Hauff, Märchen.
Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.
Schiller, Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, Books ii. and iii.

The merits of the Candidates in French and German will be tested by conversation, translation, composition, and questions in Grammar and Literary History.

Hebrew.

Grammar (including written exercises on the paradigms of nouns and verbs) and the first eight Psalms.

Modern Irish.

Modern Irish Grammar and Composition.

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The Course appointed in *Experimental Science* consists of two sub-courses, *Experimental Physics* and *Chemical Science*, which are as follows :—

Experimental Physics.

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with elementary physical principles, such as those necessary to explain the use of levers, cog-wheels, whistles, pumps, lenses, magnets, the magnetic effects of electric currents, the measurement of atmospheric pressure by the mercurial barometer.

There will be a practical examination in which their ability to make simple physical measurements may be tested by requiring them to measure lengths, areas, volumes, weights, velocities, accelerations, the pressures of liquids, or the focal lengths of lenses. They should be able to plot their results on squared paper, draw plans to scale of the things they measure, and plot the paths of rays of light passing through or reflected by plane surfaces.

They will be expected to be familiar with the metric system.

Chemical Science.

Physical and Chemical changes of matter—how distinguished. Elements and compounds. Law of definite proportions—Equivalents.

Water—its chief physical and chemical properties—its ultimate composition—Analysis—Electrolysis—Chief properties of hydrogen and oxygen. Synthesis of water. Laws of gaseous combination. Elementary ideas relating to molecules and atoms. Avogadro's law. Water as a solvent—Natural waters. Peroxide of hydrogen. Valence—law of multiple proportions.

Atmospheric Air—the principal substances contained in it—how they are recognized—their condition in air. Relations by air to processes of combustion and animal respiration. Nitrogen—its chief compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. Acids, alkalies, salts—their general characters.

Carbon—its forms. Allotropism. The two oxides of carbon—their chief physical and chemical properties and relations. The hydrides of carbon, marsh gas and olefiant gas. Coal gas and the nature of flame.

Deductions of formulæ and solutions of simple chemical problems.

At the *Practical part* of the examination, candidates will be expected to recognise one or more of the elements or compounds named above, or to prepare any of them. They may also be asked to perform simple quantitative operations illustrating general principles, such as—the action of heat on a metallic salt, the displacement of one metal by another from solution, or the measurement by the volume of a gas evolved.

NOTE.—Systematic qualitative analysis is not required at this stage.

The course appointed in *Natural Science* consists of three sub-courses, Zoology, Botany, and Geology, which are as follows:—

Zoology—Thomson's Outlines of Zoology, Chaps. i. and ii.
> External structure of the Lobster or Crayfish, Insect, Frog, Bird.
> Life-history of Frog, and Butterfly or Moth.

Botany—Stenhouse's Introduction to Nature Study, Part i.

Geology—Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. vi.

The Examiners are—

For Greek and Latin Verse and Prose:—The Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

For English History and Modern Geography:—The Professor of Modern History and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For English Literature and Composition:—The Professor of English Literature and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For French:—The Professor of the Romance Languages and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For German:—The Professor of German and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Hebrew:—The Professor of Hebrew and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Experimental Science:—The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Professor of Chemistry.

For Natural Science:—The Professors of Botany, of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

For Modern Irish:—The Professor of Irish and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

4.   SIZARSHIPS.

SIZARS are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. Women Students who obtain Sizarships are allowed £12 a year in lieu of commons. The Entrance fee for Sizars is £1 1s. 3d.

The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizars. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st day of July in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified are permitted to compete.

No candidates are admitted to the Sizarship Examination who (1) are already Matriculated Students of the University ; *or* (2) are Graduates of any Chartered University ; *or* (3) are over nineteen on the 1st of June of the year in which they compete.

The Board may, if they think fit, award, independently of the Sizarship Examination, not more than one Sizarship in Mathematics and one in Classics to such members of the Junior Freshman Class as they may consider to have especially distinguished themselves since their matriculation, and to be otherwise suitable to be awarded a Sizarship. In this case no limit of age is imposed.

The Board offer Sizarships in Experimental Science, to be competed for by such candidates as can produce definite evidence that they have already received Laboratory instruction.

Students who enter College as Sizars are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of persons who are already Students of the College being admitted as Sizars, the duration of their Sizarships shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding their entrance into College. Sizars who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto*, vacate their Sizarships.

The Examination for Sizarships is held annually on the two weekdays before October 10th, and is marked in the Almanac for the year. The Examination commences at 9.30.

Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, and Modern Languages.—The Sizarship Examination lasts for two days, and 400 marks are assigned at it. The first day, and the morning of the second day, are devoted to the special subject, Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, and 300 marks assigned to it. The last afternoon is devoted (1) to an English Essay (counting 50 marks), for which all candidates, whether in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, must compete ; (2) for the candidates in Mathematics and Experimental Science, to an easy paper in Latin Composition and a *vivâ voce* Examination in a Latin and a Greek author of his own selection, it being permissible for candidates to substitute French or German for Greek ; and (3) for the candidates in Classics and Modern Languages, to a paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a *vivâ voce* Examination in Geometry (as in the Entrance Course) ; and this portion of the Examination will, in each case, count 50 marks. Candidates in Modern Languages must also pass a qualifying Examination in Latin.

Classics.

First Morning.—Translation from Greek authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

First Evening.—Translation from Latin authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

During the first day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in one Greek and one Latin author, as prescribed below. The mark assigned to this *vivâ voce* Examination is 40. The prescribed authors are—

Any *three* books of Homer, *or* any *one* book of Thucydides.

Any *one* book of Livy, *or* any *one* of the following portions of Horace :—(*a*) Odes, (*b*) Satires, (*c*) Epistles, including the Ars Poetica.

[Candidates must send to the Senior Lecturer, at least a month before the Examination, notice of the portions of these authors in which they intend to present themselves.]

Second Morning.—Greek Prose Composition, 40 marks.
　　　　　　　　　Latin Prose Composition, 40 marks.
　　　　　　　　　Ancient History (*vivâ voce* in a class), 40 marks.

[Candidates are expected to know the principal facts in Greek History, and the Outlines of Greek Literature and Art, from the earliest times to 323 B.C. ; and the principal facts in Roman History, and the Outlines of Roman Literature, from the earliest times to 37 A.D.]

A paper in Greek and Latin Verse Composition is set as a voluntary exercise on the third morning. It counts 40 marks ; but no credit is given unless positive merit is shown.

Mathematics.

Geometry.—Deductions from Euclid.

The Methods of Coordinates, Graphs, Analytical Geometry of the Right Line (Cartesian Coordinates).

Algebra.—Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression — Scales of Notation -- Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of the second Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem—Logarithms — Exponential and Logarithmic Series—Partial Fractions—Continued Fractions—Algebraic Series.

N.B.—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, chaps. i.–xvii. (inclusive), xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix., is recommended.

Theory of Equations.—Relation between the Roots and Coefficients of Equations—Elementary Symmetric Functions of the Roots—Transformation of Equations—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations.

Trigonometry.—To the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions—Trigonometric Series.

Experimental Science.

Elementary Mathematics.—A Paper will be set in Elementary Mathematics. Such a knowledge of Mathematics will be expected as is required for a proper study of the Course in Experimental Science. Simple questions may be set in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of *squared* paper, and to know how to plot their results on it.

Experimental Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, mass, and weight; density, time, velocity, acceleration, and pressure—Simpler phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound.

There will be a Practical Examination as well as a Written Examination.

Chemistry.—General properties of substances—Mixtures and solutions—Processes employed in the Laboratory, such as evaporation, distillation, solution, crystallization, filtration—Effect of heat on solubility of solids and gases in water—Oxidation of elementary substances by heating in air or oxygen, and by other methods—Properties of oxygen and nitrogen—Atmospheric air, its composition and properties—Preparation and properties of the commoner acids and alkalies—Calcium carbonate, carbon dioxide, lime—Action of acids on metals—Hydrogen—Water—Chemical elements and compounds—Distinction between metals and non-metals, and between chemical compounds and mechanical mixtures—Volume of gas evolved by action of various acids on metals—Effect of temperature and pressure on the volume of a gas—Density of a gas—Calculation of the weight of a gas from its volume and density—Indestructibility of matter—Law of definite proportions—Law of equivalent weights.

There will be a Practical as well as a Written Examination.

Note.—The atomic theory is not required, nor are chemical formulæ or equations.

Modern Languages.

One Sizarship is offered each year in Modern Languages, French and German.

The Examination will consist of passages (unprescribed) for translation from French and German, and of passages for Composition in both languages. The candidates will also be examined *vivâ voce* in the following authors:—

French, . .
{ C. Delavigne : Louis XI. (ed. Eve).
Michelet: Louis XI. et Charles le Téméraire (ed. Ropes).

German, . . Gustav Freytag : Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit, vol. ii. Vom Mittelalter zur Neuzeit, chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.

Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish.

To encourage the study of Hebrew, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the English and Latin Prose Composition and the *vivâ voce* portion of the Examination for Classical Sizarships, together with the following Course of Hebrew :—

> Hebrew Grammar.
> Exodus, Chaps. i.–xi. (inclusive).
> Psalms, i.–xxiv. (inclusive).

In determining the election to the Hebrew Sizarship, equal weight is allowed to the answering in Classics and in Hebrew.

No Student is elected to a Sizarship for answering in Hebrew unless the Examiners report him to the Senior Lecturer as having positive merit of a high order.

For the encouragement of the study of Irish, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the following Course :—

(*a*) A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar is required.

(*b*) Passages are set for Translation at sight from Irish into English, and from English into Irish.

(*c*) Candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in these books :—

> *Eachtra Lomnochtáin.*
> *Poems of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Conmara* (ed. Flannery).

No Sizarship is awarded to any Candidate unless the Senior Lecturer considers that sufficient merit has been shown.

Candidates for Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish have to pass all the subjects of the Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer.

Reid Sizarships.—In the scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, filed 7th August, 1888, it was directed that the income of the Reid Sizarship bequest should be applied to found additional Sizarships or Exhibitions in the nature of Sizarships, " not to exceed five in number, open only to Students of limited means, natives of the County of Kerry, who, having failed to obtain ordinary Sizarships, may be deemed to have shown sufficient merit. Such Exhibitions to be held on conditions similar in all respects to those upon which ordinary Sizarships are held in the said College, and not to preclude such Exhibitioners from obtaining any other Exhibitions or Prizes, for which an ordinary Sizar would be eligible, and the said College shall determine the annual stipend to be allowed to each such Exhibitioner, or the privileges in lieu

of such stipend, in such way, as to place him, with respect to exemption from fees, free commons and free rooms, on a footing similar to that of ordinary Sizars."[a]

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

5. *Explanation of Terminology.*

There are three Terms in each *Calendar* year, *i. e.* Hilary Term, beginning on January 10, and ending on March 25; Trinity Term, beginning on April 15, and ending on June 30; and Michaelmas Term, beginning on October 10, and ending on December 20. If, however, Easter happens to fall within the limits of Hilary or of Trinity Term, that Term is increased by an additional week.

The Academic Year commences in the beginning of November, *i. e.* with the Lectures of the Michaelmas Term. Afterwards, in the beginning of Hilary Term, there are the Hilary Term Examinations in the subjects of the Michaelmas Lectures. Then follow the Lectures of Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term Examinations, and finally the Lectures of Trinity Term and the Examinations of Michaelmas Term, which close the Academic Year, which therefore extends from November to November.

Freshmen and Sophisters.—During the first Academic Year, Students are called Junior Freshmen; during the second Academic Year, Senior Freshmen; during the third and fourth years, Junior and Senior Sophisters; then Junior, Middle, and Senior Bachelors; but a Student belonging to the Junior Bachelor Class is called a Candidate Bachelor, not a Junior Bachelor, until he has actually taken the B.A. Degree. Graduates who are of standing entitling them to take out the Master of Arts Degree are called Candidate Masters. They are of this standing three years after they have *passed* the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

By a *rising Junior Freshman* is meant a Student who, having matriculated, has not yet entered on his actual Junior Freshman year.

A Student is said to have credit for a Term, or to have kept the Term, when he has passed the Examination held in that Term (or

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[a] It was also arranged that the residue (if any) of the income of the Reid Sizarship endowment might be applied in paying the usual fees to the Examiners at the Examinations for such Sizarships, and in such manner as the Board of Trinity College might think best calculated to encourage superior education in the said County, as for instance, by assigning from time to time stipends to such Schoolmasters as may distinguish themselves in preparing Students for Trinity College, Dublin, such stipends to be given on condition that such Master or Masters shall undertake to prepare, free of expense, as Day-Scholars, a certain number of boys of limited means for the Sizarship Examination of the College, or in such other way as to the said College may seem most effectual and expedient for the promotion of superior education in the said County.

a Supplemental Examination in the same subjects), or has attended with diligence the Lectures given in the *preceding* Term[a]; but the latter clause of this rule does not apply to the Michaelmas Terms of the Senior Freshman or Senior Sophister years, that is to the Final Freshman and Degree Terms, academic credit for which can not be obtained by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term, but is only secured by passing the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations, or the supplemental Examinations in the same subjects.

6.　　　　　　　　　　*Course of Study.*

The regular period of Study extends over four years, but there are provisions by which a Student can obtain his Degree in less than four calendar years; for instance, under certain circumstances, a Student entering in October may obtain his Degree in about two years and eight months.

In the ordinary course a Student who enters before the 21st of March in any year, is placed in the Junior Freshman Class which commenced in the previous November. But a Student entering on or after the 21st of March and before the Junior Freshman Examination in October is permitted to join the existing Junior Freshman Class (*i. e.* that formed in the previous November) on payment of the half-yearly fee of eight guineas paid in April by members of that class; and if he passes the Trinity Term Examination, or the Hilary Supplemental Examination, or the Michaelmas Examination, he will begin the Senior Freshman year in the November succeeding his Entrance. Such a Student is said to have saved his year, and it will be necessary for him, as for any other member of the Class, to pay a second half-yearly Fee on or before the Friday after the first Saturday in November. Thus the total amount of the Fees payable during the Course is the same whether the year be saved or not.

In the Senior Sophister year a similar advantage is sometimes granted. A Student who obtains the necessary permission from the Senior Lecturer (see § 11) is allowed to rise from the Senior Sophister Class to the Candidate Bachelor Class in the June instead of the November of his Senior Sophister year on payment of the Fees necessary to entitle him to be placed in that Class. The names of such Students are kept on the books until the following June without further payment, and the total amount of the Fees payable is not increased.

A Student who desires to avail himself, to the full extent, of the benefits of a University Education, should, in addition to the Ordinary Course, take the Lectures and Examinations in some one or more of the various Honor and Prize Courses. He may

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[a] But see § 21 for Privileges of Honor Students in their Freshman years, and § 22 for the Arts Course of Medical Students.

also attend such of the Professorial Lectures as deal with subjects of interest to him.

To obtain the B.A. Degree it is necessary that the Student shall keep eight Terms in all, viz. the Final Freshman, with three previous Freshman Terms, and the Degree, with three previous Sophister Terms. These Terms cannot be arbitrarily selected. In each of the four academic years, *i. e.* from November to November, a Student must obtain credit for at least one Term. In the Junior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, this Term must be kept by Examination, while in the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years, it must be either the Hilary or the Trinity Term. If the Student fail to keep the compulsory Term within the academic year, he loses his class (see § 14).

The following rules give the modes in which the Student is permitted to fulfil these requirements:—

7. Junior Freshman Year.

[*See § 21 for Privileges of Honor Students in their Freshman years and § 22 for the Arts Course of Medical Students.*]

In the Junior Freshman year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Freshman in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Freshman year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see § 38.

In June there is a Supplemental Examination in the subjects of the Hilary Examination, but only Students who have not already credit for a Term *Examination* are permitted to present themselves at this Examination. (Students should observe that, in accordance with § 5, attendance on the Michaelmas Term Lectures and passing the Supplemental Hilary Examination in June entitle the Student to credit for a single Term only, *i.e.* Hilary Term.)

8. Senior Freshman Year.

[*See § 21 for Privileges of Honor Students in their Freshman years, and § 22 for the Arts Course of Medical Students.*]

A Senior Freshman who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*) He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then pass the Final Freshman in October (or if he desire, he may supplement the Final Freshman in the succeeding January or April) ;

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then supplement the Final Freshman in either the following January or April. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Freshman who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*) He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then pass the Final Freshman in October, or supplement it in the succeeding January or April;

Or—

(*d*) He may *omit either* the Hilary Term[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and supplement the Final Freshman in January or April; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and supplement the Final Freshman in April;

Or—

(*e*) He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] and supplement the Hilary, Trinity, and Final Freshman Examinations in October, January, and April, respectively.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see § 38.

In the case of Army Candidates permission is occasionally given by the Board to come up for the Final Freshman Examination in the April preceding the regular date. Such Students must then pay both the April and November Fees. (Order of the Board, April 25, 1903.)

9. The name of a Senior Freshman who does not pass the Final Freshman in October is nevertheless continued on the books as a Junior Sophister until it has become impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements. During this period he is allowed to attend Junior Sophister Lectures, but under no conditions can he obtain any academic credit for such attendance. When it becomes impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements, he is put down into the Senior Freshman Class. No Senior Freshman Student can be awarded a Prize at the Michaelmas Examinations of his Class unless he has passed the Final Freshman Examination for the same Term. No Student is allowed to compete for Honors at any Junior Sophister Examination unless he has previously passed the Final Freshman Examination.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

10. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*; otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Sophister in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Sophister year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

11. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

A Senior Sophister who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*). He may *keep either* the Hilary Term,[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then go up for the Degree Examination in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November.

But if a Student coming under this rule keep the *Hilary Term*,[a] he may, by the special permission of the Senior Lecturer, be raised to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor on payment of the half-yearly fee due before the Student becomes a Candidate Bachelor, and he would then be entitled to present himself at the Degree Examination in June. The names of such Students remain on the College Books till the first Saturday in the succeeding June.

In granting this permission regard is had to the merit which the Student has shown at the Final Freshman and other Examinations, as well as the importance to the Student of obtaining the Degree at the earlier date. Students seeking this privilege must make application to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 1.

In cases of extreme urgency the Board sometimes allow Senior Sophisters to answer for their Degree in April.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then go up for the Degree in either the following January or at any subsequent Examination. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Sophister who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*). He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

pass his Degree in December, or at any subsequent Examination ; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November ;

Or—

(*d*) He may *omit either* the Hilary[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and go up for his Degree in January, or at any subsequent Examination ; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and take his Degree in April ;

Or—

(*e*) He may *omit both* the Hilary[a] and the Trinity Terms,[b] and supplement the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in October and January, taking the Degree in April.

12. Senior Sophisters who, at the beginning of November, have kept no Term in the Senior Sophister year, are put down into the Class then beginning the Senior Sophister year.

All other Senior Sophisters are raised, at the beginning of November, to the Junior Bachelor Class, ranking either as Candidate Bachelors or Candidate Bachelor Supplementalists, according as they had or had not, at the conclusion of the Examinations in the preceding April, kept the three Sophister Terms required before the Degree. But Students who, at the end of April, have kept the three Sophister Terms, may be raised in October, on payment of the half-yearly Fee then due, and may thereupon present themselves at the Moderatorship Examinations.

A Candidate Bachelor Supplementalist may present himself at any Senior Sophister Ordinary or Supplemental Examination, as a Supplementalist in the work of that Examination, and may proceed to the Degree in any Term subsequent to that in which he keeps the last of the required Sophister Terms.

13. No Student is entitled to present himself as a candidate at the Moderatorship or December Degree Examinations of his class unless he fulfils the conditions in (*a*) or (*c*) ; but in exceptional cases he may be allowed to do so by special permission of the Board, provided that he would be entitled to present himself for the Supplemental Degree Examination in the following January.

14. In all cases in which a Student loses his Class he enters on the new Class with credit for all the Terms he has kept. Thus, if a Student who has kept the Trinity Term of his Senior Freshman year, is put down from the Junior Sophister Class to the Senior Freshman Class, he is counted as having kept the Trinity Term of that year, and he need not obtain fresh academic credit by keeping it over again.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Mode of obtaining Credit for the various Terms.

As stated in § 5, Terms may be kept either by Examination or by Lectures.

15.   *Keeping of Arts Terms by Examination.*[a]

A Student presenting himself for Examination is required by the Senior Lecturer to answer satisfactorily in each separate subject, or group of allied subjects, for which he is liable. A slight deficiency in one subject may, however, be counterbalanced by marked proficiency in others, provided the previous record of the Student does not indicate persistent neglect of the deficient subject. Special attention is paid to the mark in English Composition.

The name of a Student presenting himself at an Examination must be on the College books *before the day of that Examination.*

The October Final Freshman Examination lasts three days; all the other Term Examinations, including the Degree, last for two days. On the first day papers are set; on the second day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce.* The hours of the Term Examinations are, in the forenoon, from half-past nine to twelve, and in the afternoon, from two to four or five, except during the months of December and January, in which the afternoon hours are from one to three or four; on the *vivâ voce* days, however, the hour of termination of the Examination depends on the number of candidates; and a Student must remain in the Examination Hall until all his *vivâ voce* Examinations are completed.

Students must wear academicals at all Arts Examinations other than Entrance and Sizarship.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, may put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held. They should communicate with the Clerk of the Buttery (Registrar's Office) at or shortly after 12 o'clock on the day of the Examination.

A programme, giving the hours at which the different papers are set, is posted on the notice board at the Front Gate, a day or two before the Examination.

16.   *Keeping of Arts Terms by Lectures.*[a]

Students in order to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Tutorial Lectures are required to attend five-sixths of the number of Lectures appointed for the Term; but the Senior Lecturer may on the recommendation of their Lecturer, and without

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reference to the Board, grant terms to Students who shall have attended not less than three-fourths of the whole.

When attendance on two different branches of one subject is required (*e.g.*, French and Latin), the Student must attend at least five-sixths of the total number of Lectures, and must attend at least three-fourths of the number given by each Lecturer severally.

· Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify any change of residence. If this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

Students keeping the Term by Lectures can ascertain the hours at which they are to attend, as well as the names of their Lecturers, from the notices posted at their Tutors' Rooms.

Students may obtain credit for their Terms in Modern Languages, by attending any official Term of Lectures in the subject, irrespective of Class. (Resolution of the Board, July 8, 1905.)

Terms may also be kept by attendance on Lectures in the Indian and Home Civil Service School, which see.

No Lectures are given on Church Holidays marked in capital letters, or upon days marked thus (†) in the Almanac.

Honor Lectures.—A Student keeping the Term may substitute one or more of the Honor Courses of Lectures for the corresponding Course or Courses of ordinary Lectures. For information regarding these Lectures see " Honor Lectures and Examinations."

A Student who in any Term obtains Honors in all the Subjects for which he would be liable, is entitled to claim credit for that Term, except in the case of the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations. A Student who obtains a Moderatorship is not required to compete at the ordinary Degree Examination.

Freshman Students who have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions, may obtain credit for a Term prior to the Final Freshman Examination, by attending *one* Course of Honor Lectures, or by getting an Honor in any subject. (See § 21.)

The Lectures, both Ordinary and Honor, are, as a rule, chiefly devoted to the new business of the Term.

17.   *Catechetical Terms.*

The Catechetical Examinations are on the day following the Term Examinations, but candidates from a distance are examined on the last day of the Term Examinations.

Catechetical Terms may be kept by Lectures, which commence at 9.30 a.m. in the Examination Hall on the days appointed in the Almanac, and are continued at the same hour on the succeeding Saturdays.

18. The Languages required during the Freshman years, in addition to Latin, are one of the following :—Greek, French, German.

The Examinations in French and German are partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books ; and partly by papers containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

Latin Composition forms a part of every Latin Examination. In the translation of selected passages from the Classical authors, separate weight will be allowed for the style of the English Composition.

The books named under English Composition are intended to supply subjects for English Composition. A few questions will also be set on the substance of the books.

The letters *p.* or *v. v.*, or *p. & v. v.*, added in parentheses after a subject in the Freshman years, denote that the Examination in that subject is customarily conducted by *papers*, or *vivâ voce*, or in *both ways*.

19. Junior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Junior Freshman year, a Student keeping a Term by Examination must answer in all the prescribed subjects. Students keeping a Term by Lectures must attend two Courses of Lectures, one Course in Science and one in Languages. But Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the School for the ordinary Science Lectures, and see § 21 for privileges granted to Honor Students, and § 22 for the Arts Course of Medical Students.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ... Geometry: as in the Course for Entrance with additional practical constructions ; and the Course comprised in Euclid, Book vi., but proofs which apply only to commensurable quantities will also be accepted, so that ratios may be dealt with by the ordinary processes of arithmetic.

Students, however, should be able to recognise why such proofs are not immediately applicable to incommensurables (*p. & v. v.*).

A more detailed syllabus can be obtained on application.

Arithmetic. Algebra, the first Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations (*p.*).

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination—*continued.*

LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), . . Latin, Horace, Odes III., IV., with
                                Latin Composition, *and one of the
                                following* :
                                Greek, Xenophon, Hellenica, Bk. i.
                                French, Mérimée, Colomba.
                                German, Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . Sir Walter Scott, Quentin Durward ; *or,*
                            Selections [from Tennyson, Tiresias
                            and other Poems (ed. Rowe and
                            Webb) (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ... Geometry, as before (*p. & v. v.*).
                          Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
                          Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of
                          Plane Triangles (*p.*).

LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), . . Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Bks. II. and v.,
                                with Latin Composition, *and one of
                                the following* :
                                Greek, Homer, Odyssey VI., IX.
                                French, Erckmann-Chatrian, Le Blocus.
                                German, Auerbach, Barfüssele.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . Sir Walter Scott, Marmion ;   *or,*
                            De Quincey, English Mail Coach
                            and Revolt of the Tartars (*p.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ... Geometry as before (*p. & v. v.*).
                          Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
                          Trigonometry, with the use of Loga-
                          rithms (*p.*).

LANGUAGES (*p. & v. v.*), . . Latin, Livy, Book XXI., with Latin
                                Composition, *and one of the following* :
                                Greek, Plato, Apologia Socratis.
                                French, Michelet, Jeanne d'Arc
                                (Hachette).
                                German, Consbruch und Klincksieck,
                                Deutsche Lyrik des 19 Jahrhunderts.
                                (Selections : Hölderlin, Eichendorff,
                                Arndt, Körner, Uhland, Grillparzer,
                                Lenau, Mörike, Hebbel,
                                Heine, Geibel, Meyer, Liliencron, Falke.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . Shakspere, Twelfth Night. Addison,
                            Spectator Club Papers (in T. Arnold's
                            Selections from the *Spectator*) (*p.*).

20.   Senior Freshman Year.

In the Senior Freshman year all the subjects are compulsory on all Students *other than* (*a*) *Honor Students*: see § 21, or (*b*) *Medical Students*, see § 22. Subject to these exceptions, Students keeping the Term by Lectures must attend Lectures in both Science and Languages.

Credit for Michaelmas Term cannot be obtained by attending the Lectures in Trinity Term, but only by passing the Final Freshman Examination.

Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the Engineering School for the Ordinary Science Lectures.

Honor Lectures.—Students may substitute *either* the Honor Lectures in Mathematics *or* those in Logics, for the ordinary Science Lectures.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before, with the application of geometrical methods to incommensurable, as well as to commensurable magnitudes (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	Abbott's Elements of Logic (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Cicero, Pro Milone, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :— Greek, Herodotus, Book VIII., to end of chap. 99. French, A. France, Sylvestre Bonnard. German, Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Macaulay, Essays on Hampden and Warren Hastings. Goldsmith, The Good-natured Man (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics :—Composition and Resolution of (*a*) Forces meeting in a point, (*b*) Parallel Forces. Moments. Couples. Centre of Parallel Forces and of Gravity. General conditions of equilibrium of coplanar Forces. Friction. Work. Simple Machines.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).

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[a] To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's " Mechanics and Hydrostatics " (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

LANGUAGES (*p.* & *r. r.*),   Latin, Plautus, Trinummus, with Latin Com-
                              position, *and one of the following* :—
                              Greek, Euripides, Alcestis.
                              French, Berthon, Selection of Modern French
                              Verse.
                              German, Bürger, Gedichte (Lenore, Raub-
                              graf, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die
                              Kuh, Lied vom braven Mann.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION,   George Eliot, Scenes of Clerical Life.
                       The Golden Treasury, Books II. and IV.

Subjects for the Final Freshman Examination.

(*Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*)

MATHEMATICS, . . .   Geometry, as before (*v. v.*).
                        Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
                        Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).

LOGIC, ...   As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Statics, as before.
                       Dynamics :—Velocity and Acceleration. Mo-
                       tion in a straight line. Mass, Force, and
                       Weight. Connexion between Mass and
                       Weight of the same body. Absolute Unit,
                       Poundal. Composition and Resolution of
                       Velocities, Accelerations and Forces. Motion
                       of a particle on smooth and rough inclined
                       planes. Equality of Action and Reaction.
                       Atwood's Machine and other simple cases of
                       rectilinear motion of two bodies connected by
                       an inextensible string passing over a smooth
                       pulley. Projectiles. Momentum and Im-
                       pulse. Impact or Collision. Uniform circular
                       Motion. Harmonic Motion. Pendulum and
                       determination of g. Work, Energy, and
                       Horse-power.[a] (*p.* & *v. v.*).

LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),   Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Books IV., VI., with
                              Latin Composition, *and one of the follow-
                              ing* :—
                              Greek, Homer, Iliad, Books XXII., XXIV.
                              French, Molière, Le Misanthrope.
                                  ,,   Th. Gautier, Trois Grotesques
                                        (Clarendon Press).
                              German, Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION,   Shakspere, Richard III. Thackeray, English
                       Humourists (*p.*).

At each Final Freshman Examination those Students who
obtain 40 *per cent.* and upwards, and whose answering in the
several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer,

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[a] To those who do not possess a text-book dealing with the above Course, Loney's
" Mechanics and Hydrostatics " (University Press, Cambridge) is suggested.

are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards of Classes are :—First Class, 60 *per cent.*; Second Class, 50 *per cent.*; Third Class, 40. Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes for General Answering, value £5 and £3 respectively, are awarded on the result of this Examination (see under "Jellett Prizes").

The award of the Senior Exhibitions depends partly on the marks obtained at this Examination (see under "Senior Exhibitions").

21. Privileges of Honor Students in the Freshman Years.

Any Student who shall have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Junior Exhibition Examination, will be allowed to proceed in the Freshman years by keeping three Terms, one of which must be by Examination in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least either by Lectures or Examination in the Senior Freshman year. Such Students may keep these Terms (*a*) as at present, by attendance at the ordinary Tutorial Lectures, or by passing the ordinary Term Examinations; (*b*) by attendance at Honor Lectures, or by obtaining Honors. Credit for a Term of Lectures will be allowed to such Students (on the written recommendation of the Lecturers) for diligence at one Course of Honor Lectures, except at the Trinity Term Lectures of the Senior Freshman year; and credit for a Term Examination will be allowed to such a Student who obtains an Honor in any subject, except in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year.

(But attendance at Lectures in one Term, and obtaining an Honor in the following Term, will give credit for only one Term.)

Note.—Such Students who desire to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Classical Honor Lectures will be required to attend the Tutorial Honor Lectures and the Honor Lectures in Classical Composition.

22.   Arts Course for Medical Students.

1. In order to join the Medical School, a Student must have either

(*a*) passed a Junior Freshman Term Examination, exclusive of Trigonometry,
> *or*

(*b*) passed the Special Preliminary Examination held in March, the standard and subjects of which are those of the Hilary Junior Freshman Examination,
> *or*

(*c*) obtained at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions marks showing sufficient merit in the subjects of (*a*) or (*b*).

Note.—Rising Junior Freshmen desiring to enter the Medical School have the privilege of presenting themselves at either the Michaelmas Junior Freshman Examination (exclusive of Trigonometry) *or* the Supplemental Hilary Examination at the end of Trinity Term, without paying the May fee of the Junior Freshman Year. But they obtain no academic credit for either examination beyond the right of entering the Medical School.

2. All Medical Students of undergraduate standing, who claim professional privileges in Arts, must attend at least one course of Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of each year. The subjects of these lectures are as follows:—

Junior Freshman Year.

Mechanics (including Elementary Trigonometry) and English Composition.

Senior Freshman Year.

Logic (Formal) and English Composition.

Junior Sophister Year.

Astronomy and English Composition.

Senior Sophister Year.

Ethics and English Composition.

Note 1.—Students whose English Composition is unsatisfactory may be required to attend special lectures in that subject.

Note 2.—Students who enter the Medical School at the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for only one term as Junior Freshmen, must, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Freshman Year, attend both the above Courses for Freshmen.

Note 3.—In order to obtain credit for the Lectures of the Junior Sophister Year, every Student must, in addition to attending the Lectures, pass an Examination in Astronomy at the end of the Term.

Note 4.—A Student who enters the Medical School as a Senior Sophister, and has not passed a Junior Sophister Term Examination which includes Astronomy, must attend, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Sophister Year, the Arts Courses of the two Sophister Years, as above.

In order to obtain credit for these Lectures, he must pass an Examination in Astronomy as in *Note* 3.

3. Students who have entered the Medical School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for such terms of Arts Lectures as they are

required under § 2 to attend in the Freshman Years, will obtain credit for the Final Freshman Examination by passing—

(a) The Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Medical School.

(b) An Examination in Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German.

The Examination in Mechanics may be taken either at the ordinary Final Freshman Examination, or as in § 4.

A student need not have passed (a) in whole or in part before presenting himself for (b), but he must have passed both before the Trinity Lectures of his Junior Sophister year.

4. An Examination will be held in the Mechanics of the Final Freshman Course (including Elementary Trigonometry), at the date of each of the Preliminary Scientific Examinations.

5. No student will be allowed to attend the Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of the Junior Sophister Year until he has obtained credit for the Final Freshman Examination.

6. Students who have obtained credit for such attendance at Arts Lectures of the Sophister years as is required of them under § 2, and who have made satisfactory progress with their Medical studies during those years (see § 7), may present themselves for the Arts portion of their Degree Examination. This consists of Ethics and English Composition as in the ordinary Degree Examination.

7. The words ' satisfactory progress ' in § 6 are thus interpreted. Before presenting themselves for the Arts Degree—

(a) Students who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year must have passed Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination.

(b) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Junior Sophister Year must have passed Part I. of the Intermediate Medical Examination.

(c) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Sophister Year must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Note.—These regulations may be relaxed in the case of candidates for Moderatorship.

8. Students who have satisfied the conditions laid down in § 6 may obtain credit for the Degree Examination, either

(a) by passing in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree, and passing Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination,

or

(b) by obtaining a Moderatorship, or by passing the full ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree.

9. A student who has failed to obtain credit for attendance at the Arts Lectures given in Trinity Term, whether through sickness, or irregular attendance, or want of diligence, or by failing to pass the Examination in Astronomy mentioned in § 2, note 3, or from any other cause, may supplement the Term as follows :—

(a) If a Junior Freshman, he may pass the Junior Freshman Michaelmas Term Examination, or the Senior Freshman Hilary or Trinity Term Examination.

(b) If a Senior Freshman, he may pass the Supplemental Trinity Senior Freshman Examination in October or in the following January ; and may pass the Final Freshman Examination for Medical Students in Hilary or Trinity following.

(c) If a Junior Sophister, he may pass the Michaelmas Examination of his class, omitting the optional subject, or the Hilary or Trinity Examination of the Senior Sophister Year, taking one optional subject.

(d) If a Senior Sophister, he must pass a Senior Sophister Supplemental Examination, taking one of the optional subjects.

A Student who fails to comply with these Rules loses his class.

Note.—A Junior Freshman who is prevented by sickness, or other sufficient reason, from attending Lectures in Trinity Term, may, by special permission of the Senior Lecturer, take a second course in his Senior Freshman year instead.

10. If at any time a Student is reported by the Medical School Committee to the Senior Lecturer, as having ceased to pursue his studies with diligence, he shall thereupon lose the privileges accorded to Medical Students, until such time as the Medical School Committee report that he has resumed diligent attendance.

If such unfavourable report be made at the end of the Summer Session, the Student will obtain no academic credit for the Arts Lectures he may have attended during the Trinity Term of that year.

11. Medical Students who do not claim professional privileges may keep their course in Arts by passing the usual Term Examinations and Degree Examination in full. Those who have kept part of their course in this way, may, at any time, claim the privilege of completing it under the scheme detailed above.

23.   Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, Mathematical Physics and English Composition are compulsory courses, as are also Astronomy for the Trinity and Michaelmas Term, Logic for the Hilary and Trinity Terms, and Psychology for the Michaelmas Term.

Students who, in any Term, have Professional Privileges (as specified in § 24) are required to take up only the compulsory courses in order to obtain credit for that Term in Arts.

Divinity Students are required to take up Greek and Latin (see under *Divinity School General Rules*), nor are they exempted on obtaining Professional credit in another School; but they are allowed to substitute the course in Education for the compulsory course in Mathematical Physics.

For the Arts Course of Medical Students, see § 22.

All other Students are required to select one or other of the five optional Courses, namely:

(1) Languages (*i.e.* any two of the following four—Greek, Latin, French, German); (2) Experimental Science; (3) Natural Science; (4) History; (5) Education.

A Student selecting French or German will be required to write a translation from English into French or German, in addition to answering in the books named in § 25.

A Student may take up different optional courses in different Terms throughout the Sophister years, except that in the Senior Sophister year he cannot keep a Term *by Lectures* in Experimental or Natural Science unless he has, as a Junior Sophister, kept at least one Term in those subjects respectively. No such restriction, however, applies to Examinations.

Keeping of Terms by Lectures.

There is one course of Lectures in the compulsory courses of the Term, and Students with Professional Privileges obtain credit for the Term by attending it.

Students seeking credit for Divinity Lectures may keep the classical portion of the Term by attendance on Greek and Latin Lectures, or Greek and Hebrew Lectures, or they may substitute for the Classical Lectures an Examination (held at the conclusion of the Lectures) in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew. But they cannot substitute Hebrew for Latin at the regular Term Examinations.

Each of the four languages is represented by one half-course of Lectures, and attendance on two half-courses is necessary to keep the Term in Languages.

To obtain credit in Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Experimental Physics and those in Inorganic Chemistry, as well as Laboratory Instruction, for which last a fee of one guinea must be paid to the Junior Bursar for each Term.[a] The Term in Experimental Science cannot be kept by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term.

The arrangements as to the Lectures in French, German, Experimental Science, and Natural Science are posted on the Tutors' doors at the beginning of Term.

Honor Lectures.—All Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Greek, Latin, or English Literature, for the Ordinary Lectures in either Greek or Latin.

Either the Course of Honor Lectures in Mathematical Physics, or that in Logics, may be substituted for the Ordinary Lectures in Mathematical Physics. Science Honormen may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the ordinary Science Lectures.

24.   Professional Privileges.

Junior Sophisters, not Divinity or Medical Students, who are keeping a Term in Arts by Lectures (or by the Examination at the commencement of the following Term), can obtain Professional Privileges by—

(*a*) Attending, during the Term, three-fourths of the Lectures of two of the Professors of Law, and passing the Examinations held at the conclusion of those Lectures.

To obtain credit for any Term Examinations in Law a minimum of 30 per cent is required, and for the General Examinations a minimum of 35 per cent. is required.

Or,

(*b*) Attendance at three-fourths of the Professional Lectures of the Engineering School during the Term.

Or,

(*c*) Attendance, during the Term, as Candidates for Indian Civil Service, on two full Courses of the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Candidates.

Or,

(*d*) Attendance, during the Term, as Students in the "Army School," on the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Students.

But no Professional Privileges are allowed for a second attendance on the same course of Professional Lectures.

The Privileges of Medical Students are given in § 22.

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[a] On December 5, 1903, the Board resolved that, for the future, Students in Arts may attend the Lectures in Chemistry without payment for the same, but shall pay a fee of one guinea per Term for Laboratory Practice and Instruction, being liable, in addition, to pay for breakages ; and that persons not on the College Books, if admitted by the Board, shall pay two and a half guineas per Term for Lectures and Laboratory Practice and Instruction.

25. Subjects for **Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.**

N.B.—In the Sophister years the examination in every course except English Composition is usually conducted both *by papers* and *vivâ voce.*

Compulsory Courses :—

LOGIC, ... As read in Senior Freshman year.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, { Mechanics :—as read in Senior Freshman year.
Hydrostatics[a] :—Pressure at a point in a fluid. Resultant pressure over an area. Archimedes' Principle. Methods for determining specific gravity. Relation between the volume, pressure, and temperature of a gas. Weight of a given volume of a gas at a given temperature and pressure. Barometers. Diving-bell. Water Pumps. Air Pumps. The Siphon. Pressure Gauges. Balloons.
Optics :—Galbraith and Haughton's Manual.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . L. Stephen : Johnson (English Men of Letters Series). Bagehot : English Constitution (Introduction, and chapters 2, 3, 4, 6).

Optional Courses :—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four).

    GREEK, ... Thucydides, Bk. VII.
    LATIN, ... Tacitus, Agricola.
    FRENCH, ... Daudet, Contes Choisis.
    GERMAN, ... Weitbrecht, Deutsche, Literaturgeschichte der Klassikerzeit. (Sammlung Göschen, 161), p. 51 to end.

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).

3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology—(detailed syllabus given below).

4. HISTORY—Student's Gibbon, chaps. 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 38, 39.

5. EDUCATION—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. ii., iii.
    Painter, Great Pedagogical Essays ; Selections from Plato, Aristotle, and Xenophon.
    Adams, Herbartian Psychology.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses :—

LOGIC, ...	As before.
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, . .	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as before.
ASTRONOMY, ...	Parker's Astronomy (Longmans, Green, & Co.).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	J. Morley : Walpole.

Bacon's Essays, the following selection :—Truth ; Death ; Revenge ; Adversity ; Goodness, and Goodness of Nature ; Atheism ; Superstition ; Travel ; Counsel ; Innovations ; Friendship ; Discourse ; Riches ; Nature in Men ; Custom and Education ; Youth and Age ; Studies.

Optional Courses :—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four).

GREEK, ...	Demosthenes, Olynthiacs I., II , III., and Philippic i.
LATIN, ...	Juvenal, Sat. iii., iv., vii., viii., xiv.
FRENCH, ...	Prévost-Paradol, Les Moralistes français.
GERMAN, ...	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, I. & II.

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).

3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).

4. HISTORY—English and French History to the year 1485 (Gardiner's Student's England and the Student's France are recommended).

5. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, Chap. iv., Chap. v. to p. 292.
    Painter, Selections from Roman and Pre-Reformation Writers.
    Welton, Logical Bases of Education.

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Compulsory Courses :—

PSYCHOLOGY, ...	Stout's Groundwork of Psychology, omitting chapters XIV.–XVII. (inclusive).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, . .	As before.
ASTRONOMY, ...	As before.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Creighton : Queen Elizabeth. Dickens : A Tale of Two Cities.

Optional Courses :—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four).

  GREEK, ... Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus.
  LATIN, ... Horace, Satires.
  FRENCH, ... R. Bazin, La Terre qui meurt.
  GERMAN, ... Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, III.

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).

3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).

4. HISTORY—English and French History from 1485 to 1815.

5. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, p. 292 to end of Chap. vi.
      Bagley, The Educative Process, Chaps. i.–xvii.

26. Syllabus of the Experimental Science Course.

The Course in Experimental Science consists of two Sub-Courses, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, in each of which Candidates are required to answer, and which are as follows :—

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Candidates must understand the theory of, and know how to use, the instruments mentioned. They must understand the principles involved in the measurements and experiments, and be able to make calculations founded on them, and may be required to perform those marked thus *. Courses are provided in the Physical Laboratory for Students requiring practical instruction in Physical Measurements. They are desired to pay special attention to the principle of the Conservation of Energy, as illustrated in the various branches of Experimental Physics.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

General Properties of Matter:

  Measurement of space (length, area, volume), time and mass (vernier, micrometer screw, pendulum clock, balance).
  Characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases (compression, and shearing strains and stresses).
  Measurement of pressure (mercurial and aneroid barometer, liquid manometer).
  Measurement of density (specific gravity bottle,* hydrostatic balance,* hydrometers of variable immersion*).
  Measurement of compressibility of gases (Boyle's tube*).

Heat :

Measurement of temperature (construction of mercurial thermometers, centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, maximum and minimum thermometers).

Measurement of coefficients of expansion for temperature of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's method for solids ;* Dulong's method,* and apparent expansion in glass* for liquids ; air thermometer method* for gases).

Maximum density of water (Hope's experiment).

Experiments on force of contraction (tiring of wheels, &c.).

Machines founded on expansion of solids (metallic thermometers, compensated pendulums).

Measurement of density of a gas (Regnault's experiments).

Measurement of quantities of heat (method of mixtures*).

Measurement of specific heats (water calorimeters,* Dulong and Petit's law).

Laws of fusion and evaporation (boiling, effect of presence of other gases, distilling*).

Measurement of relation of temperature and pressure of saturated vapours (manometer tube method*).

Measurements of latent heats of fusion and evaporation (water calorimeter*).

Freezing mixtures, cooling by evaporation.

Measurement of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiment.)

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

As before, and in addition :—

Electricity :

Laws of electric action (Coulomb's balance for repulsion).

Distribution on one conductor (proof plane,* hollow conductor*).

Distribution on two conductors (induction, ice pail experiment,* Leyden jar).

Electroscope (gold leaf, charging,* and testing* kind of electrification).

Electric discharges (spark and brush, points and lightning conductors, heating, chemical, and magnetic effects).

Machines transforming mechanical into electric energy (cylinder and plate machines, electrophorus).

Laws of magnetic force (torsion balance).

Laws of magnetic induction (magnets* and magnetic* substances).

Molecular nature of magnetism (broken magnets).

Terrestrial magnetism (declination, dip*).

Laws of magnetic force due to electric currents (tangent and reflecting galvanometers, electro-magnets).

Electromotive force due to chemical action (zinc, copper, and dilute sulphuric acid, amalgamation).

Polarization of cells (bichromate, Daniell's, Grove's and Bunsen's, and Le Clanché cells).

Laws of electrolysis (gas* and copper voltameters,* electroplating,* lead batteries).

Measurement of heat due to electric current (calorimeter,* glow and arc lamps).

Ohm's law (arrangement of cells).

Measurement of resistances (Wheatstone's Bridge*).

Measurement of electromotive forces (high resistance galvanometers*).

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

As before, and in addition:—

Sound :

Students must understand the nature of musical intervals, of tone, and of vowel sounds, and how to measure—

1. The pitch of a note by means—(α) of a syren; (β) of a graphic method.
2. The velocity of sound—(α) in a string, and (β) in a gas, by measuring the length of an internode.

Light :

Students must know how to measure—

1. The relative intensities of two lights.
2. The angle between two plane reflecting surfaces.
3. The refractive index of a prism.
4. The focal length of a convex lens.
5. The position of the lines in a spectrum.
6. The angle of polarization by reflection.
7. The positions of the planes of extinction of polarized light in microscopic crystals.
8. The wave-length of light by means of a grating.

CHEMISTRY.

The Examinations are confined to the leading facts and principles of the Science. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the methods used in the deduction of formulæ, and with the solution of such chemical problems as are referred to in the Course.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Inorganic Chemistry :—the non-metals, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and the halogens, and the chief compounds which these elements form with each other. Elementary Chemical Theory.

Practical.—Preparation and identification of the gaseous and other substances included in the above Course.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Carbon, silicon, sulphur, boron, phosphorus, and their chief compounds.

Practical.—As before, but including all non-metals, with systematic analysis for single acid radicles.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The commonly occurring metals, and their more important compounds.

Practical.—Qualitative examination for a single metal.

27. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Students are required to have a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the subjects of Examination.

HILARY EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . Beddard's Elementary Practical Zoology, chaps. i. and ii.

BOTANY, (2) . The structure (so far as may be made out by means of a simple lens) and arrangement of the vegetative and reproductive organs of Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the following types: the Wall-flower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), the Lily (*Lilium candidum*), and the Fir (*Picea excelsa*).
Scott's Introduction to Structural Botany, Pt. I., pp. 1–26, 136–152, and 233–238.

TRINITY EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BOTANY, (2) . Outlines of the Physiology of Nutrition. The essential chemical constitution of Plants. The Nutrition of Green Plants. Relation to Light. Movement of materials in Plants. Respiration.
Scott: Pt. I., chap. iii.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. viii. and x., omitting the pages on Skulls.

BOTANY, (2) . The arrangement of Tissues in Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the Wallflower, Lily, and Fir. The microscopic appearance and minute structure of tissues. The minute structure of the cells and modifications of cells found in these types. The nature of Protoplasm. The microscopic appearance of Pollen-grains, their growth and life-history. The minute structure of Ovules, Pollination, Fertilization, Production of Seeds.
Scott: Pt. I., pp. 26–141, 152–199, and 238–283.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.
(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

28. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

In the Senior Sophister Year, and at the Degree Examination, Astronomy, Ethics, and English Composition (and for Hilary Term, Psychology) are compulsory on all Students except Medical Students. A choice is permitted to the Student in respect of the six remaining Courses of Mathematical Physics, Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Political and Economic Science, and Education.

Students not exempted by attendance in the Professional Schools must take up *two* of the optional subjects.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Divinity Students* must take up Classics, but obtain the Professional Privilege of omitting the other optional subject, provided they have full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term preceding the Examination at which they present themselves ; at the Degree Examination, they can claim the same privilege, provided they have credit for a similar professional attendance for the *entire year* (*i. e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Law, Engineering, Indian Civil Service Students*, and *Students in the "Army School,"* who fulfil the conditions in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*), of § 24, obtain the Professional Privilege of being required to answer in only one of the optional Courses : but at the Degree Examination they can claim a similar Professional Privilege only if they have credit for Professional attendance as specified in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*), § 24, for the *entire year* (*i.e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves ; provided that, in the case of Law Students, they have also credit for the General Examination held in Trinity Term.

The Arts Course of Medical Students is given in § 22.

An Engineering Student who has passed his Engineering Degree Examination is granted Professional Privileges in his Senior Sophister year, and at his Degree Examination.

At each Degree Examination, those Students who obtain 45 per cent. and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards for Classes are :—First Class, 65 *per cent. ;* Second Class, 55 *per cent. ;* Third Class, 45 *per cent.*

Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

Candidates placed in the First Class who have passed in the full course for the Degree Examination without claiming Professional Privileges are called Respondents, and are entitled to receive honorary Testimoniums, which are publicly presented to them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements

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[a] That is at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms of their Senior Sophister Year.

at which they are admitted to their Degrees, and their names are permanently recorded in the Calendar immediately after those of the Moderators.

Medical Students who claim Professional Privileges at the Degree Examination are classed according to the marks which they obtain in the Arts and in the Professional portions of this Examination, taken together.

The Degree can also be obtained on the result of the Moderatorship Examination : see § 37.

A Candidate whose name is on the books of the College, and who has passed the Degree Examination, can present himself at any Commencements, in order that the Degree may be conferred upon him, provided that he shall have paid the Degree Fee of one pound to the Junior Bursar on the day before the Commencements *at latest*. If his name be not on the Books, he must also pay the Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings to the Junior Bursar.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Lectures.

Senior Sophisters attending Lectures do not obtain credit for the Term unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied, either from their answering in the Junior Sophister year, or from a Special Examination, that they possess a competent knowledge of Astronomy.

There is one Course of Science Lectures in each Term, which represents not only the compulsory Courses, but also the optional Course of Mathematical Physics. Hence a Student having Professional Credit in Law, Engineering, the Indian Civil Service School, or the Army School, obtains credit for the Term in Arts by attendance on this Course of Lectures. A Divinity Student must attend this Course, and also a Course in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew, or he may substitute for Classical Lectures an Examination at the conclusion of the Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year. The ordinary Lectures in Greek are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in Latin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the Senior Sophister year. The Hebrew Lectures are on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

All other Students except Medical Students and Engineering Students who have passed the Engineering Degree Examination must attend the Lectures in one of the optional Courses of Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, or Political and Economic Science, in addition to the Science Lectures representing the compulsory Courses and Mathematical Physics.

In Experimental Science, Laboratory attendance is necessary, as in the Junior Sophister year, and the arrangements as to Chemistry Fees are the same also.

No Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Experimental Science who has not obtained Credit

for a Junior Sophister Term in the same subject; and no Senior Sophister can obtain Credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Geology who has not, as a Junior Sophister, obtained Credit for Botany and Zoology. To keep the Term in Experimental or Natural Science requires attendance during three days per week only.

No Academic Credit can be obtained by attendance on the Trinity Arts Lectures in the Subjects of the Degree Examination.

Honor Lectures.—Senior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Mathematics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy for the Ordinary Lectures representing Ethics, Astronomy, and Mathematical Physics. Those who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute Professorial Lectures for Classical Ordinary Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year.

29. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Courses :—

ASTRONOMY, ...	As read in Junior Sophister year.
PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS,	Stout, as before.
	Butler's Sermons, I., II., and III., with Preface, and Dissertation on Virtue.
	Sidgwick's History of Ethics, Introduction and chapter IV.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, .	Benjamin Franklin : Autobiography.
	Crabbe : The Borough.

Optional Courses :—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as in Junior Sophister year.

2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four).
   Greek—Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, Book II.
   Latin—Cicero, de Officiis, Book III.
   French—Taine, Voyage aux Pyrénées.
   German—Schiller, Wallenstein's Lager, and Die Piccolomini.

3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.

4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . . As in Course given below.

5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
   SCIENCE, ... S. Low's The Governance of England; J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Introduction, Book i., Book ii.

6. EDUCATION—Monroe, History, Chaps. vii., viii.
   Painter, Selections, from Luther to Comenius, inclusive.
   Newman's Idea of a University Defined, Discourses v., vi., vii. in Part I., and in Part II. Discourses i. and ii., iii., omitting § 1, 2, and iv., omitting § 4.
   Spencer, Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses :—

ASTRONOMY, ...	As before.
ETHICS, ...	Butler, as before.
	Sidgwick, as before and chapter II.
	Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. and II. (English translation).
	Plato's Republic, Book IV. (English translation).
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, .	Carlyle : Heroes (Lectures 3, 5, and 6).
	More : Utopia (English Translation).

Optional Courses :—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	As before.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four),	*Greek*—Plutarch's Life of Pericles.
	Latin—Virgil, Georgics, I. IV.
	French—Flaubert, Trois Contes.
	German—Schiller, Wallenstein's Tod.
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, .	As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, . . .	J. S. Mill's Representative Government (omitting chapters 8-12 inclusive) ; J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Book iii., Book iv., Book v.
6. EDUCATION, . .	Monroe, History, Chaps. ix., x., and xi. to p. 622.
	Painter, Selections, Fénelon, Rollin, Rousseau.
	Locke's Thoughts on Education.
	Kant on Education.

Subjects for Degree Examination.

(TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.)

Compulsory Courses :—

ASTRONOMY, ...	As before.
ETHICS, ...	Aristotle, Plato, Butler, and Sidgwick, as before.
	MacKenzie's Manual of Ethics, Books I. and II.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . .	Shakspere : Julius Caesar. Seeley : Expansion of England.

Optional Courses :—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	As before.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following four),	*Greek*—Plato, De Republica, Book iii.
	Latin—Horace, Epistles, including the Art of Poetry.
	French—Racine, Mithridate.
	German—Faust, Erster Teil.
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, .	As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . . .	As in Course given below.

5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC
  SCIENCE, ... The Courses appointed for Hilary and
                     Trinity Examinations.
6. EDUCATION, ... Monroe, History, p. 622 to end.
                     Adams, omitting Chaps. iv., vii., viii.,
                       and ix.
                     Bagley, Chaps. i.–xv.
                     Newman, as before.
                     Spencer, as before.

30. Syllabus of Course in Experimental Science.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

(HILARY EXAMINATION.)

As before in Junior Sophister year, and in addition :—

General Properties of Matter :

  Measurement of gravitation (time of vibration of simple pendulum*)
  Molecular theory of structure of solids, liquids, and gases (diffusion)
  Measurement of compressibility of solids and liquids (piezometer).
  Measurement of elasticity of solids (stretching,* bending,* torsion*).
  Calculation of work done by elastic forces.

Heat :

  Calculation of force of expansion by temperature.
  Hygrometry (chemical, Daniell's and Dyne's dew-point, wet and
    dry bulb,* hygrometers).
  Calorimetry (Lavoisier's and Bunsen's ice calorimeters).
  Convection of heat (hot air and hot water warming apparatus).
  Measurement of conductivity for bad conductors (cooling of jacketed
    hot water tin*).
  Measurement of diffusivity for good conductors (Ingenhaus' ex-
    periment by melting wax).
  Laws of Radiation (null method with thermopile*).
  Equality of radiating and absorbing powers.
  Selective absorption of transparent bodies (Melloni's experiments*).
  General principle of steam-engine (furnace, boiler, cylinder, con-
    denser, piston, crank, eccentric, slide valve).

(TRINITY EXAMINATION.)

As before and in addition :—

Electricity :

  Measurement of electrostatic capacity of a conductor (quadrant
    electrometer and standard capacity).
  Comparison of moments of magnets (deflection method*).
  Lines of force due to magnets and currents (magnetic curves*).
  Laws of electro-magnetic induction (Faraday's experiment*, Arago's
    disc,* Lenz's law, law of induced electro-motive force).
  Machines transforming electro-magnetic into mechanical energy
    (Morse telegraph, telephone and microphone, electric bell).
  Machines transforming mechanical into electro-magnetic energy
    (Clarke's magneto, Gramme dynamo).
  Machine altering electro-magnetic energy (Ruhmkorff's coil).
  Peltier's thermo-electric effect (thermopile).

As before.

CHEMISTRY.

(HILARY EXAMINATION.)

The paraffins and their chief derivatives.
Practical.—Analysis of simple soluble and insoluble salts.

(TRINITY EXAMINATION.)

The olefines and their chief derivatives. Urea. Fats ; saponification
and hydrolysis. Sugars, starch, cellulose.
Practical.—As before, with identification of common organic acids.

(DEGREE EXAMINATION.)

Acetylene, benzene, and its more important derivatives. Pyridine,
and its derivatives ; the alkaloids.
Practical.—As before, with identification of the commoner alkaloids.

31.   Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ([1])	All the work of the Junior Sophister Year, with Beddard, chaps. ii. and vii.
BOTANY, ([2])	The Structure and Life-history of Ferns as illustrated by the Male Fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*). The Structure and Life-history of a Moss, e.g. *Funaria hygrometrica*. Scott : Pt. II., pp. 37–77, and 126–145.
GEOLOGY, ([3])	Watts' Geology for Beginners, chaps. i. to ix. inclusive, and xii. ; or, the course lectured on by the Professor of Geology in Michaelmas Term.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ([1])	As before, with Beddard, chap. ix., and that part of chap. x. relating to skulls.

BOTANY, (²)	The structure, life-history, and mode of nutrition of Fungi, as illustrated by the Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), and the seedling-blight (*Pythium Baryanum*). Scott : Pt. II., pp. 216–228, 266–271.
GEOLOGY, (³)	Watts, chaps. xvi.–xxi. inclusive ; or the Lectures of the Professor of Geology in Hilary Term.

DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, (¹)	As before, with Beddard, chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.
BOTANY, (²)	All the work of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years. The external characteristics, microscopic structure, &c., modes of nutrition and reproduction of Algæ, as illustrated by *Pelvetia canaliculata* and *Spirogyra longata*. The chief characteristics of the great subdivisions of theVegetable Kingdom. Scott : Part ii., pp. 168–174, 189–201, and 290–306.
GEOLOGY, (³)	Watts' Geology for Beginners. Parts specified for both Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

(¹) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(²) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

(³) The Professor of Geology will, on application from the Student, give access to specimens illustrating the Course.

32. Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Students in Arts, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring to become Members of the University of Dublin, will be allowed credit for their previous Academic attendance, according to the following rules (Resolution of the Board and Council, May 15, 1878) :—

1. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, three Terms at Oxford, and have passed the Examination called "Responsions," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Freshman Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, two Terms, and have passed the "Previous Examination."

2. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, six Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Junior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, four Terms, and passed the "Previous Examination."

3. Oxford Students who have kept, by residence, nine Terms, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept six Terms, and passed both parts of the "General Examination."

4. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, twelve Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of A. B.

The same privilege will be allowed to Students who have kept nine Terms at Cambridge, and have passed both parts of the "General Examination for the Degree."

5. Students from Oxford or Cambridge desiring to be placed on the Books of Trinity College, Dublin, must produce, in addition to their Certificate of the Terms kept by residence, a Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of their College or Hall, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

33. Arrangements with Magee College, Londonderry.

The following provisional arrangements, made in reply to an application from Magee College, passed the Board and Council on June 9, 1909, and were accepted by Magee College, on June 30, 1909. They will be reconsidered at the end of five years, or sooner by consent of both parties :—

Trinity College will recognize the Lectures and Examinations of the Professors of Magee College in the Arts Course of Trinity College to this extent, that two years credited at Magee College shall be deemed equivalent to three Terms at Trinity College, the regulations of Trinity College as to the attendance of Students at such Lectures being adopted, and the Matriculation Examination at Trinity College being dispensed with.

A Student of Magee College thus qualified may, on payment of Eight Guineas, have his name placed upon the College Books, and enter for the Final Freshmen Examination, in the Trinity Term of the Junior Sophister year in Trinity College. These fees are the May fees of the Junior Sophister year. If, however, such student shall elect to present himself at the Final Freshman Examination in the previous October or January, he can do so by paying an additional half-yearly fee of Eight Guineas.

Prior to being admitted to the Examination for B.A. Degree, a Magee College Student shall be required to attend, and get credit for, one Term of Ordinary or Honor Lectures in Trinity College in each of the Sophister years, and one Term, in Magee College in the Junior Sophister year. He shall pay, as additional fees in Trinity College, Eight Guineas in each of the three remaining half years of the Sophister years, and £1 for the Degree at the end of the Course.

34. Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges.

The University of Dublin is prepared to recognize the Art, studies of the following Colonial and Indian Universities, and such others as the Board and Council may from time to time direct to be added to that list (Resolution of the Board and Council, March 10, 1900):—

The Universities of Adelaide, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, M'Gill (Montreal), Madras, Melbourne, New Brunswick, New Zealand, The Punjab, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto, King's College Windsor Nova Scotia.

The privileges in Arts granted to the Students of such Universities are as follows:—

Any Student producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies at such Universities or Colleges, and has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the College books as a Senior Freshman, or Student with one year's credit ; with this reservation, that if it shall appear that the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by Examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name shall have been entered on the books.

To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the May half-yearly Fee of the Junior Freshman year, are remitted.

35. Terms of Admission for South African Students.

I.

1. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, including Latin, and either French, German, Dutch, or Greek, are allowed to enter Trinity College, Dublin, without further Examination.

2. Such Students, if they desire to join the Medical School in the Summer Session, will be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and will keep their Junior Freshman Year by satisfactory attendance on Arts Lectures for two hours a day in Trinity Term, viz. the Arts Lectures for Medical Students of the first year in Mechanics and English Composition, together with a course in Languages. To those who follow this course the Entrance Fee will be remitted. In the Senior Freshman Year such Students will proceed as ordinary Medical Students.

3. A Student who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and has also obtained credit for attendance for one year in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, including practical work, at any College in South Africa, approved for this purpose by the Board and Council,[a] will, on production of the usual Certificate to that effect, be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and allowed to proceed as follows, viz. :—

(1) He will in Hilary Term be required to attend Senior Freshman Arts Lectures (two hours a day).

(2) He will in Trinity Term enter the Medical School, and attend the Medical Lectures of the Summer Session, and be required in Arts to attend the Lectures (one hour a day) in Logic and English Composition, arranged for Senior Freshmen who have entered the Medical School as Junior Freshmen.

After obtaining credit for these Courses, he will be allowed to present himself for the Final Freshman Examination as arranged for Medical Students, that is, the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Chemistry and Physics (with a special Paper in Mechanics), and Botany and Zoology ; and an Examination in Logic, English Composition, and *one* language, viz.—French, German, Latin, or Greek.

N.B.—Students who do not pass in Mechanics at the Preliminary Scientific Examination must pass in this subject at the Final Freshman Examination.

Thus no Junior Freshman exercises in Arts are required from these Students, and the Entrance Fee and the May Fee of the Junior Freshman Year will be remitted to them.

But in every case the Certificates of the year's work in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, should state the extent of the Course covered; and if any portion of the First Medical Year in those subjects be omitted, Lectures in the omitted portion must be attended as required by the Professor.

The Course of Anatomy and Dissections prescribed, under the new regulations, for the First Medical Year in Trinity College, Dublin, must be taken out by them in the second or third year as required by the authorities of the Medical School.

II.

1. Any Student who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Cape University is entitled to present himself for the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman, or second, Year.

2. To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the November half-year at the end of the Junior Freshman Year, are remitted.

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[a] The South African College, Capetown, Victoria College, Stellenbosch, Grey University College, Bloemfontein, and the Transvaal University College, Johannesburg are approved under this rule by the Board and Council.

III.

1. Any Student who has passed the B.A. Examination of the Cape University is entitled to put his name on the Books of Trinity College as a rising Junior Sophister, or Student who has obtained credit for two Collegiate Years.

2. To such Students the Entrance fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the May half-year of the Senior Freshman Year, are remitted.

3. In keeping their Terms, Students from South Africa are allowed to substitute Dutch for French or German, when two languages are required.

IV.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

The following scheme for the encouragement of Colonial Students is contained in Resolutions of the Board of March 21, 1903, and June 25, 1904 :—

That two Exhibitions be offered annually to South African Students, each not exceeding £50 per annum, and tenable for four years.

That such Exhibitions be given as the result of an examination in Arts held at Trinity College.

That one Exhibition be reserved for Medical Students.

That, in order to obtain any of these prizes, sufficient merit must be shown.

That, in the case of sufficient merit, a third prize be given, consisting of remission of half fees in Arts.

That, before payment of each instalment of such Exhibitions, the Bursar must be satisfied that the Exhibitioner has prosecuted his studies regularly, and paid all fees due by him to the College.

That the following qualifications be required :—

(a) Candidates must be under twenty-three years of age on the day of examination.

(b) Candidates must have resided in the Colony for at least three years out of the six years immediately previous to the examination.

(c) A certificate of character must be produced.

That, at the Examination for South African Exhibitions, the subjects of Examination and the marks assigned to each shall be as follows :—

(A) Languages.

Greek,	.. ..	200
Latin,	.. ..	200
French,	.. ..	100
German,	.. ..	100
Dutch,	.. ..	100

The Examination in each language to consist of translation of unprescribed passages, and composition.

(B) English Composition,	..	..	..	..	100
English Literature,	..	..	..	..	100
History, ..	..	..	..	..	100

(English Composition compulsory, 35 per cent. minimum.)

The Course in English Literature will be—

Milton's "Paradise Lost," I. II.
Shakespeare—"Hamlet," "Macbeth."
Palgrave's "Golden Treasury of English Songs and Lyrics."
Hamilton-Thompson's "History of English Literature," chaps.
IV. to XIX., inclusive, omitting notes and illustrations.

The Course in History will be—

Gardiner's "Student's History of England," vols. II. and III.
Johnson's "Europe in the Sixteenth Century."

(C) Science.

Algebra,	..	..	..	..	200
Geometry,	..	..	..	..	200
Trigonometry,	..	..	..	..	100
Mechanics,	..	..	..	..	100
Chemistry,	..	..	..	..	100
Physics,	..	..	..	..	100
Botany,	..	..	..	..	100
Zoology,	..	..	..	..	100

No candidate is allowed to take up subjects whose maxima added together exceed 1200.

Students who have passed the Intermediate Examination at the Cape University, and who have unsuccessfully competed for South African Exhibitions, shall be permitted to compete again in the following year.

Candidates must send evidence that they are qualified to compete, and a list of the subjects in which they intend to answer, to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the date of the Examination.

The examinations will be held in March.

36. Admission of Women to Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin.

Resolution passed by the Senate, June 9th, 1903 :—

"That it is desirable that Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be opened to Women, and that His Majesty's Government be requested to obtain a King's Letter empowering the University to grant Degrees to Women on such terms and conditions as may seem to the Board and Council, within their respective provinces, on full consideration, to be most expedient."

Royal Letters Patent received January 16th, 1904 :—

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, We are informed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Our College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin that the Senate of the University of Dublin have by a large majority prayed that the Degrees of the said University may be conferred upon Women, subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College and the Senate of the University may hereafter agree to impose.

And whereas, when the Statutes were framed, there being no desire on the part of women to proceed to such Degrees, the wording of the Statutes did not explicitly include or exclude them.

And whereas, nevertheless, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College are advised that there are doubts whether the Charter and Statutes of the College can be so interpreted as to permit the conferring of Degrees on women, the words "Studiosi" and "Studentes" having hitherto and by long practice been interpreted to mean men only and not women.

And whereas they are, nevertheless, desirous to give effect to the resolution of the Senate, and to admit women to Degrees under the regulations and restrictions aforementioned.

Know ye, therefore, that We of Our special grace, certain and mere motion, with and by the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, do by these Presents authorize and empower the said Provost and Senior Fellows and their successors in office and the said Senate of the University of Dublin and the Caput of the said Senate, and all the members thereof and all other persons or bodies whose concurrence is necessary for the granting of Degrees, to interpret the Statutes of the said College in such a manner that women may obtain Degrees in the said University, all previous laws, ordinances, and interpretations notwithstanding.

And We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be constructed in all Our Courts in the most favourable and beneficial sense and for the advantage of the said College, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always that these Our Letters Present be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighth day of December in the third year of Our reign.

Resolutions adopted by the Board on March 21, 1903, and modified on May 5, 1906 :—

1. Women shall be admissible to all Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Arts, and in the Medical School.

2. All prizes in Arts and the Medical School, except Fellowship and Scholarship, shall be open to women.

3. Non-foundation Scholarships shall be instituted for women, and obtained on conditions similar to those formerly holding good for such Scholarships.

4. The fees for women, both in Arts and in the Medical School, shall be the same as those for men.

5. For Medical Lectures, the Professors of the Medical School shall make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think best for the instruction of women, either separately or in conjunction with men.

6. Women shall practise Dissections separately from men.

Resolution adopted by the Board and Council on May 29 and June 1, 1907 :—

"That Women shall be admissible to Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Law."

The Board adopted on June 4, 1904, the following Resolution regarding Women Students :—

Women Students or Graduates of other Universities in which women are given full academic status, are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing.

REGULATIONS WHICH WOMEN STUDENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE ARE EXPECTED TO OBSERVE.

(*Formulated in Hilary Term*, 1905; *Amended in Trinity Term*, 1908.)

As Women Students are now equally admissible with Men Students to Lectures and Examinations, and to the privilege of reading in the Library, they are equally subject to the College

Discipline and Statutes; and in particular, they are expected to observe the following regulations:—

1. Except when entering or leaving College, they shall wear their Academicals in the College Squares and Parks, unless accompanied by a chaperon.

2. Women Students shall not visit at private rooms in College unless accompanied by a chaperon, or with the Provost's sanction in exceptional circumstances.

3. Those desiring private tuition in College will notify the Lady Registrar, who will arrange for it in rooms to be sanctioned by the Provost.

4. Rooms have been set apart in Nos. 5 and 6, Trinity College, for the use of Women Students. Their Examination Marks will be posted up in these rooms, which will be closed at 6 o'clock, P.M.

5. Women Students attending Lectures must reside either with their parents or guardians in town, or in Trinity Hall, unless by special leave from the Provost. They should communicate with the Lady Registrar at least one week before the commencement of Lectures.

6. All general information as to Lectures, Examinations, and the Special Regulations for Women Students may be obtained from the Lady Registrar as well as from the Tutors.

7. The Lady Registrar will be responsible to the College for the due carrying out of the Regulations, and she will act generally as adviser to the Women Students.

Miss Lucy Gwynn was appointed Lady Registrar on Feb. 4, 1905, and Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A., Warden of Trinity Hall on May 16, 1908.

37.   Honors and Prizes.

A number of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, Honors, and Sizarships, are awarded each year to deserving Students, both in the Arts Course and in the Professional Schools. A summary of these is given further on; see under "Summary."

It is a condition precedent to the award of every Prize that sufficient merit must be shown.

Some of the Honors and Prizes specially connected with the regular Undergraduate Course are enumerated below. For further particulars concerning these and the other Prizes, see under 'Honor Courses,' 'Scholarships,' 'Moderatorships,' and 'Special Prizes.'

For Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance, see § 4.
Prizes obtainable at Lectures.

In each of the Freshman years two premiums of the value of £1 10s. in books are awarded each term for proficiency in Classical Composition on the recommendation of the Lecturer, to students who have attended not less than five-sixths of the Honor Lectures in Classics and in Classical Composition. No student can obtain more than one prize in any one academic year. Similar prizes are similarly awarded to students in French and to students in German.

The Professor of English Literature is authorized to recommend for a Prize of the value of £2 in books, in Composition, the best Candidate among the Students attending his Class during the Term.

Catechetical Premiums.

Catechetical Premiums of the value of £2 in books are awarded in accordance with the conditions given under 'Catechetical Course,' § 38.

Term Honor and Prize Examinations.

In each Term, Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes to the value of £4 and £2 are awarded to the Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors respectively.[a] The successful Candidates can select Books, to the value of their Prizes, at the University Booksellers, and can have the College arms stamped on the covers of bound Books; in the case of Prizes in Experimental or Natural Science, Scientific Instruments, with an inscription thereon, may be substituted for books, if approved by the Senior Lecturer on the report of the Professor; or the successful Candidates may, on the recommendation of their Tutors to the Bursar, apply the amounts gained to the payment of their College Fees or Incidentals then due.[b]

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[a] The following Order of the Board with regard to the duties of the University Booksellers in Dublin, was made on May 20, 1843 :

"It is ordered by the Board that the Students who obtain College Premiums may direct the College Booksellers to procure for them any suitable books as Premiums which continue to be offered for sale in the priced catalogues of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and at the prices marked in the said catalogues : and when the selling price of a book is recognised by the Trade as having fallen below the publication price, the College Booksellers are to supply the book at such recognised reduced price.

" This notice is to be printed and put in two conspicuous places in the Booksellers Shop."

[b] Resolution adopted by the Board, May 14th, 1904 :—

RESOLVED—" That within a fortnight after the returns of the Prize or Premiums awarded at the Term Lectures or Term Examinations shall have been sent in to the

The marks at certain of these Examinations count towards the Senior Exhibitions (see under 'Senior Exhibitions').

Subjects of Honor and Prize Examinations.

(a)	Mathematics.	(g)	English Literature.
(b)	Classics.	(h)	French.
(c)	Mental and Moral Philosophy.	(i)	German.
		(j)	Legal and Political Science.
(d)	Experimental Science.	(k)	Old and Middle Irish.
(e)	Natural Science.		
(f)	Modern History and Political Science.		

No Student who has dropped a Class will be allowed to present himself, as a Candidate for Honors, at any Examination, in a subject in which he has previously obtained Honors at the corresponding Examination of the Class from which he has dropped.

All Junior and Senior Sophister Candidates for Honors in Hilary and Trinity Terms are required to give at least one week's notice of their intention to present themselves at these Examinations. (Order of the Board, May 3, 1902.)

Moderatorship and Medal Examination.

A Student who desires to graduate in Honors at the Degree may substitute one of the Moderatorship Examinations for the ordinary Degree Examination. Moderatorships are granted in groups of the subjects of the Honor Courses, and in Engineering Science.

Of the successful Candidates in the several departments, there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators.

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees. The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal, if recommended by the Examiners and their recommendation be approved by the Board.

Prizes are also awarded to the Moderators in order of merit.

A Student who has dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year, or who has dropped more

Senior Lecturer or Catechist, any Student desirous of having his Prize or Premium utilised in the part payment of his Fees to College, shall send in his name to Mr. Miller, with the necessary authorization from his Tutor ; and that Mr. Miller shall send a list of these Students, with the money value of the Prize or Premium awarded to each, to the Bursar, and shall not send their names in the list of prizemen sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis.

" That after a Student's name has been sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis, in the list of those to whom Prizes or Premiums in books have been awarded, he shall not be permitted to utilise his Prize or Premium in the payment of Fees."

than one Class, will be allowed to compete at any of the Moderatorship Examinations, but, if successful, he will not be placed in the order of merit amongst the Moderators, but will be added to the list as a Supplemental Moderator, Senior or Junior; and he will not be entitled to the Exhibition of £10, awarded to Scholars who become Senior Moderators (see under "Exhibitions awarded to Scholars").

A Student who would not be entitled to present himself at the ordinary Degree Examination until January, will not be permitted to compete for a Moderatorship unless he previously obtains the special permission of the Board.

A Student who fails in obtaining a Medal may nevertheless be allowed the Degree on his answering at the Medal Examination, provided a special recommendation to that effect be made by the Court of Examiners, and his name may then be placed at the foot of such class as the Senior Lecturer may determine.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate at the Moderatorship Examination unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid before the first day of Examination.

A Student who has passed for his Degree, either at the ordinary Examination, or at a Moderatorship Examination at which he has failed to obtain a Medal, will be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Moderatorship within two years. An extension of that period can be granted only by special permission of the Board. (Resolution of Board, Nov. 21, 1905.)

A Graduate who has obtained a Medal at his Degree shall be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Medal in another subject in either of the two following years, he replacing his name for the Examination and paying the current half-yearly fee. (Resolution of the Board, March 2, 1907.)

38.　　　　　　　Catechetical Course.

Provision has been made for the religious instruction of Students. Catechetical Lectures commence on the days specified in the University Almanac, at half-past nine o'clock, and are continued on Saturdays during Term at the same hour, for the two Freshman Classes only. Catechetical Examinations are held at the beginning of each Term (immediately after the Term Examinations) for the benefit of those Students who have not been resident during the preceding Term.

Rules relating to Catechetical Terms and Examinations.

To get full credit for Catechetical Terms, with certificates of the same, four Terms are to be saved in the Freshman years, either by Lectures or by Examinations. Omitted Terms may be supplementalized in the Sophister years for special reasons to be approved of by the Catechist. In such cases credit for two Terms within the same College

Term will only be given if one of the two is kept by Lectures and the other by Examination.

Students who do not desire to keep the Catechetical Terms, if under age, must produce from their parents or guardians a written statement that they wish them to be exempted from such instruction, and if over age, their own wishes shall be consulted.

To a Student who exhibits peculiar merit, either at Lectures or at an Examination, a Premium in books of the value of £2 is awarded, unless such a Premium has been previously obtained in the same year, in which case a Certificate is awarded instead.

The fact of having obtained a Prize in the earlier part of the year does not debar a Senior Freshman from being awarded one of the Prizes offered at the end of Trinity Term, or at the Michaelmas Term Examination.

Catechetical Lectures and Examinations for Members of the Church of Ireland are conducted by Fellows of the College, being Members of the Church of Ireland, and by Professors or Lecturers in the Divinity School; and those for Presbyterian Students are conducted by persons nominated by the Presbytery of Dublin whose names have been submitted to and approved of by the Board, and by any Presbyterian Fellow of the College appointed by the Catechist.

The Results of the Examinations are submitted to the Catechist, in order that he may be satisfied as to the merit of those recommended for prizes.

The Board of Trinity College are willing, on due application being made to them by the heads of other religious denominations, to make similar arrangements for the religious instruction of Students of such denominations.

Subjects of Catechetical Examinations.—The following Table contains the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations :—

N. B.—The subjects printed in Italics are to be considered as additional for Honors, and are not required generally.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	The Gospel of St. Luke. *The three other Gospels*.
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	The Acts of the Apostles. *Paley's Horæ Paulinæ* (Church of Ireland). *Stalker's Lives of Christ and of St. Paul* (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	A.W. Robinson's "Church Catechism explained," omitting pp. 157–167 (Church of Ireland). *The same, including* pp. 157–167, *with a more minute knowledge of the Scriptural references in the volume* (Church of Ireland). Dr. Alex. Whyte on the Shorter Catechism, Questions 82–107 (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Biblical Studies on the Old Testament*. Essays iv., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.

Genesis, and the first twelve chapters of Exodus (Church of Ireland).
Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus (Presbyterian Church).
The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy.

HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.

The two Books of Samuel, and first twelve chapters of first Book of Kings.
The remaining history from beginning of Joshua to end of second Book of Kings (Church of Ireland).
The remainder of the Historical Books (Presbyterian Church).

TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.

Paley's Evidences, Introduction, and Part I., Proposition i. (Church of Ireland).
Butler's Analogy, Part II., *chapters* v. *and* vii. (Church of Ireland).
Lindsay, The Reformation, Parts I., II., and IV. (Presbyterian Church).
Godet's Lectures in defence of the Christian Faith, Essays i., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

A system of voluntary Catechetical Examinations is extended over the two Sophister years, and the Catechist is authorized to grant a special Certificate to Students who have passed with credit four of these Examinations, of which two at least must be in the Senior Sophister year, one being the Michaelmas Examination of that year.

The Catechist is authorized to extend his Premiums to the Sophister Classes.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., . . St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version. Alexander's Leading Ideas of the Gospels.

TRINITY EXAM., . . Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version.
Westcott's Bible in the Church.

MICHAELMAS EXAM., First Epistle to the Corinthians in Greek, and Revised Version.
Blunt's Sketch of the History of the First Three Centuries.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version. Anselm's *Cur Deus Homo*, in Latin.
TRINITY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version. Perry, The Reformation in England. Jewel's Apology, in Latin.
MICHAELMAS EXAM.,	The Minor Prophets in the Authorised and Revised Versions. A. B. Davidson's Biblical and Literary Essays, omitting chaps. ix., x., xii.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version, with Naville's "The Christ."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version, with Dr. David Brown's Handbook on the Epistle, and the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," by an American Citizen.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version, with Mac Gregor's Handbook on Galatians, and Binnie on "The Church."

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Philippians in Greek, and Revised Version, with Bishop Lightfoot's "Commentary."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version, with Davidson's "Handbook on the Epistle to the Hebrews."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

English Bible, with M'Pherson's Handbook on the "Westminster Confession of Faith."

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STUDENTS may become Candidates for Honors in the following subjects, at each Term Examination in the Undergraduate Course :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN,	.	Mathematics ; Classics ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.
SENIOR FRESHMEN,	.	Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.
JUNIOR SOPHISTERS,	.	Mathematics and Mathematical Physics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; History and Political Science ; Modern Literature ; Legal and Political Science.
SENIOR SOPHISTERS,	.	Mathematics and Mathematical Physics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; Experimental Science ; Natural Science ; Legal and Political Science.

Prize Examinations are also held in Experimental Science, in Natural Science, and in Old and Middle Irish in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior and Junior Freshman years; and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year.

At the B. A. Degree Examination, Students may graduate in Honors in ten subjects, viz. :—

> Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.
> Classics.
> Mental and Moral Philosophy.
> Experimental Science.
> Natural Science.
> History and Political Science.
> Modern Literature.
> Legal and Political Science
> Engineering Science
> Celtic Languages.

The regulations by which the rank and value of the various Honors and Prizes are determined have been already given (see above, under the head " Honors and Prizes").

§ 1.—MATHEMATICS.

[The Student is liable to examination in any Term in the whole of the previous Honor Course. The following list contains only the subjects additional in each Term.]

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.

Algebra: Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression—Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of 2nd Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem for Positive Integral Index—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. i.–xiii. (inclusive).

Trigonometry : to the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles, excluding Logarithms.

Geometry: Deductions from Euclid. Elementary Theory of Maxima and Minima—Mean Centres — Perspective—Transversals—Inversion—Poles and Polars—Coaxal Circles. Casey's Sequel : to end of Section VII., Book VI.

HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.

Algebra : Binomial Theorem—Logarithms—Exponential and Logarithmic Series — Partial Fractions — Continued Fractions — Algebraic Series. Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi., xvii., xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix.

Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations : Chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.

Trigonometry: Numerical Solution of Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions — Trigonometric Series.

Geometry : Analytical Geometry of the Right Line, Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. i., ii., III., and v.

TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.

Convergency of Series: Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, Chap. xxi.

Solution of Cubic — Biquadratic — Sturm's Theorem—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations, Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations, Chaps. v., vi., vii., viii., x. from Art. 96 to end, XI. from Art. 108 to 111 (inclusive).

Williamson's Differential Calculus : Chaps. i., ii., iii.

Salmon's Conic Sections, Chaps. vi., vii. and x.

Spherical Trigonometry : The Relations between the Sides and Angles of a Spherical Triangle, the Radii of Inscribed and Circumscribed Circles, and Spherical Excess.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND
HILARY EXAM.

Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations,
Chap. xiii., omitting Applications to Geo-
metry.
Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. iv.,
v., to Art. 112, ix. and xii.
Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chap. i.
Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. i.,
ii., iii., and iv.
Minchin's Statics: Chaps. i., ii., and iii.

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

Salmon's Conic Sections: Chaps. xi., xii., and
xiii.
Taylor's Geometrical Conics (smaller edition).
    NOTE—*Geometrical or Analytical Solutions of
    questions will be accepted unless the Candidates
    are restricted by the Examiner to one method or
    the other.*
Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. ii., iii.,
and iv.
Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chaps. v.
and vi.
Minchin's Statics: Chaps. iv., v., vi., and viii.

TRINITY LECT. AND
MICH. EXAM.

Salmon's Conic Sections: The Abridged Notation
of the Line, Circle, and General Conic, and
Properties of two or more Circles, chaps. iv.,
viii., ix., and xiv.
Williamson's Differential Calculus: Chaps. vi.,
viii., xiii. to Art. 277 Chap. xix.
Williamson's Integral Calculus: Chaps. v., vi.,
to Art. 99, vii., and viii.
Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics: Chap. vii.
Minchin's Statics: Chaps. vii., ix., and x.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND
HILARY EXAM.

Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles
1–57, 58–80, 81–121 (all inclusive).
Minchin's Statics—Chaps. xi.   end of Article
168 and xii.
Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chaps.
viii. and ix.
Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. ix. and x.
Forsyth's Differential Equations — Chaps. ii.
Articles 13–22, inclusive, and v. Articles
108, 109, 110.

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. x.

Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—Chaps. i., ii. to end of Article 17, iii., and iv. to end of Article 52.

Minchin's Statics—Chap. xiii. Articles 198–219, inclusive.

Besant's Hydromechanics—Chaps. i.–v., inclusive.

Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chaps. i., the remainder of ii., iii., and iv. (omitting Articles 64 and 67 to end of Chap.).

TRINITY LECT. AND
MICH. EXAM.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—Chap. xi. to Article 268, inclusive.

Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—to end of Chap. iv., with omissions as in the Course for Moderatorship.

Godfray's Astronomy.

Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations—Chaps. xiv., xv., xvi. to Article 179, inclusive. (The candidates are also recommended to read the Chapter in Salmon's Higher Algebra on Linear Transformation.)

Forsyth's Differential Equations — Chaps. iv. Articles 67 to end, v. Articles 83–92, inclusive, 101, 102, vi. Articles 113–116, inclusive, and viii. Articles 146, 147, 150–174, inclusive.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND
HILARY EXAM.

Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—The remainder of the book as in the Course for Moderatorship.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—to end of Section 1, Chap. xii., omitting Articles 270, 279.

Forsyth's Differential Equations—Chap. ix. to Article 207, inclusive.

Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Articles 122–205, inclusive.

HILARY LECT. AND
TRINITY EXAM.

Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—the remainder of Chap. xii., and Chap. xiii., omitting Articles 305–310, inclusive.

Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—the first four Chaps., omitting Section 3, Chap. i., and Article 69.

Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—Arts. 262–274, 288–294, 300–313, 358–361, 364–366, 375, 376, all inclusive.

Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

§ II.—CLASSICS.

The principle on which the Honor Examinations in Classics are conducted is to test the proficiency of the Student on the following points :

First. As to his minute and critical knowledge of certain defined portions of the Greek and Latin authors.

Secondly. As to his general and independent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and their literature, to be proved by his ability to write an accurate version of passages from the prescribed Honor Course, and also from Classical works not prescribed ; as well as to answer, in writing, general questions connected with the languages, and their literature.

Thirdly. As to his power of expressing the full meaning and force of an ancient author, by writing such a translation of a given passage as may deserve commendation, not merely for its correctness as a version of the original, but for its excellence as a piece of English Composition.

With these objects in view, the manner of conducting the Classical Honor Examinations is as follows :

1. Candidates for Honors will be separately examined, *vivâ voce*, in the portions of the Honor Course marked in Italics in the following Table.

2. Passages will be proposed for written translation, taken from the works of the Greek and Latin writers named in the following Table :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Euripides :—*Medea, Bacchae ;* Hercules Furens. Horace :—*Odes, Epodes, Carmen Seculare.* Ovid's Heroides, edited by Palmer (Clarendon Press), I.–XIV., inclusive.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Homer :—*Odyssey, Books* VI. IX. XXI. XXII. ; Odyssey, Books X.–XVII., inclusive. Virgil, Æneid, Books I., II., III., V. ; Æneid, Books IV., VI., VII.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Herodotus :—*Books* I. VIII. ; Books VI. VII. Livy :—*Books* XXI. XXII. XXIII. ; Books XXIV. XXV.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Plato :—*Apologia Socratis, Gorgias ;* Phaedo. Cicero :—*Pro Milone, Philippic* II ; *Cicero in his Letters* I.–XXXIII. ; Cicero in his Letters, XXXIV.–LXXX. (Tyrrell's Edition, published by Macmillan).
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Sophocles :—*Ajax, Antigone ;* Philoctetes. Plautus :—*Trinummus, Miles ;* Amphitruo. Terence :—*Phormio.*

| TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM. | Homer :—*Iliad, Books* XXI.–XXIV., inclusive ; Iliad, Books XIII.–XX., inclusive.
Virgil :—*Aeneid, Books* IV. VI. VIII. IX.; Aeneid, Books VII. X. XI. XII.
Ovid :—*Metamorphoses*, Book XIII. |

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

| MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM. | Thucydides :—*Books* I. VII. ; Books III. IV.
Tacitus : — *Agricola* ; *Histories, Books* I. II. ; Histories, Books III. IV. |

| HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM. | Demosthenes : — *Olynthiacs, Philippic* I., *De Corona*.
Aeschines :—In Ctesiphontem.
Juvenal :—*Satires* I. III. IV. VII. VIII. X. XIII. XIV.
Persius:—Satires I. II. III. V. VI. |

| TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM. | Aeschylus : — *Prometheus Vinctus ; Agamemnon,* Septem contra Thebas.
Lucretius :—*Books* I. II. ; Books III. V. VI.
Horace : —*Satires*. |

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

| MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM. | Aristotle :—*Nicomachean Ethics, Books* II. VI. ; Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. III. IV. V.
Cicero : — *De Officiis* ; De Finibus, Books I. II. III. ; Tusculan Disputations, Book I. |

| HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM. | Plato:—*De Republica, Books* I. II. III. ; De Republica, Books IV. V.
Virgil : —*Eclogues* and *Georgics*.
Horace:—*Epistles, including the Art of Poetry*. |

3. One or more passages will also be proposed for written translation from the *other* works of Greek or Latin Prose or Poetical authors specified for each Examination, with a view of testing the Candidate's general knowledge of the languages.

4. Papers of questions will be proposed in Ancient History and Geography, Grammar, and General Literature, and also subjects for Composition in Greek and Latin Prose, Greek and Latin Verse.

5. During the first three years, Candidates for Honors will be regularly lectured and examined in definite portions of Ancient History, Literature, or Philology ; and, at each Examination, the Candidates will be liable to be examined in the portions appointed for the previous Examinations.

The following Table shows the prescribed Courses in History and Literature until further notice :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 14 to 17.
Roman, . Tyrrell's Lat Poetry, chaps. 1 to 7.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 1 to 5.
          Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1, 2.
Roman, . Sellar's Virgil, chaps. 2, 3, 8, to 11.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 1, 2.
          Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 3 to 8.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 17 to 30.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 11.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 31 to 52.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 12 to 15.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 1 to 17.
          Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1, 2.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1 to 8.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1 to 13.
          Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire,
             chapters 40 and 41.
          Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chap. 5.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 4, 5.
          Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 15.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 21.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 16 to 18.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 25.
          Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 7, 8.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 15, 16.
          Haigh's Attic Theatre.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 26 to end.
          Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.

§ III.—MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

N.B.—In all cases the Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term ; and the Candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Formal Logic.

Terms, Propositions, Immediate Inference, Syllogism, Definition, Division, Fallacies, General Problems, the function and value of Formal Logic, the use of Diagrams.

Course of reading recommended :—

> Keynes' *Formal Logic* (fourth edition), omitting sects. 130, 131, 135–172, 327–329, and Appendix C.
> Monck's *Logic*.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Inductive Logic.

Course of reading recommended :—

> Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. I.
> Joseph's *Introduction to Logic*, chaps. XVII. to XXVI., inclusive.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Psychology.

Course of reading recommended :—

> Höffding's *Psychology*.

SOPHISTER COURSE.

Each term special attention is given to some period or school of Philosophy.

In each period the corresponding portions in Schwegler's *History of Philosophy* and either A. K. Rogers' *Student's History of Philosophy*, or Alexander's *Short History of Philosophy*, should be consulted.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, general and critical questions will be asked ; and Candidates should study the books from this point of view.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.

Course of reading recommended :—

> Descartes' *Meditations*.
> Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System*, with *Explanations* (as in Latta's translation).
> Spinoza's *Ethics*, Pts. I. and II.

English Pre-Kantian Empiricism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding*, Introduction, and
Bks. II. and IV.
Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.
Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*, Bk. I.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—
Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

The Philosophy of Plato.

Course of reading recommended :—
Plato's *Republic* and *Parmenides*.

The Philosophy of Aristotle.

Course of reading recommended :—
Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*.
Wallace's *Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle*.

TRINITY LECTURES.

Course to be arranged by the Lecturer in connexion with the
Moderatorship Examination.

§ IV.—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates in Experimental Science are required to answer in
two Courses, one in Experimental Physics, the other in Chemistry.
The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general
lines on which the Lectures and practical work will be arranged.
The Examination in each Term will be more especially upon the
work of the preceding Term, but at the same time Students will
be liable for any of the previous work.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Experimental Science at the close of the
Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these
Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the
University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physic.

Methods of accurate measurement of length, area, volume, time, and
mass. Plotting of curves, the slope and area of curves.

The parallelogram of forces, the laws of motion, the acceleration due to gravity, the pendulum and balance wheel, impulse, momentum, impact, the simple machines, the laws of friction, the laws of fluid pressure, the flow of liquids, Boyle's law, the measurement of atmospheric pressure, the density of solids, liquids, and gases, surface tension.

The use of lenses, magnifying glasses, and the micrometer eyepiece.

Practical Work.—Measurement by means of the vernier, micrometer screw, spherometer, callipers, balance, squared paper, planimeter, and specific gravity bottle ; construction of measuring glasses ; plotting of curves ; measurement of the acceleration due to gravity, of the density of substances, of liquid and air pressure, of surface tension ; determination of the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors ; verification of the various laws referred to above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The subjects specified for Entrance Prizes ; the general relations of gas density to molecular weight ; the law of diffusion of gases and its experimental verification.

The usual methods of preparation and the chief properties of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. Methods of determination of the equivalents and atomic weights of the elements. The basicity of acids.

General characters of metals as compared with those of non-metals. The preparation and properties of the commonly occurring metals and of their chief compounds.

In addition to the ordinary Course, Honor Lectures will be given once a week on Fridays.

Practical Work.—The experimental verification of equations expressing simple interactions and the systematic analysis of salts for negative radicals only, and simple quantitative experiments.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Characteristics of liquids, solids, and gases, compressive and shearing strains and stresses, Young's modulus of elasticity. Diffusion.

The simpler phenomena of Heat—

Temperature, the expansion of substances, calorimetry, the laws of fusion and evaporation, saturated vapours, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, convection of heat.

The simpler phenomena of Magnetism and Electricity—

The laws of magnetic force, magnetic induction, magnetic effects of electric currents, methods of measuring current strength, development of heat in a simple circuit, measurement of electric pressures and resistances, Ohm's law, electromagnets, electric bells, telegraphs and telephones.

The simpler phenomena of Sound—

The vibrations of particles and bodies, wave motion, resonance, velocity of sound propagation in air, measurement of wave-length and frequency. Vibrating strings. Organ pipes.

The simpler phenomena of Light—

Reflection and refraction, prisms, lenses, indices of refraction, dispersion, photometry, the construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes.

Practical Work.—Measurement of Young's modulus, coefficients of expansion, specific heats, latent heats of ice and steam, dew-point by Dines' hygrometer ; plotting lines of magnetic force, measurement of moment of magnet and the horizontal component of the earth's force, electric currents, pressures, and resistances, measurement of velocity of sound in air, of wave-length and frequency, of the relative intensities of two lights, of the angle between two reflecting surfaces, and of refractive index. Verification of the various laws referred to in the above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The History of Chemistry to the time of Dalton ; the atomic theory ; equivalents ; Gay Lussac's law of volumes ; Avogadro's hypothesis ; molecular and atomic weights.

The Chemistry of the non-metals more fully treated than in the previous Course.   Dissociation ; catalytic action ; exothermic and endothermic reactions ; compound radicles and rational formulæ ; valency.

The specific heat of elements and compounds ; isomorphism ; the periodic classification of the elements ; specific gravity, atomic volume and electrochemical character of the elements.   The Chemistry of the metals more fully treated than in the previous Course.

Honors lectures on the above course will be given once a week.

Course in Organic Chemistry (*Elementary*).

The paraffins and their derivatives ; fermentation, hydrolysis, and saponification ; isomerism.   Detection of the elements in organic compounds.

Practical Work.—Systematic analysis of simple salts and recognition of common organic acids.   Determination of molecular weight of acids and bases.   Volumetric estimation of acid and alkaline substances. Preparation and crystallisation of salts.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEARS.

Honors in Experimental Science are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter, moments of inertia, variation of atmospheric pressure with height, compressibility of solids and liquids, elastic properties of solids, torsion, flexure, work done by elastic forces.

Heat.—Mechanical equivalent of heat, air and platinum thermometers, weight thermometer, cubical expansion of solids, Regnault's experiments on the expansion of gases, maximum density of water, Regnault's experiments on steam-pressure, critical temperature, pressure, and volume ; change of volume accompanying change of

state, Joly's steam calorimeter, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, chemical hygrometer, Bunsen's ice calorimeter, conductivity, diffusivity, radiation, equality of radiating and absorbing powers, selective absorption, diathermancy. The steam-engine. Meteorology.

Practical Work.—Use of the cathetometer, dividing engine, chemical balance, Kater's pendulum, piezometer; use of weight and air thermometers, Joly's steam calorimeter and Bunsen's ice calorimeter, measurement of vapour density and pressure, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, correction for radiation in calorimetry, measurement of heat of combustion, specific heat of gases, conductivity, diffusivity, mechanical equivalent of heat.

Course in Chemistry.

(At each Examination in the Sophister years, questions may be asked, not only on the subjects comprised in the Course specified for that Examination, but also in all earlier Courses.)

Inorganic Chemistry as before.

The general properties of gases:—Laws of Boyle, Gay Lussac, Dalton; Avogadro's hypothesis; specific heat at constant pressure and constant temperature; behaviour of gases under high pressures; liquefaction. The general properties of liquids:—surface tension; vapour pressure; heat of vaporisation; the boiling point. The general properties of solids:—the melting point; vapour pressure; the volatilising point. Mixtures of gases, of liquids, and of solids; additive properties. Vapour pressures and boiling points of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partially miscible liquids); composition of liquid and vapour phases; fractional distillation.

Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry for Junior Sophisters will be given once a week.

Organic Chemistry.—The Course for Senior Freshmen more fully treated.

Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Practical Work.—Analysis of mixed substances containing not more than two metals. Detection of alkaloids and organic acids. Volumetric analyses involving oxidation and reduction. Determination of boiling points and melting points.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Molecular nature of magnetism, terrestrial magnetism, bifilar and vertical magnetometers, dip circle, declination circle; mirror galvanometer, magnetic system of units, ballistic galvanometer, magnetic permeability, electro-magnetic induction, construction of dynamos and motors, Ruhmkorff's coil, electrolysis, migration of ions, potentiometer, chemical batteries, polarisation, thermo-electricity, electrical radiation.

Electrostatics.—Laws of force, distribution on conductor, induction, electroscopes, condensers, machines, quadrant and guard-ring electrometers, electrostatic voltmeter, capacity.

Practical Work.—Use of bifilar magnetometer, dip and declination circles, mirror and ballistic galvanometers, voltameters, measurement of rate of migration of ions, use of potentiometer, measurement of capacity by quadrant electrometer and by ballistic galvanometer, measurement of low and high resistance, and of magnetic permeability.

Course in Chemistry.

The properties of dilute solutions; osmotic pressure; direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressure; relation between osmotic and gaseous pressure. The kinetic theory of gases; application of theory to gases under high pressure; Van der Waals's theory and generalisations; the critical point; methods of determining the critical constants. Application of the kinetic theory to dissociating gases.

Organic Chemistry.—Unsaturated hydrocarbides and their chief derivatives. The hydroxy acids. Stereoisomerism. Carbohydrates, natural and synthetic. Urea and uric acid, and their derivatives.

Practical Work.—General volumetric and gravimetric estimation of single commonly occurring metals. Determination of nitrogen. [Text-book, Clowes and Coleman's Quantitative Analysis.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Sound.—Graphic and analytical representation of vibration and wave-motion, compounding vibrations, interference, diatonic scale and temperament, intervals, summation and difference tones, vowel sounds, vibrations of bars and plates, compounding vibrations in rectangular planes, Kœnig's flames, phonograph, resonators, Döppler's principle, photographic records.

Light.—Velocity of propagation, wave theory, reflection and refraction, rectilinear propagation and diffraction, interference, Newton's rings, rainbow.

Practical Work.—Use of syren, graphic measurement of frequency, determination of velocity of sound, Kundt's method, optical method of compounding vibrations, use of resonators, diffraction grating, biprism, Fresnel's mirrors, Newton's rings, plotting spectrum.

Course in Chemistry.

Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface-tension. Determination of molecular weight of dissolved substances. The laws of electrolysis. Molecular association and dissociation. Nature of salt solutions. Thermal Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.—Benzene and its homologues, and their more important derivatives. Cyclic hydrocarbides and their derivatives. The alkaloids and their constitution. The terpenes.

Practical Work.—Ultimate organic analysis. Use of polariscope. Preparation of two typical organic substances.

NOTE.—The quantitative practical work in Experimental Physics and Chemistry carried out and properly recorded during this year will be taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Thermodynamics. — Indicator diagrams, isothermal and adiabatic changes, specific heats, efficiency, reversible engines, absolute scale of temperature, flow of gas through a porous plug. Kinetic theory of gases.

Electricity.—Alternating currents, dynamometers, Cardew's voltmeter, Kelvin balance, ammeters and voltmeters, self-induction and mutual induction, secohmmeter, transformers, characteristics of series, shunt, and compound dynamos, efficiency of electric transmission of power, B.A. measurement of the Ohm, Lorentz' method, induction motors, polyphase currents, theory of telegraphy.

Practical Work.—Taking indicator diagram, determination of effects of salts in solution on freezing and boiling points.

Measurement of coefficients of self- and mutual induction, capacity, strong magnetic fields, efficiency of motors and lamps, plotting characteristics of dynamos, standardising dynamometers and voltmeters.

Course in Chemistry.

The relations between the physical properties—boiling point, molecular volume, molecular refraction, molecular rotation—of compounds and their chemical composition and constitution.

Organic Chemistry.—Determination of constitution of organic substances. General methods of identification of the various radicles.

Note.—During this term a few special lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given.

Practical Work.—Application of analysis to natural and artificial products. Electro-chemical analysis. Gas analysis.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter—Pressure in flowing fluid, spray distributors, momentum and energy of fluid, viscosity, electric chronograph, rates of diffusion, spheroidal state.

Light.—Colours, achromatism, anomalous dispersion, polarization, Fresnel's theory, double refraction, Nicol's, Rochon's, and Wollaston's prisms, wave surface in crystals, conical refraction, metallic reflection, quarter wave plate, Fresnel's rhomb, rings and crosses of polarized light, rotatory polarization, magnetic action on light, production of polarized light.

Practical Work.—Pressure in flowing fluid, measurement of coefficient of viscosity, of velocity of bullet electrically. Plotting anomalous spectrum, determination of focal lines for light through lens in direction inclined to axis, measurement of angle between optic axes of crystal, observation of internal and external conical refraction, measurement of rotatory power of sugar solutions, and of refractive index by polarizing angle.

Course in Chemistry.

Chemical Mechanics:—Guldberg and Waage's theory. Chemical equilibrium:—Reversible reactions and dissociation phenomena. Chemical dynamics.

Organic Chemistry.—Continuation of work of previous term with a view to Chemical research.

Practical Work.—Extension of previous course.

TRINITY TERM.

During the three Terms of the Senior Sophister year, Lectures are delivered in Physics on the Special Course for Moderatorship specified for the year.

Each Student will carry out during Trinity Term an investigation depending on the special course he has selected for Moderatorship. The results should be handed in to the Professor prior to the Moderatorship Examination in October.

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§ V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Natural Science, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . . Entrance Prize Course.
Thomson's Outlines, chaps. III. and v.
Amœba, Paramœcium, Hydra.
External Structure of Earthworm, Mya, or Ano-
donta, Spider, and Snail.
Life-history of Zoophyte.

BOTANY, . . The Morphology and Physiology of the following
types:—Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Ba-
cillus, Spirogyra, Volvox, Vaucheria, Mucor,
Phytophthora, Penicillium, Peziza, Agaricus,
Fucus, Polysiphonia, Marchantia, Polytrichum,
Pteris, Larix, Scilla, Ranunculus. (Principles
of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)

GEOLOGY . . Huxley's Physiography, to end of Chap. xiii.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . . As before.
Thomson's Outlines, chaps. iv. and xxvii.
General internal morphology of Fish, Frog, Bird,
and Mammal.

BOTANY, . . As before, with the morphology and physiology
of the following types :—Badhamia, Puccinia,
Physcia, Pilobolus, Pythium, Callithamnion,
Ectocarpus, Pelvetia, Drapernaldia, Pellia, Sphag-
num, Marsilia, Selaginella, Equisetum, Lyco-
podium, Taxus, Iris, Cheiranthus. (Principles
of Botany : Bergen and Davis.)

GEOLOGY, . . Huxley's Physiography.

N.B.—Students are recommended to apply to the Professors of Zoology,
Botany, and Geology for access to specimens illustrating the Courses.

Junior and Senior Freshmen taking up Natural Science may
attend with advantage the Michaelmas Term Lectures of the
Professor of Geology, who will give any information required on
application.

Honors are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior
Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before ; with the Professor's Lectures and
Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and
Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.
(Strasburger's Text Book of Botany, Part ii.,
sect. i. Thallophyta and Bryophyta.)

GEOLOGY, ... The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations
during Michaelmas Term. (Huxley's Physio-
graphy and Watts' Geology for Beginners
may be consulted.)

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, ... As before ; with the Professor's Lectures and
Demonstrations during Hilary Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and
Demonstrations during Hilary Term. (Stras-
burger's Text Book. Part ii., sects. i. and ii.
Pteridophyta and Phanerogamia.)

GEOLOGY, ... As before. A practical acquaintance with the
common minerals and rocks, described in
Watts' Geology for Beginners, will be ex-
pected of the Candidate. (Access to speci-
mens can be obtained by application to the
Professor.)

<div align="center">MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.</div>

ZOOLOGY, ... As before ; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part i., sec. ii.)

GEOLOGY, ... As before ; with Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

<div align="center">SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.</div>

<div align="center">HILARY EXAMINATION.</div>

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.

BOTANY, ... As before.

GEOLOGY, ... Watts' Geology for Beginners, and Geikie's Outlines of Field Geology.

<div align="center">TRINITY EXAMINATION.</div>

ZOOLOGY, ... As before.

BOTANY, ... , As before.

GEOLOGY, ... The Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term (Lapworth's Intermediate Text-Book of Geology, Part III. ; or Geikie's Class-Book of Geology, chap. xvi. to end, may be consulted).

<div align="center">§ VI.—MODERN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.</div>

<div align="center">JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.</div>

Honor Examinations, of one day each, in Modern History are held in Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Freshmen years, and Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Terms. The following Course has been appointed :—

[*For the general facts in the history of England candidates are expected to be acquainted with Gardiner's "A Student's History of England."*]

<div align="center">JUNIOR FRESHMEN.</div>

<div align="center">PERIOD, 1598–1815.</div>

<div align="center">HILARY EXAMINATION.</div>

<div align="center">Period, 1598–1715.</div>

Gardiner's " Puritan Revolution."
Gardiner's " Cromwell's Place in History."
Trevelyan's " England under the Stuarts."
Lecky's " History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," Chap. 1.
Wakeman's " The Ascendancy of France."

Trinity Examination.

Period, 1715–1789.

Hunt's "Political History of England," Vol. x.
Lecky's "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," Chaps. 2, 3,
    4, 5.
Hassall's "The Balance of Power."

Michaelmas Examination.

Period, 1789–1815.

Hunt's "Political History of England." Those parts of Vols. x.
    and xi. that deal with the period.
Lecky's "History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," Chaps. 7, 8,
    12, 13.
Morse Stephens' "Revolutionary Europe."
Mrs. Gardiner's "The French Revolution."

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Period, 476–1598.

Hilary Examination.

Period, 476–800.

Green's "The Making of England."
Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 1–189.
Oman's "The Dark Ages," Chaps. 1–22, inclusive.
Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," Chaps. 40, 41, 49.
Robinson's "Readings in European History" (Ginn & Co.), pp. 1–150.

Trinity Examination.

Period, 800–1327.

Freeman's "William the Conqueror."
Stubbs' "The Early Plantagenets."
Tout's "Edward I."
Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 189–308.
Oman's "The Dark Ages," Chaps. 23 to end.
Tout's "The Empire and the Papacy."
Robinson's "Readings in European History," pp. 151–465.
Barnard's "Strongbow's Conquest of Ireland."

Michaelmas Examination.

Period, 1327–1598.

Gairdner's "Henry VII."
Creighton's "Cardinal Wolsey" and "Age of Elizabeth."
Joyce's "Short History of Ireland," pp. 308 to end.
Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" (the portions which deal with the period).
Johnson's "Europe in the Sixteenth Century."
Robinson's "Readings in European History," Vol. ii., pp. 1–193.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Honors are given in History and Political Science at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year.

The following Course has been appointed:—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. *Special Period of English History :* The later Plantagenets.

Ashley's "Edward III. and his Wars."
Gairdner's "Lancaster and York."
Miss Thompson's "The Wars of York and Lancaster."

B. *European History* (918–1598)—

Tout's "The Empire and the Papacy."
Lodge's "The Close of the Middle Ages."
Johnson's "Europe in the Sixteenth Century."

C. *Economic History*—

E. P. Cheyney's "Introduction to the Social and Industrial History of England," Chaps. 1–6, inclusive.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. *Special Period of English History :* George II. and George III.—

Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," Chaps. 5, 7, 9, 11.
Morley's "Walpole."
Rosebery's "Pitt."

B. *European History* (1598–1815)—

Wakeman's "The Ascendancy of France."
Hassall's "The Balance of Power."
Morse Stephens' "Revolutionary Europe."
Robinson's "Readings in European History," Vol. ii., pp. 200–532.

C. *Economic History*—

Hewins' "English Trade and Finance."
Toynbee's "The Industrial Revolution."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. *European History* (1815–1878)—

Seignobos' "A Political History of Contemporary Europe since 1814."
Headlam's "Bismarck."
Stillman's "Union of Italy."
O'Connor-Morris' "Ireland from 1798–1898," Chaps. 3–7, inclusive.
Robinson's "Readings in European History," Vol. ii., pp. 532–624.

B. *Economic History*—

Gibbins' "Industry in England," Chaps. 20 to end.

Political Science—

Bagehot's "The English Constitution."

§ VII.—MODERN LITERATURE.

Separate Honor Examinations are held each Term in the Freshman years in English Literature, in French, and in German. The following Courses have been appointed :—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xii. inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Julius Cæsar, As You Like It.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books i. and ii.
Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield, She Stoops to Conquer.
Wordsworth, Miscellaneous Sonnets, Parts I., II. ; and Poems Dedicated to National Independence and Liberty, Part I. (as in editions of Wordsworth's arrangement).
Tennyson, The Princess.

Trinity Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters xv. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Richard II., Twelfth Night.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury, books iii. and iv.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels (Lilliput and Brobdingnag).
Sheridan, School for Scandal.
Burke, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.
Crabbe, The Borough, Letters 1, 3, 6, 10, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22.

Michaelmas Examination.

Hamilton-Thompson, History of English Literature, chapters ii. to xxii., inclusive (omitting Notes and Illustrations).
Shakspere, Hamlet, The Tempest.
Chaucer, Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
Allingham, Ballad Book.
Hales, Longer English Poems.
Lamb, Essays of Elia (First Series).
Tennyson, Poems (Macmillan's edition in one volume, pp. 27–164).
Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Chaucer, Prologue to Legend of Good Women, Knight's Tale. Squire's Tale, Nun's Priest's Tale.
Spenser, Fairy Queen, book i. ; Mother Hubberd's Tale.
Spenser, "A View of the Present State of Ireland."

Trinity Examination.

Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
Dryden, Essay of Dramatic Poesy.
Addison, The "Sir Roger de Coverley" Papers in the *Spectator*
   (ed. T. Arnold, Clarendon Press Series).
Pope, Essay on Criticism, Essay on Man, Imitations of Horace
   (including Prologue), Moral Essays.
Johnson, Lives of Dryden, Addison, Pope.

Michaelmas Examination.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter, Hallowe'en, Epistles to J. Smith, Davie,
   Lapraik, The Twa Dogs, and The Whistle.
Byron, The Giaour, Manfred, Vision of Judgment.
Ward's English Poets, Vol. IV.—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott,
   Shelley, Keats, Landor, Clough, Rossetti, Browning, Matthew
   Arnold.
Tennyson, Maud.
M. Arnold, Essays in Criticism (First Series).

FRENCH.

[Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the
outlines of the History of France so far as it bears on the literary
period studied in each Term.]

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions :

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages :
Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.
2. Theoretical Study of the French Language : Grammar of Modern
French, History of the French Language.
3. History of French Literature, and detailed study of selected
Literary Works.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Victor Cousin : La Société française au XVIIᵉ Siècle.
   (Clarendon Press.)
Corneille : Nicomède—Le Menteur. (Ed. Hémon.)
Racine : Andromaque—Mithridate. (Ed. Lanson.)
Darmesteter (tr. Hartog) : Historical Grammar, Book i.
Brunetière : Manuel de l'histoire de la Littérature française,
   pp. 1–166, and pp. 200–207.

Trinity Examination.

E. Lavisse : Histoire de France, Vol. vii., Part 2. Louis XIV. :
   La Religion, Les Lettres et les Arts.
Fénelon : Lettre à l'Académie. (Ed. Despois.)
Saint-Simon : Extraits. (Ed. Le Goffic et Tellier.)
Molière : Les Précieuses Ridicules—Les Femmes Savantes.
   (Ed. Lanson.)
Darmesteter : Historical Grammar, Book ii., Chaps. 1 and 2.
Brunetière (*ut supra*) : pp. 166–200, and 207–262.

Michaelmas Examination.

> Voltaire: Extraits. (Ed. Gerothwohl.)
> J. J. Rousseau: Lettre sur les Spectacles. (Ed. Brunel.)
> Lesage: Turcaret.
> Marivaux: La Surprise de l'Amour—Le Jeu de l'Amour et de Hasard.
> Chénier: Poésies Choisies. (Ed. Becq de Fouquières.)
> Darmesteter: Historical Grammar, Book ii.
> Brunetière (*ut supra*): pp. 262–382.

Senior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

> Théophile Gautier: Histoire du Romantisme.
> Victor Hugo: La Préface de Cromwell—Les Orientales—La Légende des Siècles. (Clarendon Press.)—Le Roi s'Amuse.
> Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française, Part vi., Book i., Chaps. 3 and 4 ; Book ii., Chaps. 2 and 3.
> Darmesteter: Historical Grammar, Book iii.

Trinity Examination.

> A. de Vigny: Poésies—Chatterton.
> A. de Musset: Poésies Nouvelles—On ne badine pas avec l'amour.
> Stendhal: Morceaux Choisis (Mercure de France).
> Mérimée: Carmen.
> Lanson (*ut supra*): Part vi., Book ii., Chaps. 1, 4, 5, 6.
> Darmesteter: Historical Grammar, Book iv., Chaps. 1–5.

Michaelmas Examination.

> G. Paris et Jeanroy: Extraits des Chroniqueurs.
> G. Paris: Extraits de la Chanson de Roland.
> C. Jullian: Extraits des Historiens du XIXe Siècle.
> Lanson (*ut supra*): Parts 1 and 2.
> Darmesteter: Historical Grammar, Book iv.

GERMAN.

Honor Course in German.

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages : Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the German Language: Grammar of Modern German, History of the German language.

3. History of German Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

Note.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

In the second and third divisions certain books are prescribed for examination purposes, as follows :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

> Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., first six chapters.
> Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre (Einleitung, 1. Teil, and 2. Teil, I. to p. 63.)
> Detlev von Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.

Trinity Examination.

> Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., Chaps. vii. to xii. (inclusive).
> Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre (2. Teil).
> Auerbach, Barfüssele.

Michaelmas Examination.

> Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., Chap. xiii. to end.
> Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre.
> Consbruch und Klincksieck, Deutsche Lyrik des 19. Jahrhunderts.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

> Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., first six chapters.
> Behaghel, Die Deutsche Sprache. Erster Abschnitt.
> Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.

Trinity Examination.

> Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., Chaps. vii. to x. (inclusive).
> Behaghel, Die Deutsche Sprache. Zweiter Abschnitt.
> Bürger, Gedichte. (Lenore, Raubgraf, Weiber von Weinsberg, Lied vom braven Mann, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Zechlied.)

Michaelmas Examination.

> Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv.
> Feist, Die Deutsche Sprache.
> Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
> Goethe, Gedichte. (Lieder, Gesellige Lieder, Aus W. Meister, Balladen, and Vermischte Gedichte.)

Honors are given in Modern Literature at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year. All Candidates must answer in the English Language and Literature. No Candidate is examined in more than one Continental Language. The numbers of marks assigned to English, and to the other language which may be selected by a Candidate, are equal.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . . Milton, Poetical Works (omitting *Paradise Regained* and *Paradise Lost*, books xi., xii.).
Milton, Areopagitica.
Samuel Johnson, Life of Milton.
M. Pattison, Milton.

FRENCH, . . Lemercier: Chefs-d'œuvre poétiques du XVIᵉ siècle.
Schroeder: Prosateurs du XVIᵉ siècle.
Montaigne: Principaux Chapitres. (Jeanroy.)
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part iii.

GERMAN, . . Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts i. and ii., first two chapters.
Wright, Middle High German Primer.
Luther, Selections (Sammlung Göschen 7).
Hans Sachs, Selections (Sammlung Göschen 24).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen I.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . . Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.
Schelling, Seventeenth Century Lyrics (Athenæum Press Series).
Samuel Johnson, Life of Cowley.
Bacon, Essays.

FRENCH, . . Pascal: Pensées et Opuscules. (Ed. Brunschwieg.)
La Bruyère: Les Caractères. (Ed. Hémardinquer.)
Molière: Le Misanthrope—Tartuffe (Ed. Pellisson)—Don Juan—La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes.
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part iv.

GERMAN, . . Robertson, History of German Literature. Part ii., Chaps. iii. to viii. (inclusive).
Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Göschen 1).
Sahr, Das deutsche Volkslied (Sammlung Göschen 25).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen II.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . . Shakspere, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear, Othello, Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet, Henry V.
Coleridge, Lectures on Shakspere, pp. 183-394 (Bell & Son).
Dowden, Shakspere, his Mind and Art (last edition).
Lamb, Specimens of English Dramatic Poets (omitting Specimens from Garrick Plays).

FRENCH, . .   J. J. Rousseau: Le Contrat Social.
Diderot: Le Neveu de Rameau.
Beaumarchais: Le Mariage de Figaro.
E. Faguet: Politique Comparée de Voltaire, Rousseau,
et Montesquieu.
Taine: l'Ancien Régime.
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part v.

GERMAN, . .   Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts ii.
and iii.
Walther von der Vogelweide (Sammlung Göschen 23).
Simplicius Simplicissimus (Sammlung Göschen 138).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen III.

Subjects for English Essays will be proposed at each Examination.   The proficiency of Candidates in the other languages will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

§ VIII.—LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Honor Examinations are held in the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years, and a Prize Examination in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year.

Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term, and candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Junior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The scope and methods of Jurisprudence.
The elements of analytical Jurisprudence.
    [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 1–10 ; Pollock,
    First Book of Jurisprudence, Pt. I.]

ROMAN LAW.

History of Roman Law : the Law of Persons.
    [Justinian, Institutes, Bk. I. (edited Moyle, with Introduction) ; Sohm, Institutes of Roman Law.]

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

[Medley, Constitutional History (omitting chaps. 8 and 11).]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Scope and Method of Economics ; Theory of Production and Exchange.
  [Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy—Introduction, Bks. I. and III. Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 1, 2, 4.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Sources and History of International Law ; the Relations of States in Peace.
  [Lawrence, Principles of International Law, parts I. and II. ; Westlake, International Law, Pt. I., Peace.]

ROMAN LAW.

The Law of Property and Inheritance.
  [Justinian, Institutes, Book II., Book III., Titles 1–12 ; Sohm, Institutes.]

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND HISTORY.

  [Dicey, Law of the Constitution (latest edition), with the Texts of Magna Charta, The Petition of Right, and The Bill of Rights.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The Theory of Distribution and Consumption.
  [Nicholson, Elements, Bk. II. ; Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 3, 5, and 6.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

International Disputes : Belligerency : Neutrality.
  [Lawrence, Principles, Parts III. and IV. ; Westlake, International Law, Part II., War.]

ROMAN LAW.

The Law of Obligations and Actions.
  [Justinian, Institutes, Book III., Titles 13 to end, Book IV. ; Sohm, Institutes.]

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Law of Property.
  [Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property.]
(*b*) Law of Contract.
  [Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.]
(*c*) Law of Evidence.
  [Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The economic functions of government.
The theory of taxation and public debts.
> [Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, Part I. ; Nicholson, Elements, Bk. v. ; J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Bk. v.]

Senior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year, together with the elements of historical and comparative Jurisprudence.
> [Maine, Ancient Law, Early Law and Custom ; Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 11–18 ; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Part II.]

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Real Property and Equity.
> [Williams, Real Property, Part I. ; H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity, Part I., chaps. 1–5.]

(*b*) The Law of Torts.
> [Pollock, Law of Torts.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year.

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TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Real Property and Equity.
> [Williams, Real Property, Parts 2, 4, 5, 6 ; H. A. Smith, Equity, Part I., chaps. 6–9.]

(*b*) Common Law.
> Smith's Leading Cases.   The following cases with the notes :—

> > Cutter *v*. Powell.
> > Manby *v*. Scott.
> > Montague *v*. Benedict.
> > Seaton *v*. Benedict.
> > The Six Carpenters' Case.
> > Merryweather *v*. Nixan.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The History of Political and Economic Theories.
> [Pollock, History of the Science of Politics; Ingram, History
> of Political Economy ; Dunning, History of Political
> Theories.]

N.B.—The books mentioned within brackets in the above Courses are
intended to show the scope of the examinations, and the standard of
attainment expected from candidates.

§IX. CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Prize Examinations in Old and Middle Irish are held in the
Michaelmas Term of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years,
and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas
Term of the Junior Sophister year. The following Courses have
been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(a) Texts—

> Strachan : Selections from the O.-Ir. Glosses.
> Scéla na Esergi.
> Dá Brón Flatha Nime.
> Strachan, " Tales from the *Táin*."

(b) Grammar.

(c) Joyce : Names of Places.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(a) Texts—

> Cáin Adamnáin.
> Hibernica Minora.
> Táin Bó Fráich.
> The Würzburg Glosses (Epistles to the Romans and to the
> Corinthians).

(b) Grammar.

(c) Wakeman : Irish Antiquities.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

(a) Texts—

> Tochmarc Étáine.
> The Würzburg Glosses.
> Atkinson : Passions and Homilies.

(b) Zeuss : Grammatica Celtica.

(c) Joyce : Social History of Ancient Ireland, Vol. I.

(d) Welsh : Peredur ab Efrawc.

EXAMINATIONS FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

IN the Michaelmas Term of the fifth, or Candidate Bachelor, year, the B.A. Degree Examination includes Examinations for Moderatorships in each of the following subjects:—

  1. Mathematics.
  2. Classics.
  3. Mental and Moral Philosophy.
  4. Experimental Science.
  5. Natural Science.
  6. History and Political Science.
  7. Modern Literature.
  8. Legal and Political Science.
  9. Engineering Science.
  10. Celtic Languages.

The Course appointed for Examination in each of these subjects is as follows:—

MODERATORSHIPS IN MATHEMATICS

PURE MATHEMATICS :— Salmon's Geometry of Three Dimensions—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
  Salmon's Conic Sections—to end of Article 385, Chap. xviii.
  Burnside and Panton's Theory of Equations— as in the Undergraduate Honor Course, and Chap. xx., Sections I. and II.
  Williamson's Differential Calculus—Chaps. i.– xix. (inclusive), xxi., and xxii.
  Williamson's Integral Calculus—Chaps. i.–x., omitting in Chap. vi. Articles 104–110, 119– 119a, 123–125, all inclusive.
  Forsyth's Differential Equations—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
  Forsyth's Theory of Functions—the first four Chaps.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS : Williamson and Tarleton's Dynamics—omit-ting Articles 270, 279, 305–310, inclusive.
  Minchin's Statics—as in the Undergraduate Honor Course.
  Lamb's Hydrodynamics, chaps. i. ; ii. ; iii. ; iv., articles 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 67, 68 ; v. articles 92, 93, 94, 95 ; vii. articles 145– 153 (incl.) and 164.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS : Tarleton's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of Attraction—omitting Articles 24, 80, 81, 92–106, 121–126, 135, 136, with examples, except 1–4, Article 24 ; also omitting examples 5–9, Article 42 ; 2–14, Article 55 ; 9, 10, Article 131 ; and Article 87.

Williamson's Introduction to the Mathematical Theory of the Stress and Strain of Elastic Solids—omitting Section 3, Chap. i. ; and Article 69.

Candidates are also liable for examination in matters treated of in the Moderatorship Lectures of the University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CLASSICS.

This Course consists of two parts—one general, the other variable from year to year.

Candidates will be critically examined in a Special Course.

Special Courses for 1910.

GREEK, . . Pindar, Isthmian Odes ; and Bacchylides.
Aristophanes, Frogs.
Thucydides, Book III.
Aristotle, περὶ ποιητικῆς.

LATIN, . . Lucretius, Books III. and v.
Tacitus, Dialogue on Orators.
Quintilian, Institutio, Book x.

Passages will be set for translation, selected from the Greek and Latin classical authors generally. Candidates will be further examined in the higher Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism, in the Political and Literary Histories of Greece and Rome, in Greek and Latin Composition, and in Comparative Philology. The subjects for the paper of Essays will be chosen from the prescribed course in History, Literature, and Archæology.

The following Book is recommended as a source of knowledge in Comparative Philology :—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

The Course in History and Literature for Classical Moderatorships will be as follows :—

HOLM, . . .   History of Greece, Vols. I., II., and III.
MAHAFFY, . .   History of Greek Literature.
MOMMSEN, . .   History of Rome, Book I., chaps. 12–15 ; Book II., chaps. 8 and 9 ; Book III., chaps. 12–14 ; Book IV., chaps. 12 and 13 ; Book V., chap. 12.
HOW AND LEIGH,   History of Rome.
BURY, ...   Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1–25.
TYRRELL, . .   Latin Poetry, chaps. 1–8.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The subjects for Essays will be chosen from the above Course.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination will be as follows :—

	Marks.
Four Papers of Passages, ...	80
Four Compositions, ...	60
Special Course (*vivâ voce*), ...	60
Essays, ...	25
Philology, ...	25
History and Literature, ...	50
	300

The arrangement of the Examination will be as follows :—

9 a.m. to 12 noon—1st day, Greek Prose Passages. 2nd day, Greek Verse Passages. 3rd day, Latin Prose Passages. 4th day, Latin Verse Passages.

1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.—1st day, Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 2nd day, Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 3rd day, Essays (one hour and a-half), Paper in Philology (one hour and a-half). 4th day, Paper in History and Literature.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. Every Candidate will be examined

    (*a*) on his general knowledge of the chief problems and theories of Speculative and Practical Philosophy (20 marks) ;

    (*b*) on his knowledge of the general history of Philosophy (20 marks).

II. Every Candidate shall present for examination (both paper and oral) any *three* of the following Courses (20 marks each), and shall give notice to the Professor of Moral Philosophy of his choice before the 20th of June preceding his examination. No Student who has failed to give such notice will be allowed to compete without special permission from the Professor.

(1) GREEK PRE-SOCRATIC AND PLATONIC PHILOSOPHY

Course of reading recommended :—

> Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae* : the part dealing with the Pre-Socratic philosophy.
> Plato's *Republic* and *Sophist*.

(2) THE ARISTOTELIAN AND LATER GREEK PHILOSOPHY.

Course of reading recommended :—

> Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, and *De Anima*.
> Wallace's *Outlines of the Philosophy of Aristotle*.
> Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae* : the part dealing with post-Aristotelian philosophy.

(3) MODERN PRE-KANTIAN INTELLECTUALISM.

Course of reading recommended :—

> Descartes' *Discourse on Method* and *Meditations*.
> Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System*, with *Explanations* (as in Latta's translation).
> Spinoza's *Ethics*.

(4) ENGLISH PRE-KANTIAN EMPIRICISM.

Course of reading recommended :—

> Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. I.
> Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding*.
> Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.
> Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature*, Bk. I.
> Hobbes' *Leviathan*, Pt. I.

(5) THE PHILOSOPHY OF KANT.

Course of reading recommended :—

> Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.
> Kant's Ethical Works (Abbott's translation, pp. 1–84, and pp. 202–246).
> Kant's *Kritik of Judgment*, Pt. I.

(6) THE POST-KANTIAN IDEALISM.

Course of reading recommended :—

> Hegel's *Logic* (Pt. I. of Hegel's *Encyclopedia*).
> Hegel's *History of Philosophy*.

(7) THE PHILOSOPHY OF POSITIVISM AND EVOLUTION.

Course of reading recommended :—

Lévy-Bruhl's *Philosophy of Auguste Comte* (translated by Harrison), Bks. I. and IV. and Conclusion.
Mill's *Utilitarianism*.
Spencer's *First Principles* (omitting Chaps. IV.–X. and XIX.–XXIII. of Pt. II.).
Spencer's *Data of Ethics*.
Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism*.
James' *Pragmatism*.

MODERATORSHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

THE subjects of Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science, and the relative weights to be attached to the different subjects, are as follows :—

		Marks.
(1)	General Paper in Physics, ...	100
(2)	*Either* General Paper in Physics, *or* General Paper in Chemistry, ...	100
(3)	*Either* Special Paper in Physics, *or* Special Paper in Chemistry, ...	100
(4)	General Paper in Chemistry, ...	100
(5)	Essays in Physical subjects, ...	50
(6)	Essays in Chemical subjects, ...	50
(7)	Practical Examination in Physics, . . .	50
(8)	Practical Examination in Chemistry, . . .	50
(9)	Practical work during Sophister years, *either* 300 marks in Physics, and 100 in Chemistry, *or* 300 in Chemistry, and 100 in Physics, . .	400

The Course in each subject consists of the Honor Courses of the Freshman and Sophister Years, together with a Special Course and a Special Investigation. A Special Course in Physics is appointed from year to year.

Special Course for 1910.

Current Electricity.

In Chemistry a student is allowed, at the commencement of his Senior Sophister year, to select either Inorganic, Organic, or Physical Chemistry as his Special Course.

Candidates are not required to answer in the Special Courses in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry, or to undertake research in both branches.

MODERATORSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Two Courses of study (A) or (B) are defined as suitable for this Examination; one of these Courses (B) is specially adapted to the requirements of Medical Students.

(A.)

(A) consists of general Courses in Geology, Botany, and Zoology, together with Special Courses in each subject, which are arranged yearly, and of which Special Courses each candidate must select one.

300 marks are allotted to each of the general Courses, and 100 to the selected Special Course.

GENERAL COURSES.

Geology,	.	All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.
Zoology,	.	All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.
Botany,	.	All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years. The work done in the Botanical Laboratory during the Senior Sophister year will be taken into account in the Moderatorship Examination.

SPECIAL COURSES FOR 1910.

Geology,	.	The Palæontology of the Older Pæozoic Rock.
Zoology,	.	Plathelminthes.
Botany,	.	Photosynthesis and the Anatomy of the Organs of Carbon-assimilation.

(B.)

The subjects of the Examination in (B) are divided into two groups:—

I.	II.
Chemistry.	Anatomy.
Physics.	Physiology.
Botany.	Pathology and Bacteriology.
Zoology.	

Candidates must present themselves in three subjects, which must not all belong to one group.

The Courses in the subjects of Group I. are arranged with a view to the requirements of Medical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

INORGANIC.

Methods of preparation and properties of the following elements and of their chief compounds : H, the halogens, S, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, C, alkali metals, Ca, Mg, Zn, Hg, Cu, Pb, Fe. Laws of combustion—Atomic theory—Determination of atomic and molecular weights. Relationships between the elements; the periodic arrangement of the elements. Relations between chemical structure and physiological activity.

PHYSICAL.

Vapour density—Abnormal vapour densities—Dissociation—Boiling points, melting points, and specific gravities—Fractional distillation, and distillation under reduced pressure. Sublimation—Rotation of plane of polarised light : the polarimeter.

Absorption Spectra. Solutions—Dialysis and Osmosis—Boiling points and freezing points of dilute solutions; Experimental methods of determination. Modern theories of solution—Elements of Thermochemistry.

ORGANIC.

Derivatives of paraffins and olefines—Alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters ; saponification, hydrolysis; amines, aminoacids, amides. Isomerism, polymerism, tautomerism, stereo-isomerism. Carbohydrates, fermentation, action of enzymes.

Benzene and its simpler homologues and their derivatives. Constitution of ring compounds, orientation. Naphthalene, anthracene, and their simpler derivatives. Pyridine, quinoline, alkaloids, leucomaïnes, and ptomaïnes. Medically important synthetical products. General methods of organic analysis, such as determination of C, H, N, S, P, and halogens.

PRACTICAL.

Simple qualitative analysis, inorganic and organic. Volumetric analysis. Organic preparations of a simple character. Use of spectroscope and polarimeter. Determination of molecular weights, boiling points, melting points, and specific gravity.

General Note.—A knowledge of those portions of the subject which bear most directly on Medical Science will be specially required, and the greatest importance will be attached to Organic Chemistry.

Books Recommended.

Inorganic Chemistry,	.	Newth's Inorganic Chemistry.
Physical Chemistry, .	.	Reychler—M'Crae, Outlines of Physical Chemistry. (Whittaker.)
		Lehfeldt's Textbook of Physical Chemistry. (Arnold.)
Organic Chemistry, .	.	Perkin and Kipping's Organic Chemistry, with Appendix.
		H. Meyer's Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds. (Translated by Tingle ; pub. by Chapman and Hall.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Properties of matter. Characteristics of solids, liquids, gases. Compressibility, and shearing strains and stresses. Torsion. Flexure. Work done by elastic forces. Pressure in flowing liquid. Spray distributors. Viscosity. Variation of atmospheric pressure with height. Diffusion. Molecular theory.

Measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Laws of motion. Acceleration due to gravity. Pendulum. Friction. Boyle's law. Atmospheric pressure. Measurement of density. Surface tension. Osmotic pressure.

Heat.—Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of substances. Force of expansion. Maximum density of water. Air thermometer. Absolute temperature. Weight of given volume of gas. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Heat of chemical action. Laws of fusion. Boiling points and melting points. Evaporation. Saturated vapours. Hygrometry. Vapour density. Conductivity and diffusivity. Radiation. Meteorology. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Sound.—Simple and complex vibrations of a particle. Sounds and their differences. Wave motion. Velocity of propagation. Measurement of wave-length and frequency. Resonance. Strings. Pipes. Ear. Vibrations of body. Loops and nodes. Chronographs. Vowel sounds.

Light.—Reflection and refraction. Prisms. Lenses. Indices of refraction. Eye. Dispersion. Spectroscope. Achromatism. Construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes. Photometry. Wave-theory. Velocity. Rectilinear propagation. Interference. Diffraction. Polarization. Photography. Phosphorescence. Fluorescence. X-Rays.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnets. Terrestrial magnetism. Magnetic effects of currents. Measurements of current, pressure, resistance. Development of heat in circuit. Ohm's law. Electromagnets. Electromagnetic induction. Electromagnetic machines. Ruhmkorff's coil.

Electrolysis. Cells. Polarization. Non-polarizable electrodes. Electrolytic dissociation. Ionic hypothesis. Conductivity of electrolytes. Solution pressure.

Capillary electrometer. Thermo-electricity. Electric radiation.

Electric charges. Electroscopes. Condensers. Electric discharges. Oscillations. High-frequency currents.

BOTANY.

1. The principles of Morphology, Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as illustrated by the following genera:—Comatricha, Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Volvox, Pythium, Mucor, Claviceps, Puccinia, Agaricus, Fucus, Marchantia, Polypodium. Selaginella, Pinus, Lilium, Betula, Ranunculus.

2. The Cytology of somatic and reproductive cells.

3. The general Physiology of metabolism and response in Plants.

Course Recommended.

Laboratory Work, 120 hours.
Strasburger's Textbook of Botany.
Wilson : Cell in Development and Heredity.
Verworn : General Physiology.

ZOOLOGY.

1. The cell : its structure, life, and multiplication.
2. General principles of nutrition, respiration, motion, and excretion, especially in the lower forms of animal life.
3. Zygosis. Ovum and sperm. Maturation, fertilization, segmentation.
4. Elementary embryology.
5. Study of the following types :—Amœba, Paramœcium, Monocystis, Hydra, Lumbricus, Hirudo, Astacus, Blatta or Periplaneta, Mya or Anodonta, Helix, Amphioxus, Scyllium, Rana, Columba, Lepus.
6. General Morphology of the phyla and classes to which these types belong, with the addition of the phyla Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes.

Additional time required, about 50 hours.

For information as to text-books, application to be made to the Professor of Zoology.

ANATOMY.

The anatomy of Man.

The embryonic history of Man.

The ancestral history of Man, as far as it may be inferred from a study of his anatomy and embryonic development.

Comparison of the anatomy of Man—as the most specialised Mammal —with that of the lower Mammalia, and more primitive Vertebrates.

Anatomical methods of investigation.

Text-books : as recommended by the Professor of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemistry of animal tissues and organs ; of proteids and their cleavage products ; of carbohydrates ; of fats.

General Physiology of protoplasm ; of muscle and nerve ; of electrical organs.

Blood : its composition and properties ; the apparatus and mechanism of its circulation.

Lymph-formation : Diffusion and Osmosis in the animal body.

Respiration : The mechanism and chemistry of respiratory interchange. Ventilation.

Secretion and secretory glands. Enzymes.

Digestion : Chemistry of digestive processes. Muscular movements of the alimentary canal. Absorption. Dietaries.

Metabolism : Internal secretions. Ductless Glands. Source and Liberation of Energy in the animal body. Animal temperature.

Excretion: Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Chemistry of Urine. Nervous System: Structure and Functions of the Brain and Spinal Cord. The Physiology of the Visceral or Autonomic System of Nerves. Organs and Physiology of the Special Senses: Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations. Voice and Speech.

Text-books: to be recommended by the Professor of Physiology.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

SUBJECTS.

(1) *General Pathology* :—

Anomalies of growth and development. Disturbances of circulation and nutrition. Pathology of the blood. Inflammation. Infection and Immunity. Tumours.

(2) *Morbid Anatomy* of the tissues, naked eye and microscopic.

(3) *Pathological Chemistry* :—

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of morbid products. Microscopic methods used in Pathology, including microchemical methods.

(4) *Bacteriology* :—

Methods of cultivating, isolating, and examining micro-organisms. Study of the characteristics of the various forms of Bacteria. Methods of quantitative Bacteriological analysis. Applications of Bacteriology to Clinical Medicine. Infection and Immunity.

A special subject will be selected each year from the above Course, to which the candidates of that year will be expected to devote special attention.

In addition to the Winter and Summer Courses, given by the Lecturer in Pathology, two Practical Courses will be given in the Pathological Laboratory, viz. :—

(1) A Course of two months in Practical Bacteriology.
(2) A Course of three months in Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy.

The first Course may be taken in any year of the Medical curriculum. The second cannot be taken before the session in which the Winter Course in Pathology is being attended.

The Courses will be given on three days in each week, for two hours each day, during the Winter Session. The total number of hours will be about 120.

Students will be allowed to work in the Laboratory at certain times outside the regular class hours.

Books recommended.

Cohnheim's Lectures in Pathology.
Ziegler, Pathological Anatomy.
Ainley Walker, Infection and Immunity.
Mallory and Wright's Practical Pathology.
Salskowski, Practical Pathological Chemistry.
Muir and Ritchie, Bacteriology.

MODERATORSHIPS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

I.—**General History.** (2 Papers.)   250 marks.

General Outline of Ancient Greek and Roman History, to A.D. 285.

and General Outline of Mediæval and Modern European History, from A.D. 285–1848.

Books suggested as suitable for reading—Bury's History of Greece; How and Leigh's History of Rome to the death of Cæsar; Bury's Students' Roman Empire; The Students' Gibbon; Lodge's Students' Modern Europe.

II.—**Special Periods of Ancient or Modern History**
       (2 Papers.)   350 marks.

A.   Ancient History.

1. Special period of Greek history with original authorities:—

The Pentekontaeteia (479–431 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use Holm's History of Greece, and Hill's Sources for Greek History.]

2. Special period of Roman history with original authorities:—

The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla (133–78 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use the Histories of Rome by Mommsen and Greenidge, and Greenidge and Clay's Sources for Roman History.]

or **B.** Modern History, special period :—Europe, 1598–1715. Books suggested : Memoirs of Sully ; Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz ; Memoirs of Saint-Simon; Coxe's " Memoirs of the Duke of Marlborough" ; Vast's " Les grands traités du règne de Louis XIV." ; Parts of Gardiner's " History of England," relating to Foreign and Irish affairs ; Ranke's " History of England," principally in the 17th Century ; Gardiner's " Thirty Years' War" ; Lavisse, " Histoire de France," Vol. VI., Part 2, and Vol. VII., Parts 1 and 2 ; Perkin's " Richelieu" : Bain's "Charles XII." ; Bain's " Scandinavia " (portion relating to Swedish History, 1598–1715) ; J. F. Sargent, " Economic Policy of Colbert " ; Hassall's " Mazarin" ; Rambaud's " Histoire de la Russie."

III.—Constitutional History. (1 Paper.)   100 marks.

A. Warde-Fowler's City State of the Greeks and Romans.
Text of the Treatise Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία.
Gilbert (G.), The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.
Greenidge (A. H. J.), Roman Public Life.

or **B.** Medley's Constitutional History of England, with text of some documents (Magna Charta, Petition of Right, Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement).
The text of the Habeas Corpus Act, and of the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland.

IV.—Political Science. (1 Paper.)   100 marks.

A. Aristotle's Politics.
Freeman's Comparative Politics.

or **B.** Bluntschli's Theory of the State.
Cornewall Lewis's On the Government of Dependencies (with Lucas's Introduction).
Sidgwick's Development of European Polity.

V.—Economic History. (1 Paper.)   100 marks.

The Examination in this subject will include:—

The outlines of Ancient Economic history.
or English Economic history.

The following books are recommended:—

A. Cunningham (W.), Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects. Part I, (Ancient Times).
Francotte (H.), L'Industrie dans la Grèce ancienne. Book I., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; Book II., chaps. 2, 7; Book III., chap. 4; Book IV., chaps. 4, 5.
Mommsen's Roman History (the portions in the following chapters which deal with Economics:—Book I., chap. 13; Book II., chap. 8; Book III., chap. 12; Book IV., chap. 11; Book V., chap. 11).
Levasseur (E.), Histoire des classes ouvrières, Book I.

or **B.** Warner (T.), Landmarks of Industrial History.
Ashley (W. J.), English Economic History.
Seebohm (F.), English Village Community, chaps. 1 to 5, 10, 11.
Hewins (W. A. S.), English Trade and Finance.
Toynbee (A.), The Industrial Revolution.

VI.—Essays. (1 Paper.)   100 marks.

Candidates for Moderatorship who are members of the Army Class may substitute Military History for III. Constitutional History and V. Economic History.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MODERN LITERATURE.

The subjects of Examination are—

    I. English Language and Literature.
    II. French Language and Literature.
    III. German Language and Literature.

All Candidates must qualify in English Composition ; but they may present themselves in any two, and two only, of the sections, English Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, German Language and Literature. They must inform the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term in what two sections they intend to compete ; and these will be specified in the published lists, and on Medals and Certificates obtained by the Candidates.

The proficiency of Candidates will be tested by papers and oral Examination as well as by Composition in the languages which they have chosen.

The Courses in the several Departments are as follows :—

I.—*English Language and Literature.*

Taine, History of English Literature (translated by Van Laun).
Johnson, Lives of the Poets (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Chaucer (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Spenser, Fairy Queen, book ii.
Shakspere, as in the Undergraduate Course, with Henry IV., Merry Wives, Antony and Cleopatra.
Marlowe, Edward II.
Milton (as in the Undergraduate Course).
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel.
Pope, Moral Essays, Rape of the Lock.
Wordsworth, The Prelude.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.
Keats, Odes, Lamia.
Browning, Men and Women (as in Buxton Forman's edition).
Carlyle, Past and Present.
Palgrave, Golden Treasury.

II.—*French Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into five groups. Of these the first three are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the fourth or fifth group, at his option.

Note.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the history of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

The subjects for examination are as follows:—

1. Passages for translation and Prose Composition.
2. History of French Literature (1500–1789).
3. Questions on prescribed classical texts (as below).
4. (a) General questions on French Medieval Literature, Philology and Prosody.
   (b) Questions on, and translations from, prescribed medieval texts (as below).
5. (a) General questions on the History of French Literature and Prosody (1789–1900).
   (b) Questions on the prescribed texts (nineteenth century) (as below).

Prescribed Texts.

GROUP 3 (compulsory).

Lemercier: Chefs-d'œuvre poétiques du XVIe siècle.
Montaigne: Principaux Chapitres.
Pascal: Pensées et Opuscules.
La Bruyère: Les Caractères.
Molière: Le Misanthrope, Tartuffe, Don Juan, La Critique de l'Ecole des Femmes.
J. J. Rousseau: Le Contrat Social.
Diderot: Le Neveu de Rameau.
Beaumarchais: Le Mariage de Figaro.
Taine: L'Ancien Régime.
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française (Parts iii., iv., and v.)
Brunetière: Manual of the History of French Literature.
Darmesteter (tr. Hartog): Historical Grammar.

GROUP 4.

Bartsch et Horning: Chrestomathie de l'Ancien français (4). (9th edition.) (Nos. 3, 6, 9–11, 19, 20, 22, 24–26, 31–36, 50, 51, 60, 61, 72, 75, 78, 83, 86, 89–93, 95–97.)
Aucassin et Nicolette (Suchier-Counson).
Vie de Saint-Auban (Atkinson).
Le Jeu de la Feuillée (Rambeau).
M. Bréal: Essai sur la Sémantique.
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française, Parts 1 and 2.

GROUP 5.

F. Brunetière: L'Evolution de la Critique.
Stendhal: Racine et Shakespeare. (Clarendon Press.
V. Hugo: La Préface de Cromwell. (Ed. Souriau.)
Flaubert: Salammbo.
E. et J. de Goncourt: Préfaces et Manifestes littéraires.

Balzac: Le Père Goriot.
J. Walch: Anthologie des Poètes français contemporains.
F. Brunetière: L'Évolution de la Poésie lyrique au XIXᵉ Siècle.
A. Kahn: Le théâtre social de 1870 à nos jours.
P. Bourget: Essais de Psychologie contemporaine.
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française (Part vi.)

III.—*German Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into four groups. Of these, the first two are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the third or the fourth group according to option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each term.

The four groups are as follows :—

GROUP I. (Compulsory).

1. (*a*) General knowledge of the History of German Literature.

   (*b*) Outlines of the historical development of German Prosody.

2. (*a*) Grammar of Modern German (including Phonology).

   (*b*) General knowledge of the History of the German language (including its relationship to other languages of the Indo-European group).

   (*c*) German Composition.

GROUP II. (Compulsory).

Selected Texts (as below).

GROUP III. (Optional.)

1. A more detailed knowledge of the History of German Literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

2. Texts selected from the above period (as below).

GROUP IV. (Optional).

1. Philology of the German Language.

2. Selected Medieval Texts (as below).

3. Principles of Linguistic Science.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS.

GROUP I.,   .   Kauffmann, Deutsche Metrik (Einleitung, 2. und 3. Abschnitt).
Sütterlin, Die Deutsche Sprache der Gegenwart, 2nd edition.

GROUP II.,   .   Hartmann von Aue, Der arme Heinrich.
Goethe, Faust, Erster Teil.
Freytag, Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit. Vol. i., Chaps. 4, 7, 10, 11.

GROUP III.,   .   Lessing, Laokoon. Goethe, Aus meinem Leben. Books vii.–xi. (inclusive).
Schiller, Wallenstein Trilogie.
Grillparzer, König Ottokar.

GROUP IV.,   .   Kauffmann, Deutsche Grammatik.
Wright, Historical Grammar.
Wright, Gothic Primer.
Braune, Althochdeutsches Lesebuch.
Paul, Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte. Chaps. i.–iii., v., xx.–xxiii (inclusive).

MODERATORSHIPS IN LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The Candidates are liable to be examined in the subjects of the Honor Course.

The following Books, or portions of Books, are recommended, in addition to those mentioned in the Honor Course :—

JURISPRUDENCE, INTERNATIONAL AND ROMAN LAW.

[Hall, *International Law* ;
Pitt-Cobbett, *Leading Cases in International Law* :—The Cases on "Contraband," "Analogues of Contraband," and "Continuous Voyage" ;
Westlake's *Private International Law* ;
Justinian, *Digest*, XLI., 1 (De adquirendo rerum dominio).]

ENGLISH CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY.

[Carter, *History of English Legal Institutions* ;
Anson, *Law and Custom of the Constitution*.]

REAL PROPERTY LAW AND EQUITY.

Tudor, *Real Property Cases.* The following cases with the notes :

> Cadell *v.* Palmer ;
> Lewis Bowles' Case :
> Shelley's Case ;
> Alexander *v.* Alexander ;

White and Tudor, *Leading Cases.* The following cases with the notes :

> Basset *v.* Nosworthy ;
> Le Neve *v.* Le Neve.]

CRIMINAL LAW.

[Stephen, *Digest of Criminal Law* ;
Kenny, *Cases on Criminal Law.* The cases comprised in Part I., and in Part II. secs. 1 to 3, inclusive, and sec. 10.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

[Sidgwick, *Elements of Politics*, Chaps. 19–31, inclusive ;
Locke's Second Treatise on Civil Government ;
Mill, *Political Economy*, Book 3 ;
Rae, *Contemporary Socialism* ;
Clare, *Money Market Primer* ;
Dunbar, *Theory and History of Banking* ;
Schloss, *Methods of Industrial Remuneration.*]

MODERATORSHIPS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

Candidates whose names are on the Register of the Engineering School may, at the close of their Senior Sophister year, compete for Moderatorships in Engineering Science.

The Course for these consists of the general Courses arranged for the Experimental Science Moderatorship, and one of the following three Courses (in place of the Special Course in either Physics or Chemistry, as required for the Experimental Science Moderatorship) :—

> I. Civil Engineering and Materials used in Construction, as lectured on by the Professors of Civil Engineering and Geology.

> II. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as lectured on by the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Science, the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, and the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

> III. Geology, Petrology, Mining, and Mineralogy, as lectured on by the Professor of Geology.

This Special Course includes Practical work in the Laboratories of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, or Geology, according to the Course selected.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Candidates for Moderatorships in Celtic Languages must give notice to the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

(*a*) Irish Texts—

> The Würzburg Glosses.
> Táin Bó Cualnge (LU. version).
> Fled Bricrend.
> Imram Máiledúin.
> Tri Bhir-Ghaoithe an Bháis.

(*b*) Comparative Grammar of the Celtic Languages.

(*c*) Composition in Irish.

(*d*) Joyce : Social History of Ancient Ireland.

> Rhŷs and Brynnor-Jones : The Welsh People.

(*e*) Welsh Glosses (*apud* Zeuss).
> Kulhwch and Olwen.

The marks are assigned in the following scale :—

1. Old and Middle Irish Texts, ...   300
2. Comparative Grammar, ...   200
3. Welsh Texts, ...   100
4. Joyce's and Rhŷs' books, as above, ...   200
5. Modern Irish (texts, composition, and *viva voce*),   ..   200

Lectures.

THE Lecturing Staff in the University of Dublin consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Lectures are delivered in all the Courses by which Terms may be kept in Arts, or in which Honors can be obtained at the Term Examinations, in the subjects which are studied in the Professional Schools, and in various other departments of knowledge.

LECTURES IN ARTS WHICH COUNT TOWARDS THE KEEPING OF TERMS.

ORDINARY AND HONOR LECTURES.

Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Physics.

Lectures in the above subjects are delivered by the Tutor Fellows to the Students in Arts, at hours announced in each Term.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Legal and Political Science.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in this subject.

Chemistry.—The following Courses of Lectures are delivered:—*First year*: (1) a Course on General Elementary Chemistry, three days a week, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures, once a week, supplementing the above. *Second year*: a Course of Honor Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Third year*: (1) a Course of Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry, twice a week, during the three Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Fourth year*: occasional Honor Lectures on Inorganic, Organic or Physical Chemistry, according to the subject selected by Candidates for Moderatorship for Specialisation.

Practical Chemistry.—Instruction is given in the Laboratory in all branches of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and facilities are provided for research.

Botany, Zoology, and Geology.—The Professor of Botany lectures Junior Sophisters upon three days in each week during six weeks of Michaelmas and of Hilary Terms. The Professor of Zoology lectures during the same period upon alternate days with the Professor of Botany. The Professor of

Geology and Mineralogy lectures Senior Sophisters during the same period. In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms Demonstrations are given to Honor Students in Arts : in Botany, by the Professor of Botany, and in the Anatomy of the Invertebrates, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Each of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology gives a Course of Demonstrations in Trinity Term. In Michaelmas Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives a second Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Petrology.

French.—Honor Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Romance Languages to Senior Sophisters, Junior Sophisters, Senior Freshmen, and Junior Freshmen. Lectures in the Ordinary Course are delivered by the Tutors, assisted, when the numbers require it, by a special lecturer appointed by the Board.

German.—The Professor of German lectures Senior Sophisters on three days per week, Junior Sophisters on three days per week, and also lectures the Senior and Junior Freshmen.

LECTURES FOR CANDIDATES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics. — Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics delivers Lectures on three days in each week. The University Professor of Natural Philosophy delivers Lectures three times a-week; the days and hours are fixed at the commencement of each Term.

Classics.—The Professor of Greek delivers Lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Term. The Professor of Latin delivers Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Term. The Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology lectures during Term, on days of which public notice is given. The Professor of Sanskrit lectures on Comparative Grammar, on two days in each week, during Term.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy delivers Lectures during Term, of which public notice is given. Lectures are also delivered to the Senior Sophister Class by one of the Honor Lecturers in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Experimental Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professors of Experimental Philosophy, and of Chemistry. In Experimental Physics, the Honor Lectures of the Assistant may be substituted for the ordinary Lectures of the Professor. Notice of the days and hours of these Lectures is given at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for Moderatorships in Experimental Science are entitled to attend the Laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, from the 1st of November to the 30th of June, on payment of three guineas to the Junior Bursar.

Natural Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures and Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology. In Trinity Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives Demonstrations to Candidates for Moderatorships in Natural Science.

History and Political Science. — The Professor of History lectures in each week during Term. The Professor of Political Economy lectures in each Term on General Economics. Lectures are also given for Honor and Moderatorship Candidates on (1) Economic Theory, (2) Economic History.

Lectures on Political Science are delivered twice weekly during Lecture Term.

Modern Literature.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professor of English Literature, of the Professor of the Romance Languages, and of the Professor of German. In Trinity Term, the Professor of German gives Prelections on some subject connected with the Literature of Germany, which are open to the public, and are advertised in the daily papers.

LECTURES IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

An account of these Lectures will be found in the sections dealing with each School. Lectures connected with the Professional Schools which are not intended for Professional Students exclusively are also mentioned below under the head "Miscellaneous Lectures," or "Public Lectures."

INDIAN AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE SCHOOL.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the heading "Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service."

ARMY SCHOOL.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the heading "Army School."

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

An account of these Lectures will be found under the heading "Agriculture."

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Astronomy.—The Professor of Astronomy lectures on Mondays and Fridays in Hilary Term.

Experimental Science.—Any Graduate of Dublin University who desires to pursue a post-graduate Course of Instruction in the Physical Laboratory shall be permitted to do so on payment of six guineas for a Course extending over three Terms. (Register, May 9, 1904.)

Extern Students may be admitted to the Laboratory Courses on the following conditions :—

The name should in each case be recommended to the Professor.

The fee for a nine months' Course should be £10 10s., half to be paid to the Cista Communis, and half to the Professors or Examiners of whose aid the Student should avail himself.

The number so admitted is to be so restricted as not to interfere with the education of the College Students. (Register, June 17, 1904.)

Fees for Laboratory Practice and Instruction in Chemistry.

1. Students on the Books taking the ordinary Arts Course pay £1 1s. each term.

Extern students taking the same Course pay £2 12s. 6d. each term.

2. Freshman Students desiring to prepare in advance for Moderatorship pay £2 2s. each term.

3. Sophister Students reading for Moderatorship pay £3 3s. for a year of three terms.

4. Students on the Books taking the Course in Chemistry for the Examinations for the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry pay £9 9s. for the first year, and £6 6s. for each subsequent year, the minimum fee for the whole Course (which includes that for Moderatorship) being £28 7s.

Extern Students pay £12 12s. each year for the same Course.

5. Extern Students entering for a Course of 100 hours' practical work for the Pharmaceutical Society, pay £5 5s.

All fees are to be paid to the Junior Bursar in the first instance. (Register, December 17, 1904.)

Political Economy.—The Professor of Political Economy delivers a Course of at least nine Lectures during some one of the three Academical Terms, which are free to all Students.

English Literature.—The Professor of English Literature delivers Lectures on three days in the week during Term.

Hebrew Lectures. — All Students are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures. The Professor of Hebrew delivers public Prelections from time to time as required by the Rules of Erasmus Smith's Board, and, in addition, lectures the Senior Class. Due notice of the hours at which these Lectures are held is given at the beginning of each Term. The Lectures of the Assistants are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock. For the regulations and subjects of these Lectures, see below, Divinity School, § v.

Irish.—The Professor of Irish lectures on two days in the week during Term. The Students attending these Lectures are divided into three Classes—Junior, Middle, and Senior. The Lectures to the First Class are elementary; those to the Middle and Senior Classes are intended for such Students as have made some progress in the Irish Language. Notice of the days and hours of Lecture is given at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations of the Examination, see under "Prizes in Irish."

Sanskrit.—The Professor of Sanskrit teaches such Students as may present themselves for instruction, at the commencement of each Term, at the rate of three guineas per Term. The Professor also receives Pupils at any time, at the rate of four guineas for twenty, or one guinea for four private lessons.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following Lectures are open to the public, as well as to all Students:—

The Prelections of—
The Professor of German.
The Regius Professor of Divinity.
Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity.
The Professor of Hebrew.
The Professor of Biblical Greek.
The Regius Professor of Laws.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Lectures of—
The Professor of Astronomy.
The Professor of Ancient History.
The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
The Professor of Irish.
The Professor of Comparative Anatomy to Medical Students.

Four Lectures of—
The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Professor of Oratory.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

The regulations on which this Lectureship was established are contained in the following extract from the Register, dated February 22, 1794:—

"Whereas a Legacy of £1243 has been bequeathed to the College of Dublin by Mrs. Anne Donnellan, of the parish of St George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, for the

encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being left to the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

" RESOLVED:—1. That a Divinity Lecture, to which shall be annexed a salary, arising from the interest of £1200, shall be established for ever, to be called Donnellan's Lecture.

2. "That the Lecturer shall be forthwith elected from among the Fellows of said College, and hereafter annually on the 20th of November.

3. " That the subject or subjects of the Lectures shall be determined at the time of election by the Board, to be treated of in Six Sermons, which shall be delivered in the College Chapel after morning Service on certain Sundays, to be appointed on the 20th of November next after the election of the Lecturer, and within a year from said appointment.

4. " That one moiety of the interest of the said £1200 shall be paid to the Lecturer as soon as he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, and the other moiety as soon as he shall have published four of the said Lectures; one copy to be deposited in the Library of the College; one in the Library of Armagh; one in the Library of St. Sepulchre; one to be given to the Chancellor of the University; and one to the Provost of the College."

The foregoing regulations have been slightly modified by more recent orders of the Board, containing the following provisions:—

1. The Donnellan Lectureship shall be open to all Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Divinity of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, being Clergymen.

2. The Lecturer shall be elected every year, on the last Saturday in November.

The fund invested produces annually about £62 10s.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

For 1909-1910, James Edward Archer, B.D.

Subject--Christian Economics.

Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Board, relative to the Examinations for Fellowships and Scholarships :—

EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

1. The rules determining the conditions of election to Fellowship are fully set forth in Chap. VII. of the College Statutes.

2. The subjects of Examination are comprised in five principal Courses : viz., 1. Mathematics, pure and applied ; 2. Experimental Science ; 3. Classics ; 4. Mental and Moral Science ; 5. Hebrew.

3. The Board have no power to fetter the judgment of individual electors either as to the moral or the literary merit of Candidates ; but the following scale has been adopted as representing the respective weights which, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to attach to the different subjects of the Examination :—

		Total.
Mathematics { Pure,		500
{ Applied,		500
Classics,		800
Hebrew,		200
Mental and Moral Philosophy,		500
Experimental Science,		600

Candidates in Classics are allowed to take up either Ancient History or Comparative Philology, including the Elements of Sanskrit, as alternate Courses, the papers in the two Courses being set concurrently.

4. The Examiners in the several Courses are required to report to the Board, whether, in their opinion, the answering of each Candidate is such as to entitle it to be taken into account in a final comparison of the answering in all the Courses.

5. Before the day of election every Candidate for Fellowship must send to the Provost his name, and the name of the county in which he was born.

6. The Examination for Fellowship begins on the Monday before Ascension Day. The programme of the days and hours of the Examination will be published early in Trinity Term, 1910.

7. The *vivâ voce* Examination of every Course is open to the public.

8. Candidates for Fellowship are required to give notice of their intention to compete, and of the subjects in which they propose to answer, not later than the 1st of February preceding the Examination.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Men are elected to Scholarships for merit in Classics or in Modern Languages, and in Mathematics or in Experimental Science. In order to distinguish them from the holders of other Scholarships, they are termed Scholars of the House, or Scholars on the Foundation. The number of such Scholars is seventy, and they have important privileges. They receive from the College an annual salary of £20 Irish money; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students.[a] The tuition fees of Pensioners who are elected to Scholarships is one guinea per quarter, and of Fellow-Commoners, two guineas. They hold their Scholarships until the end of the June Quarter of the fifth year following their election, or following the time at which they become or might have become Masters of Arts, whichever period terminates first. All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars.

Any Scholar who has not dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year, nor dropped more than one Class, and who obtains a Senior Moderatorship at the Degree Examination, and does not obtain one of the Studentships, is awarded one of certain Exhibitions of small value, to which Students are appointed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, if such be then vacant, and such further Exhibition as shall raise the entire annual value of his Exhibition to £10. The Exhibition is tenable for three years, provided the holder's Scholarship lasts so long.

Waiterships.

Before and after meat, grace was formerly said by certain of the Scholars in turn, who were called *Waiters*. This obligation was done away with by the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 21.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, are now annually appointed to say grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall, on the following conditions :—

1. They shall each receive a salary of £10 per annum, to be paid quarterly, if the duty has been satisfactorily discharged.

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[a] This does not apply to that portion of the rent imposed to defray expenses incurred in papering or painting.

2. They shall be annually selected by the two Deans, and the names of those selected shall be submitted to the Board for appointment to the office.

3. Regard shall be had, in the selection, to the general character of the Student for regularity, steadiness, and general good conduct, as such qualities are the best security that the duties of the office will be properly discharged.

The grace must be repeated *memoriter* and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.

Keeping of Terms by Scholars.

The following Rules have been passed by the Board, with regard to the attendance by Scholars at Lectures :—

I. *Graduates.*—All Scholars who have actually passed the B. A. Degree Examination are exempted from suspension for non-attendance at Lectures.

II. *Undergraduates.*—1. Every Undergraduate Scholar shall be required to keep each Term, by attendance either at Lectures, or the subsequent Examination, on pain of being conditionally suspended.

2. Full attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors, such as would prove that an Undergraduate Scholar is engaged *bonâ fide* in preparation for the Moderatorship or Indian Civil Service Examinations, or in professional studies, shall be held sufficient to exempt him from suspension for that Term.

3. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall have been conditionally suspended under the foregoing rule shall be restored on obtaining an Honor at a subsequent Examination.

4. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall remain conditionally suspended for three Terms shall absolutely forfeit his salary for the past year, unless he shall produce to the Board satisfactory excuses for his neglect.

5. No student can compete for a Scholarship until after his name has been entered on the College books as a Junior Freshman, *i.e.* he cannot compete as a *rising* Junior Freshman. (See " Course in Arts," § 5.)

6. Any Scholar who shall fail to keep the Terms and Examinations necessary to enable him to proceed with his Class shall *ipso facto* forfeit his Scholarship, and no Scholar can have his name transferred to a lower Class without the express permission of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

NON-FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

As the Foundation Scholarships in Trinity College are tenable only by men, and it was desirable that Scholarships should be established for women :

It was decreed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the approval of the Council and the consent of the Visitors, in Michaelmas Term, 1904 :

I. That Scholarships shall be established for women.

II. That, with the approval of the Council, the subjects of Examination for such Scholarships shall be the same as for the Foundation Scholarships hereinbefore mentioned, and that the Examinations for both shall be held at the same time and place.

III. That such Scholarships shall not be awarded to any woman unless her marks shall have been at least equal to those of the lowest successful Foundation Scholar in the same subject in the same year.

IV. That the value of such Scholarships shall be £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save the Tuition Fees of one guinea per quarter for which the Foundation Scholars are at present liable.

V. That the period of tenure of such Scholarships, and the period during which the Tuition Fees shall continue to be payable, shall be the same as in the case of the Foundation Scholarships.

Mode of Election.

1. On or before the day of election every Candidate for Scholarship must send to the Provost and each of the Senior Fellows, or to the Registrar, his name, and the name of the county in which he was born. The form in which this is generally done is as follows :

Ego, A.B. —— filius, natus in comitatu N., sub ferula —— educatus, Discipulatum a te humillime peto.

2. Candidates for Scholarships in Mathematics are examined in all the Pure and Applied Mathematics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year inclusive. In the Examination equal weight is assigned to Pure and to Applied Mathematics.

3. Candidates for Scholarships in Experimental Science are examined in the Honor Courses in Experimental Science for the Junior and Senior Freshman years, and for the Hilary and Trinity Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year.

Examination Papers are set in (a) Mathematics, (b) Experimental Physics, (c) Chemistry, and a Practical Examination is held in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry; 100 marks each are allotted to (a), (b), and (c), and 50 marks to each of the two Practical Examinations.

The Course in (a) Mathematics is based on the Course in Experimental Physics extending so far as is necessary for the proper study of Experimental Science, and including Elementary Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, a knowledge of the simple harmonic function, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics.

If Candidates at this Examination show sufficient merit, the Board may elect not more than two of them to the vacant Scholarships.

4. The Examinations for Scholarships in Mathematics are held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Ascension week, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The Examinations for Scholarships in Experimental Science are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, in Ascension week.

5. Candidates for Classical Scholarship are examined in all the Classics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to and including the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year. The Course for the *vivâ voce* Examination of the Candidates for Classical Scholarships will be as follows:—

Greek Prose Authors, . .	Plato : Gorgias.
	Demosthenes : De Corona.
Greek Poets, . . .	Homer : Iliad, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV.
	Homer : Odyssey, Books VI., IX., XXI., XXII.
	Sophocles : Ajax, Antigone, Philoctetes.
	Euripides : Medea, Bacchae, Troades.
Latin Prose Authors, .	Livy : Books XXI., XXII.
	Tacitus : Histories, Books I., II.
Latin Poets, . . .	Virgil : Aeneid VII., VIII., IX.
	Horace.
	Terence : Adelphi, Phormio.
	Plautus : Trinummus.
	Juvenal : Satires, I., III., IV., VII., VIII., X., XIII., XIV.

They are also examined in Greek and Latin Composition, in English Composition, and in Greek and Roman History. The Course in History until further notice will be :—

Bury, . . History of Greece.
How and Leigh, History of Rome.
Bury, . . Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 1–25.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The *Vivâ Voce* Course is divided among six Examiners. Greek and Latin Verse Composition are both compulsory subjects. The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination are as follows :—

	Marks.
4 Papers of Passages, ...	60
6 Marks for *Vivâ Voce*, ...	60
4 Greek and Latin Compositions, . . .	60
English Essay on Classical subject, . .	15
Critical Paper, ...	20
Historical Paper, ...	35
	250

6. The Examination for Classical Scholarships is held on Friday and Saturday of Ascension week, and on Monday and Tuesday of the week following, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours are arranged as follows :—

FIRST DAY,
Morning, . . Greek Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Afternoon, . Greek Poets (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).

SECOND DAY,
Morning, . . Latin Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Afternoon, . Latin Poets (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).

THIRD DAY,
Morning, . . Historical Paper (three hours).
Afternoon, . English Essay on a Classical subject (one hour) ; Critical Paper (two hours).

FOURTH DAY,
Morning, . Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a half) ; Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a half).
Afternoon, . Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a half) ; Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a half).

7. Candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages will be examined in the course specified below, and are required to compete in both French and German.

An English Essay relating to the subjects of the Examination will be required, and will have considerable weight in the Election.

If sufficient merit be shown, one scholarship yearly from the vacancies on the classical side, and to women candidates not more than two non-foundation scholarships, will be awarded.

Women candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages must not have passed the Degree Examination. (Resolution of the Board, March 23, 1907.)

8. The various papers and the maximum assigned for each are as follows:—

English Essay, ...		100
Vivâ Voce Examination,	French	100 + 100
Literature, . .	and	100 + 100
Composition, . .	German,	150 + 150
Translation Papers, .		100 + 100
		1000

The papers in literature will be set (1) in general knowledge of French and German since 1600 A.D., (2) in a more special knowledge of French Literature in the sixteenth century, and German Literature in the Romantic Period. The *vivâ voce* authors for 1910 will be—French: Darmesteter: Le Seizième Siècle en France, Vol. I.; La Langue et la Littérature au Seizième Siècle, Vol. II.; Extraits des Auteurs de Seizième Siècle. German: Bibliothek Deutscher Klassiker, Vols. X. and XI. (Herdersche Verlagshandlung. Freiburg-im-Breisgau). The candidates will be tested in conversation.

The Examination will be held simultaneously with that for classical scholarships, and the papers are arranged as follows:—

First Morning: English Essay, ... [100]
Do. Evening: Papers in General Literature (French and German), ... [40 + 40]

Second Morning: French Composition (two papers), [100 + 50]
Do. Evening: Translation from French, . . [100]

Third Morning: German Composition, . . . [100 + 50]
Do. Evening: Translation from German, . . [100]

Fourth Morning: Special Literature, French (two hours), ... [60]
Do. Evening: Special Literature, German (two hours), ... [60]
With *Vivâ voce* (concurrently), . . . [100 + 100]

Studentships and Prizes awarded at the Degree Examination.

STUDENTSHIPS.

By the Royal Statute of 22nd Victoria, fourteen Studentships were founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, with a salary to be fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, not exceeding £100 per annum for each. By this Statute if any person holding a Studentship shall be elected a Fellow, his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, these Studentships were made tenable for a period not exceeding five years, and the number was reduced to ten.

The following regulations have been made by the Board, under the authority of the foregoing Statutes, with respect to the election of Students :—

I. Two Students shall be elected annually if sufficient merit is shown, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and Physics, and one from the Senior Moderators in Classics.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, the Provost and Senior Fellows were empowered either to decline to elect to a Studentship, or to award a Studentship of reduced value, in case of insufficient merit : and also to divide the emoluments of a Studentship in cases of equality or closeness of answering between the Candidates.

II. A member of the Board shall preside at each Moderatorship Examination.

III. The results of the Moderatorship Examinations shall be the basis upon which the Board will elect to Studentships, according to the following regulations :—

1. In addition to the primary Courses, Mathematics and Physics, or Classics, the Board will take into account the answering of the Candidates in one other Moderatorship Course.

2. Students taking the Mathematical and Physical Moderatorship as a primary Course may take up Classics as a secondary Course, and *vice versâ*.

3. The weight to be assigned to the Primary and Secondary Courses respectively shall be in the proportion of 3 to 2.

4. A minimum shall be fixed for each Course, and the merit of each Candidate shall be measured by the excess of his answering above that minimum. The minimum in each Course shall be one-fourth of the total weight of the Course.

IV. The Examiners in each Course shall make a full report to the Board of the answering of the Candidates, and each Elector shall

vote for the two Candidates whose answering, on the whole, shall appear to him the most distinguished; provided there be no objection to such Candidate on the score of moral character or conduct.

V. No person who shall drop more than one class will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship.

VI. No person will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship who shall have dropped a class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year.

VII. No change in the mode of electing to Studentships shall be made, unless after a year's previous notice.

VIII. In case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected to a Fellowship of any College in Oxford or Cambridge University his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

MODERATORSHIP PRIZES.

IN addition to the two Studentships which shall be annually filled up, Prizes will be awarded to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in accordance with regulations of the Queen's Letter of the 20th May, 1889.

The sum awarded to the Moderators in 1908 amounted to £370.

THE KING EDWARD PRIZE.

ON October 17th, 1903, it was resolved by the Board, that in commemoration of the King's visit to Trinity College in July, 1903, a Prize be instituted of the value of £10, to be given each year to that Respondent whose answering shall have been the best amongst those Respondents who shall have answered in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination from students not having any special privilege. Subject to the permission of His Majesty, the Prize to be called "The King Edward Prize."

The approval of His Majesty was conveyed to the Board on January 16th, 1904.

BROOKE PRIZES.

ON the 11th October, 1879, it was resolved by the Board, with the assent of the Misses Brooke :—

That two Prizes, equal in amount, and representing the interest of the sum of £2000 presented by the Misses Brooke, be constituted, to be given annually to the Candidates for Moderatorship who rank next in order, severally, to the Moderators who are appointed Students for Mathematics and for Classics, the Prizes to be called the Brooke Prizes.

The Fund yields annually about £77; the Prizes are payable half-yearly in February and October, by the Bursar.

Special Prizes.

In the case of all Prizes, the Board reserve the power of diminishing the amount of the Prize, or withholding it altogether, if insufficient merit has been shown by the Candidates, and, in the case of Prizes which are payable out of Special Trust Funds, the amount will further depend on the dividends in hand.

MADDEN PRIZE

AND

PREMIUMS AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

The Provost and Senior Fellows, at every Fellowship Examination, grant Premiums to such Candidates as appear to them to deserve encouragement, and in such proportions as they consider merited by the answering.

In the year 1798, Madden's Prizes were first granted according to the conditions specified in the following extract from the codicil to the will of Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., dated August 7th, 1782:—

"Whereas I, Samuel Molyneux Madden, have, in the body of my last will and testament, bequeathed all my estate and property, situated in the Corporation of Belturbet, immediately after the demises therein mentioned, to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, in the County of Dublin, subject to such regulations as I shall exposit and declare in any codicil to my said will. In pursuance of that my design, I do hereby constitute and appoint the three persons immediately hereafter named to be Trustees for the carrying into execution that design, That is to say : The Right Honourable James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Rev. and Right Honourable Richard Robinson, Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, humbly entreating those very worthy and highly respected persons to vouchsafe their protection and favour to a design so suited to their own excellent dispositions. I do further declare it to be my humble request and desire, that the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, for the time being, be one of the Trustees and Governors of the fund to be raised for the design and purpose aforesaid, and that the Lord Primate, for the time being, be also one of the Trustees and Governors of said fund, and to carry into execution my intent and design, as hereinafter mentioned. My will, intent, and request therefore is, that at every Examination for Fellowships in Trinity College, the whole produce of the said fund, during the preceding year, be given, in one undivided sum, into the hand of that disappointed candidate for the Fellowships whom the majority of his Examiners

shall, by certificate in writing under their hand, declare to have best deserved to succeed, if another Fellowship had been vacant. Provided always, that no premium thus provided be given to any disappointed candidate, in any year wherein there shall not be at least two disappointed candidates at the Examination, and also, provided always, that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College do not diminish the premiums which through their zeal to encourage learning they generously bestow on the disappointed candidates for Fellowships at each Examination. And whereas there are some years wherein there are not any Examinations for Fellowships held, no vacancy having happened in the College, I do hereby desire that the revenue of my estate and fund, in every such year, be laid out in Government securities by my said Trustees, and the interest of such Government securities be added to the succeeding produce of the united fund aforesaid, and thus the premium be increased which shall be given to disappointed candidates in the succeeding years, and I do desire that this premium or bounty be confined to one only disappointed candidate for Fellowship, until the annual revenue of the fund arise to four hundred pounds, after which period the Trustees aforesaid may appropriate the further increase of the fund towards the constituting a bounty for a second disappointed candidate, or rather for a premium for the best Oration or Essay in Latin on such subject as the College shall annually choose, as such encouragement is greatly wanted. And further, in aid to the said intended fund, as the present revenue of the Estate in the Corporation of Belturbet is but £86 rent, I do hereby bequeath to the three Trustees aforenamed all my personal estate of what nature soever, after the death of my most dearly beloved wife, to be by them converted into money, and to be laid out in Government Debentures, and applied to the great end of encouraging virtue and learning in the College, where the youth of the nation are educated, and where most essential service may be expected from their care and patronage, and therefore I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Trustees my Residuary Legatees."

Until the year 1894, the property devised under this will was vested in and managed by individual trustees. By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th day of April, 1894, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed trustees of the trust property ; and, by Letters Patent, the Board of Trinity College were empowered to hold the lands devised by the will of Mr. Madden. All the trust property is now vested in and managed by the Board of Trinity College. It produces annually about £310, which is paid by the Bursar to the successful candidate after the Fellowship Examination.

PRIZES IN SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF DIVINITY.

[See also under Divinity School.]

WALL BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

IN Michaelmas Term, 1858, the Rev. Charles William Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of £2000, for the purpose of founding Biblical Scholarships, in accordance with certain conditions submitted by him to the Board, and approved. Five Scholarships were accordingly founded (to be called "The Wall Biblical Scholarships"), tenable each for five years from the date of election, with a salary of £20 a year, one to be elected annually according to such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time enact, in conformity with the wishes of the Founder, as recorded in the Register of the College.

The following is the Course for Examination for the year 1910 :—

Genesis xxix.-l. in the Hebrew, Septuagint, the Targum of Onkelos, the Peshitta, the Samaritan Pentateuch, and the Samaritan Version.

W. Wright's "Lectures on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages."

The following Articles in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible:— 1. The Septuagint. 2. Samaritan Pentateuch. 3. Syriac Versions. 4. Targums. 5. Language of the Old Testament. 6. Writing.

Chwolson on the Quiescentes. (Hodges & Figgis.)

The Founder's Essay, "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible"; together with the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Greek passages referred to in the several examples.

An easy passage in Syriac (unseen) will be set for translation, and a passage in English for translation into Hebrew.

The Examination for the present year will be held in Trinity Term, on the days marked in the Calendar. The names of Candidates must be on the College Books, and their standing, reckoned from Entrance, must be below that of M. A.

Candidates are requested to communicate their names and Collegiate standing to the Professor of Hebrew on or before the first day of Trinity Term.

The Scholarships are paid quarterly by the Bursar.

THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

AT a general meeting of the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Dublin on the 4th day of March, 1837, to consider the best mode of commemorating the virtues, the learning, and the wisdom of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D. D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the following Resolutions were passed:—

" RESOLVED,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the conduct of the late highly-respected Bishop of Ferns was uniformly distinguished by an earnest desire and endeavour to do substantial good, without needless display or ostentation ; especially by implanting and strengthening in the minds of all with whom he was at any time connected, whether those of future candidates for the ministry, or those of actual Ministers of the Church, or those of the members of the Church in general, a well-founded belief in the truth and doctrines of our Holy Religion, and a steady attachment to its primitive institutions, according to the form of Christianity established in the United Church of England and Ireland.

" That such a monument appears to us most appropriate to his character, and best calculated to do becoming honour to his memory, as shall be formed upon the principle of carrying forward those solid religious benefits which he was indefatigable in promoting during his life ; a mode of testifying respect to which this Meeting is more inclined, by a consideration of the excellent personal representation of the late Prelate which already adorns the College Library.

" That, for the foregoing purpose, it is adjudged desirable to institute an annual Prize for one or more of the best Theological Essays, composed by Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, of not more than three years' standing.

" That the subject of the Essays be such as may direct the minds of the competitors to those topics in particular which were either discussed in the published works of the late Bishop, or were prominent objects of his solicitude ; for example, the Evidence of our Holy Religion—the Constitution of the Christian Church—the Scriptural Character of the Doctrines, and the Apostolical Polity of our own Church—the necessity and validity of her Orders—and the just Claims and the solemn Engagement of her Ministers.

" That this Prize be denominated THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE ; that the subjects be proposed, and the Prize awarded, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, all for the time being, in such way as they shall arrange among themselves ; that the Essay or Essays be publicly read in the College Hall, at such time as the Provost shall appoint ; and that the Prize consist of a selection of standard Theological works, of which the publications of the late Bishop, if attainable, as we trust they will be rendered by the filial piety of the present Regius Professor of Divinity, shall at all times form a part. This Prize cannot be obtained more than once by the same candidate."

The Essays, clearly and legibly written, with fictitious signatures, are to be given to the Provost, or to Archbishop King's Professor, on or before the 1st day of November in each year.

The foregoing Resolution has been altered so as to admit Graduates of the University of not more than *eight* years' standing (reckoned from the date of their B.A. Degree) to compete for the Prize. The subject will henceforth be announced two years before the date at which the Essays are to be sent in; and the value of the Prize will be £50.

Subject for 1909.—The Origin and Authority of the Canon Law of Western Christendom.

Subject for 1910.—The sources and date of the Fourth Book of Esdras, with an examination of its Eschatology.

Subject for 1911.—The Pauline Theology in relation to the Synoptic Narrative.

PRIZES IN BIBLICAL GREEK.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1840. A sum of £15 is placed at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, to be given in Prizes to the best answerers at an Annual Examination, which is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

Candidates for Prizes at this Examination must be at least of Junior Sophister standing.

Course for 1910.—The Minor Prophets ; The Epistle to the Hebrews.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1851. They consist of two Premiums, one of £10, the other of £5, given at an Annual Examination, held by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, and is open to such Students as shall have attended the Professor's Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves as Candidates.

Course for 1910.

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.
Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*.
Special Subject for 1910.—*The Irish Church in the twelfth century*.

For the regulations concerning the " Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History," see under Divinity School.

PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS.

THE LLOYD EXHIBITIONS.

AT a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund, held in Trinity College, on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1839, the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., in the Chair, it was agreed:—

I. That a sum of money having been subscribed for the foundation of Exhibitions in the University, to commemorate the talents and virtues of the late Provost Lloyd, by the promotion of learning in the Institution to whose interest his life was devoted, the aforesaid sum shall be lodged in the hands of the Provost, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Mathematics, for the time being, in Trust for the purposes declared in these resolutions.

II. That the interest of the aforesaid sum, and of such other sums as may at any time be added to it, shall be applied to the foundation of two Exhibitions, to be held for two years only.

III. That the appointment to these Exhibitions shall be made by a public Examination, under the following regulations:—

1. The Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, annually, after the Michaelmas Term Examinations, and shall be open to such Students only as shall then be in the *rising* Senior Sophister Class.

2. No Student shall be admissible as a Candidate a second time.

3. The Exhibition shall be tenable only so long as the Student to whom it is awarded shall have his name on the College Books.

4. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics; or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves.

5. The subject of Examination shall be a course of Mathematics and Physics, to be determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board.

IV. Any Exhibition which may fall vacant before the natural period of its expiration shall not be filled up, but its amount shall be added to the principal, for the augmentation of the fund; and the same rule shall be followed in case it should at any time happen that no Candidate of sufficient merit shall present himself.

The fund produces annually about £33. The Exhibitions are payable half-yearly by the Bursar in February and October.

The following Course has been appointed for the Examination for these Exhibitions:—

Salmon's "Conic Sections."
Properties of Curves of the Third Degree.
Properties of Surfaces of the Second Degree.
Burnside and Panton's "Theory of Equations."
Williamson's "Differential Calculus" and "Integral Calculus."
Statics—Equilibrium of a Rigid and of a Flexible System.
Dynamics of a Particle and Motion Parallel to a Fixed Plane.
Newton's "Principia," Sects. 1, 2, 3.
Brünnow's "Spherical Astronomy," Introduction, and first three Sections.
Heath's "Geometrical Optics," Chaps. i.–ix. (both included).
Routh's "Analytical Statics," Vol. i., Chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BISHOP LAW'S MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

In the year 1796, the sum of £735 was given to the College by John Law, Bishop of Elphin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Mathematics, according to a scheme which was subsequently slightly modified so that it now is as follows:—

1. The sum of £20 to be given to that Junior Bachelor who shall pass the best Examination in Algebra, the application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry; and £10 to that Junior Bachelor who shall appear to be the second best proficient in the same subjects.

2. The Examination to be held on two days in Michaelmas Term, of which notice is to be given in the Almanac.

3. The Examiners of the Candidates for the Premiums to be the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

4. The sum of £5 to be given, in turn, to each Professor, in order that he may entertain the other two Examiners at dinner, on the day that the Premiums are adjudged: the rotation to begin with the senior.

THE M'CULLAGH PRIZE.

In November, 1854, it was resolved by the Subscribers to the M'Cullagh Prize Fund :—

1. That an Annual Prize of £30 be founded, to be called the M'Cullagh Prize.

2. That the competition for this Prize be open to all persons not being Fellows of Trinity College, or Professors in the University of Dublin, whose names shall be on the books of the said College, on the day appointed for the adjudication of the Prize, and for at least three days previously.

3. That this Prize shall, subject to the restriction in No. 7, be awarded to the best answerer at an Examination, to be held on a day fixed by the Examiners, and of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of this Examination shall be a Course of Mathematics and Physics, or of either of these, to be fixed from time to time by the Examiners, as stated in No. 6.

5. That the Examiners for this Prize shall be the Professor of Astronomy, the Professors of Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics, the Donegal Lecturer, and the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or any three of them.

6. That the subject of each Examination shall be determined by the aforesaid six Examiners, or the majority of them, and publicly announced, at least one year previously to the day appointed for the Examination.

7. That if at any Examination the Examiners shall be of opinion that sufficient merit has not been shown by any of the Candidates, it shall in such case be competent for the said Examiners to withhold the Prize for that year; and that the sum or sums thus accruing shall form a surplus fund, from which Prizes may be adjudged to such disappointed Candidates for the M'Cullagh Prize as the Examiners may consider to be worthy of such encouragement.

8. That no person who has once obtained the M'Cullagh Prize shall be admitted as a Candidate a second time.

In 1875, a change was made in the investment of the Fund, which rendered the sum available in each year for Prizes £40. If, therefore, sufficient merit be shown, it is open to the Examiners to award in each year an additional Prize or Prizes.

The Examination is held in Hilary Term.

Subject for 1910.—Spherical Harmonic Analysis with Physical Applications.

THE MICHAEL ROBERTS PRIZE.

On the 13th June, 1883, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. Michael Roberts, to found a Prize in Mathematics, to be called the " Michael Roberts Prize."

The Michael Roberts Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall be judged by the Board to have answered best at the Mathematical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term.

The sum invested yields annually about £7. The Prize is payable half-yearly in February and October by the Bursar.

THE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 19th December, 1885, a scheme, recommended by a final meeting of the Subscribers of a Fund in memory of the late Rev. Richard Townsend, was laid before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and adopted by them. It provided :—

1. That the balance of the Fund subscribed, after paying the cost of the Portrait in the Common Room, be invested in approved Trustee securities in the names of the Bursar of Trinity College, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Benjamin Williamson, M.A., and George L. Cathcart, M.A., as Trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an Annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Townsend Memorial Prize."

It then prescribed rules under which the prize was to be given to the best answerer at an annual examination, if sufficient merit were shown. Under these rules the prize was paid in 1886, in part, and once only in full, in 1889. The Board, therefore, in 1891, on the recommendation of a meeting of Mathematical Examiners, altered the rules for its adjudication to the following :—

In 1893, and subsequent years, the Townsend Memorial Prize will be awarded to the Junior Freshman who shall obtain the highest aggregate of marks in Mathematics at the Michaelmas Prize Examination, and either the Hilary or the Trinity Honor Examinations.

If in any year sufficient merit be not shown, it shall be in the power of the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to withhold the Prize, and to add the surplus thus accruing to the Principal Fund.

The value of the Prize is about £22.

CHARLES WILKINS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A sum of £190 having been subscribed in 1879 by the fellow-students and friends of the late Charles James Wilkins to found a Prize as a Memorial of him, the Board of Trinity College, in consideration of receiving that amount, have liberally consented to grant annually a sum of Ten Pounds, which will be given as the "Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize" to the woman who answers best in Mathematics at the Further Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrance, and at a Special Examination to be held the day after the Examination for High Places.

The following is the Course for the Special Examination :—

Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.
Taylor's Geometry of Conics, Part I., Chaps. 1 to 4 (both inclusive).
Salmon's "Conic Sections," the Right Line and Circle (omitting methods of abridged notation).

PRIZES IN CLASSICS.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S GOLD MEDALS.

In the year 1752, May 8, the Provost and Senior Fellows agreed to give annually, for ever, two Gold Medals for the encouragement of Bachelors of Arts in the study of the Greek Language ; having received a benefaction of one hundred and twenty guineas, besides a die, from the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and late Fellow of Trinity College, for that purpose.

These Medals were formerly given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Greek, with remarkable diligence, for two Academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in Arts.

Subsequently, by a Resolution of the Board of June 11, 1846, these Medals were put under the following regulations, which did not, however, come into operation until 1848 :—

1. That the two Berkeley Medals, equal in value and honor, be henceforth given at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, before the 20th of November.

2. All Students who have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals ; such candidates are required to attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures given by the Professor of Greek in each Term.

Finally, by a Resolution of the Board, dated November 15, 1856, these Medals were put under the following regulations :—

1. The two Berkeley Medals, with a distinction in honour of first and second, shall henceforth be given to the best answerers at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually in Hilary Term.

2. All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, under M.A. standing,[a] may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals.

3. No Student shall be allowed to be a candidate more than *three* times, nor to obtain the Medal more than once.

4. The books and subjects of the Examination are to be announced annually by the Regius Professor of Greek, in the University Calendar, subject to the approval of the Board.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and one Examiner nominated by the Board.

6. The candidates will be examined in Composition, in the manner of the author or authors who shall form on each occasion the subject of the Examination.

Subject for 1910.—Herodotus.
Subject for 1911.—Pindar.

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[a] That is, within three years from the date of their B.A. Examination.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LATIN MEDALS.

On the 30th of January, 1869, it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows to establish an annual Examination in Latin, similar to that held for the Berkeley Medals in Greek, and subject to the same Regulations. Two Gold Medals, called "The Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals," are given to the successful Candidates.

The Examination is held annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day named in the University Almanac.

Subject for 1909.—Ciceronis Rhetorica (*viz.* de Oratore, Brutus, Orator, De optimo genere Oratorum, Partitiones Oratoriae, Topica).

Subject for 1910.—Horace.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

In the year 1857 Resolutions, approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, were adopted by the Board, with reference to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, and were modified in 1906, so that they now are as follows:—

Resolved,—That for the existing Regulations respecting Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, the following Rules be substituted:—

That Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Composition be offered in each year, viz., for the best Compositions on proposed subjects, in English Prose, English Verse, Greek or Latin Prose, and Greek or Latin Verse.

That the highest amount of any Prize be Twenty Pounds.

That Prizes of less amount, and more than one in each kind of Composition, may be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners.

That these Prizes be open to all Students under the standing of M.A.,[a] having their names on the College Books.

That the Prizes in each of the above departments be not awarded to any Student oftener than twice in succession, or than three times during his College Course.

That the subjects for the above Compositions be announced, on or before the 1st of June, in each year; that the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st of December; and that the Prizes be declared on the 1st of January following.

That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and the Professor of English Literature.

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1910.

Greek or Latin Prose—"The Origins of Ionian Culture."
Greek or Latin Verse—"The Episode of Adrastus and Croesus."
Herod. i. 34 seqq.

The Subjects in English Prose and Verse will be found under the head "Prizes in English."

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[a] That is, within three years from the date of their B.A. Examination.

THE FERRAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.

AT a meeting of the subscribers to the Ferrar Memorial Fund, held in Trinity College, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1874, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Chair, it was resolved :—

1. That the entire Fund subscribed be invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., and William Ewart, Esq., J. P., as trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Ferrar Memorial Prize."

3. That the Prize be awarded, subject to the restriction of sufficient absolute merit, to the best answerer at an Examination to be held in Trinity College, on a day or days of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of Examination for the Prize be a course of Comparative Philology, to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trinity College, and duly announced in the University Calendar for each year.

5. That the competition for the Prize be open to all under the standing of M.A.—not Fellows of the College, or Professors of the University— whose names shall be on the books of Trinity College during the day or days of Examination.

6. That successful competition for the Prize in any year shall preclude the successful candidate from competition for it again in any subsequent year.

The Fund invested produces annually about £22; but as the Examiners' Fees are paid out of the Fund, the annual value of the Prize is about £18.

The Examination for the Prize is held in Trinity Term. The Course for the Examination is—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.
Monro's Grammar of the Homeric Dialect.

THE TYRRELL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

AT a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for establishing a Memorial in memory of the late W. G. Tyrrell, held on the 20th October, 1877, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, were sanctioned by the Board on December 1, 1877, and slightly modified on December 8, 1900, so that they now are as follows:—

1. That the Prize be a Biennial Gold Medal, to be awarded for the best Translations of passages into the four kinds of Classical Composition.

2. That the passages for the Compositions be announced in November each alternate year ; the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the 1st of February following.

3. That the Competition be open to all Students under the standing of M. A., having their name on the College Books.

4. That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

THE WILLIAM ROBERTS PRIZE.

On the 13th December, 1884, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. William Roberts, to found a Prize in Classics, to be called the "William Roberts Prize." This Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, obtains the highest marks at the Classical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term. The Fund yields annually about £7.

MULLINS CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

The late Inspector-General Mullins having bequeathed to the College a sum of £600, for the "foundation of an Exhibition, to be called the Mullins Classical Exhibition, in such Greek and Latin authors, and under such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time determine," the Board adopted the following Resolutions in the years 1898 and 1905 :—

"The Exhibition shall be tenable for three years, and the Examination shall be held every third year, in Michaelmas Term.

"The course shall consist of works of Greek or Latin authors not included in the General University Curriculum. The authors to be studied for each Examination shall be prescribed by the Board.

"Besides answering in the prescribed course, candidates shall be required to write an original Dissertation, bearing on some part of the subject-matter of that course, or treating questions connected therewith."

The competition is confined to students having their names on the College Books and Graduates under M.A. standing.

The Fund yields annually about £17.

The following is the subject for Examination in 1910:—

> Literature and Thought in the latter half of the Second Century A.D.

Books appointed:—

> i. M. Aurelius, Meditations.
> ii. (a) Fronto's Works (ed. Naber).
> (b) Gellius, Noctes Atticae (ed. Hertz).

[A careful knowledge of M. Aurelius' Meditations will be required. As much weight will be given to that work as to the two Latin authors specified.]

The Dissertation should be sent in before November 1, 1910.

Subjects suggested for the Dissertation.

1. Signs of Decay in the Empire in the time of M. Aurelius.
2. The Cosmopolitanism of Rome in this Period.
3. The new Latin style which emerged in this Period.
4. The Economic Condition of the Empire in the time of the Antonines.
5. The Development of Stoicism from Cicero to M. Aurelius.
6. The Attitude of the Roman Government towards the various Religions in the Empire.

It is to be distinctly understood that these subjects are merely suggested, and that candidates are at liberty to choose any subject for investigation they please, provided it be connected with the history of the period treated by the prescribed authors.

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THE MARSHALL PORTER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

In November, 1900, £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was presented by the Right Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mrs. Porter, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of their son, Andrew Marshall Porter, B.A., elected Scholar of the House in 1895, and University Student in 1897, who died on the 5th June, from wounds received in action, on the 31st May, 1900, at Lindley, in South Africa, where he was serving as a volunteer.

The following conditions were suggested by the Donors, and agreed to by the Board, November 3, 1900 :—

1. The income derived from the investment shall be awarded each year as a prize to the candidate for Classical Scholarship who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, shall have obtained the highest marks of any unsuccessful candidate, subject always to the same conditions as to conduct as apply to the election of Scholars.

2. In case of equality of marks amongst two or more eligible candidates, preference shall be given to him who shall have obtained the higher marks in Classical Composition. If the eligible candidates shall be equal in Classical Composition, the prize shall be divided.

3. The Board shall have power to withhold the prize in case the Examiners certify that no candidate is of adequate merit. In such case the interest on the fund for the year shall be added to the capital.

The Prize is payable in October by the Bursar.

PRIZE IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE WRAY PRIZE.

A sum of £500 was given in 1848, by Mrs. Catherine Wray, widow of the late Rev. Henry Wray, D. D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, to found a Prize for the encouragement of Metaphysical Studies among the Undergraduates of the University of Dublin.

Students in the Senior Sophister Class are alone admissible as Candidates. The Examination is held in Hilary Term, on a day given in the Almanac. The Course for Examination is as follows :—

1. Any two of the Special Courses for Moderatorship, of which notice is to be given to the Professor of Moral Philosophy not later than the first day of Hilary Term.

2. The General History of Philosophy.

3. The Ethics of the Ordinary Degree Course.

4. A special work to be chosen by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25th in the year preceding the Examination.

Special work for 1910 :—Plato's Republic.

The value of the Prize is about £30.

JELLETT PRIZES FOR GENERAL ANSWERING.

THE Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, awarded Prizes for General Answering from 1884 to 1887. In the year 1889 the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, provided a fund for the payment of these Prizes. The Prizes are awarded under the following Regulations :—

Two Prizes for General Answering are given at the General Examination at the close of the Senior Freshman year. No Student is eligible for either of these Prizes who shall be elected to a Senior Exhibition, or who is excluded by the College Rules from competing for a Senior Exhibition. Subject to these exceptions, the Prizes are awarded to the two Students respectively who obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the above-mentioned Examination, provided that this aggregate be not less than 65 per cent. of the total amount of marks obtainable. The Fund produces annually about £8. This is usually divided between the two best answerers in the ratio of 5 to 3, but, in case of equality of merit, the Board may, if they think fit, award a Prize of £4 to each of the two Students.

PRIZES IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

A SCHOLARSHIP, called "THE EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP," tenable for three years, was founded in 1879 by Mrs. Mary Dummett, in memory of her brother, Thomas Ekenhead, Esq.

This Scholarship, which is open only to natives of the county of Antrim, will be awarded to the best answerer (provided that sufficient merit be shown) at an Examination in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the Trinity Term of every third year. Candidates must have their names on the College Books, and must not have passed the Examination (Moderatorship or General) for the Degree of A.B. An Examination will be held in Trinity Term, 1911, the appointed subjects of Examination being as follows:—

ELEMENTARY COURSE IN PHYSICS.

Density and Heat.

Comparison of weights (balance).
Measurement of pressure (barometer, manometer, Marriott's tube).
Measurement of surface tensions of liquids (capillarity).
Diffusion of liquids and gases (dialysis, viscosity).
Measurement of densities (specific gravity balance, specific gravity bottle, hydrometers).
Thermometry (mercurial thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales).
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's, Dulong and Petit's, and Regnault's experiments, compensating pendulums, maximum density of water, air thermometers).
Measurement of densities of gases and vapours (Regnault's and Guy Lussac's methods).
Measurement of specific heats (method of mixtures, Dulong and Petit's law).
Changes of state (liquefaction, evaporation, and boiling).
Measurement of tension of saturated vapours (Regnault's experiments).
Measurement of latent heat (ice calorimeters, Carrè's freezing machine).
Measurement of heat of combustion.
Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiments).
Work done by a body expanding (indicator diagram, steam-engine).

Electricity.

Production of electric currents by chemical action (Wollaston's, Daniell's and Grove's cells).
Measurement of intensity of current (tangent galvanometer).
Laws of electrolysis (Faraday's experiments, voltameters, electrotyping)

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction, experimentally considered; Prisms: Spectroscope: Lenses.

Chemistry.

Candidates are expected to give evidence of experimental knowledge in the following subjects:—

Modes of distinguishing physical and chemical change ; Proofs of laws of constant composition ; Definite and multiple proportions ; Determination of equivalent and atomic weights ; Distinctions of metals and non-metals ; Characters and modes of preparation of chief non-metals, and of their acid and non-acid products ; Composition of air, water, and coal-gas ; The processes of combustion and of respiration in animals and plants ; Detection of common acids and metals ; Preparation and properties of the metals and their chief compounds ; Spectra of the principal metals.

Candidates are also expected to perform simple chemical calculations.

The Ekenhead Scholarship is tenable for three years. The Fund produces annually about £32, and is payable half-yearly in February and October.

FITZGERALD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDAL.

On the death of George Francis FitzGerald, F.T.C.D., F.R.S., in the year 1901, a Committee was formed for the purpose of founding a FitzGerald Memorial, to take the form of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Research in Experimental Physics by Students of Trinity College. A sum amounting to over £1600 was collected, and was disposed of as indicated by the following resolutions, suggested by the Committee, and approved of by the Board on June 28, 1902:—

1. That the Fund be lodged in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Bursar, and the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy ; and that the management of the Fund be in the hands of the following Trustees, viz.: the Provost, the Bursar, the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, and Prof. John Joly.

2. That the Fund be in the first place applied to the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of research in Physical Science by Students of Trinity College, Dublin, who have obtained the B.A. Degree of the University of Dublin, and who during the term of Scholarship are to carry out research in the physical Laboratory of Trinity College, under the direction of the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and to take part in the practical instruction of Students in the Physical Laboratory.

3. That this Scholarship be known as the "FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship."

4. That the FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship be awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work done in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, and in the Physical portion of the Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

5. That the holder of the Scholarship be eligible for re-election under special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

6. That secondly, a portion of the Fund be expended in founding a FitzGerald Medal, to be awarded to Students for research carried out in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

PRIZES IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CLUFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The friends of the late James Stanton Cluff, both in this country and in England, desiring to express, by some permanent Memorial, their admiration of his talents, and their esteem for his character, have collected by subscription a sum of about £400, which has been devoted to the foundation of Prizes in Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, London—institutions with both of which he was closely connected.

The sum of £200 was presented to Trinity College and accepted by the Board on December 24, 1870.

The Prize was, prior to the year 1888, awarded to the best answerer at a Special Examination on a portion of Mediæval or Modern History.

Since 1888, by a Resolution of the Board and Council of June 2, and May 9, 1888, the Prize has been annually awarded to the best answerer at the Examination for Prizes in Modern History, held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year. The Fund produces annually about £12.

THE BLAKE NATIONAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

In the year 1884, the sum of £2700 was bequeathed by Miss Helen Blake, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship, to be called "The Blake National History Scholarship." The following Regulations in reference to this Scholarship have been adopted :—

1. An election of a Scholar on the above foundation shall be held every fourth year, and the Scholar so elected shall hold the appointment for four years.

2. The interest of £2700, the Fund handed over by the Lords of the Treasury to Trinity College, shall be paid annually to the Scholar so elected. This Fund, and the accumulated savings, have been invested in the purchase of £2300 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, and in £95 0s. 11a. Bank of Ireland Stock : and about £85 is paid annually to the elected Scholar.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the author of the best unpublished Essay on the History of Ireland, or such portions thereof, or cognate subject bearing thereon, or event, or series of events, connected therewith, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College shall decide.

4. The subject for the Essay, within the limits aforesaid, for which the Scholarship shall be awarded, shall be announced publicly three years before the election.

5. The Electors shall be the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall from time to time make and publish the arrangements for the Election of these Scholars.

6. If the Provost and Senior Fellows shall decide that no Essay sent in is worthy of a Scholarship, no election shall take place on that occasion. And in this case the accruing interest shall be invested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to form a fund to be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. They may give a reward or rewards to unsuccessful Candidates, or apply a portion of the fund specified in No. 6 to defray the expenses of publication of Essays which may possess sufficient merit.

8. The Candidates for the Scholarship shall be resident Students of Trinity College, Dublin—the word Student being interpreted to include Members of Trinity College, under the Collegiate standing of Masters of Arts.

9. The first election shall take place early in the year 1888.

10. Scholars so elected may retain their Scholarships after taking the M.A. degree, but they must reside in Trinity College, or its vicinity, under the penalty of forfeiting their Scholarships. And in case of such Scholarship being forfeited or ceasing to be tenable (otherwise than by the effluxion of time), the Provost and Senior Fellows may appropriate so much of the income of the fund as would otherwise be applicable to such Scholarship to the fund specified in No. 6 of these Regulations.

11. The subject for the Essay to which the Scholarship will be awarded in 1912 is :—The rebellion of 1641, its causes and its consequences. Candidates are requested to observe that it is not a mere dissertation on a period that is required, but a narrative of facts. This narrative must be derived throughout from original sources, and every portion of it must be supported by reference to printed or manuscript documents. Candidates are invited to discuss the value of the authorities they use.

The Essays are to be sent in on or before November 1st in the year of election.

DUNBAR INGRAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On December 2, 1896, J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, gave a sum of £250 for the foundation of a Prize in Modern History, in memory of his son, T. Dunbar Ingram, and it was resolved—

" That a Prize be founded to be called the Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize : that it be annually awarded to the student who, having passed the General Final Freshman Examination, shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Honor Examination in Modern History held in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year : that Candidates at that examination, who desire to compete for this Prize, shall be allowed to increase their sum of marks by answering in a special course on some historical period, changeable from time to time."

The sum invested produces annually about £8.

The Special Course at present is *The Third Crusade*,—" Itinerarium Regis Ricardi " (ed. Stubbs, Rolls Series), and Archer's " Crusade of Richard I."

PRIZES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

IN the year 1837, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to institute an Annual Examination in Political Economy, and to offer Prizes, one of £10, and a second of £5, for proficiency in that science.

The Examination is held in Trinity Term ; it is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Political Economy, partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by written questions.

These Prizes are open to all students under M.A. standing.

No Candidate who has once been awarded either of the Prizes can obtain a Premium a second time.

The Course consists of two parts, viz. :—

    I. *General Course* (60 marks).

        Candidates will be examined in—

            (i) Economic Theory and History of Theories.
           (ii) Economic History.
           (iii) The Elements of Statistics.

    II. *Special Course* (40 marks).

A special subject, variable from year to year, will be prescribed.

Special Subject for 1910.

"Unemployment and Pauperism."

The following works may be consulted with advantage :—

W. H. Beveridge, " Unemployment."
D. F. Schloss, " Insurance against Unemployment."
" Report of the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, 1909."   [Cd. — 4499.]

WHATELY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

ON the 13th of May, 1871, a communication was received by the Board of Trinity College, from the Committee of the Whately Memorial Fund, stating that, after defraying the expenses connected with the administration of the Fund, and the erection of a monument to the late Archbishop Whately, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, there remained a sum of £411 17s. 1d., New Three per Cents., and a small sum in cash. After paying the premium in 1872, there remained a sum of £364 19s. 6d., New Three per Cents., to the credit of the Fund. The entire Fund is now invested

in £102 3s. 6d. Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £12.   The following proposal, relative to the Whately Prize, was adopted by the Board, June 21, 1886 :—

The Prize will in future be awarded to the author of the best essay on a specified economic subject, which conforms to the conditions hereinafter stated.

Graduates of any chartered University in the United Kingdom will be eligible as candidates.

All essays, with fictitious signatures attached, are to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the last day of September in the year in which the Prize is to be awarded.   The subject will be announced at least one year previous to the date fixed for sending in the essays.

COBDEN PRIZE AND MEDAL.

In the year 1900 the Cobden Club granted a Prize of the value of £20, together with a Silver Medal, to be awarded every third year on the following conditions :—

1. The prize shall be for an essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.

2. The Candidates shall be members of the University below Masters' standing.

3. The adjudicators shall be two in number, one to be appointed by the University and one by the Donors.

4. The subject of the essay shall be fixed by the adjudicators.

5. The times when the adjudicators shall be appointed, the subject announced, and the essays sent in, shall be fixed by the University.

6. The Donors reserve the right of determining the Prize on giving three years' notice to the University.

7. The prize shall be called the Cobden Prize.

In accordance with these conditions, the Board appointed Professor Bastable adjudicator.

The Prize and Medal will be next awarded in 1910.

The subject appointed by the adjudicators is as follows :—

"The Political Economy of War."

Essays, with fictitious signatures to be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before October 1st, 1910.

PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

THE rules with respect to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in English Prose and English Verse have been given already under " Prizes in Classics."

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1910.

English Prose—" The East as presented in English Poetry and imaginative Prose from Johnson and Jones to Fitzgerald and Kipling."

English Verse—" The Globe Theatre (1599–1613)."

PRIZE IN OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH.

IN Trinity Term, 1906, the Board established an annual Prize of £10 10s. to encourage the study of Old and Middle English.

The following Course has been approved :—

Sweet : Anglo-Saxon Reader (last edition).
Beowulf : (ed. Wyatt, Cambridge University Press).
Morris and Skeat : Specimens of Early English, Part I.
Introduction and extracts, 6, 9, 13, 19, 20 ; Part II.
Introduction and extracts, 9, 10, 16.
Sievers : Grammar of Old English, ed. Cook.
Wyld : Historical Study of the Mother Tongue. London : John Murray, 1906.
Cambridge History of English Literature, vol. I.

Unseen passages for translation may be set at the discretion of the examiners.

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART LITERARY AND MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

"The moiety of such clear annual income [as shall arise from the real and personal estate bequeathed by the late Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart], when paid to the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be applied in the maintenance of so many Medical and Literary Scholarships as the said moiety, with the accretions thereto, shall from time to time afford, in the proportion of one Literary Scholarship, and two Medical Scholarships, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit ; the number of such Scholarships available for the year to be

prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College at the commencement of each Academical year. And one-third of the sum received by the Bursar to be appropriated in each year to the endowment of such Literary Scholarships, and the remaining two-thirds of the said sum to endowment of Medical Scholarships, the said Scholars to be chosen for proficiency in the respective subjects hereinafter mentioned : and in case the said moiety shall in any one year exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the said Scholarships, or in case the prescribed number of Scholarships shall not for any reason be filled up, the surplus income shall, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be either in the whole or in part reserved as a fund for granting prizes to unsuccessful competitors for the Medical Scholarships hereby founded in the said College, or be accumulated until, with previous accretions, it shall be sufficient to afford an income for the maintenance of one or more additional Scholarships, such Scholarships to be maintained as Medical and Literary Scholarships in the same proportion as the original Scholarships.

" One Medical Scholarship at least shall be awarded for proficiency, to be ascertained by competitive examination in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases, according to a course to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College ; and the remaining Medical Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded for proficiency to be ascertained by competitive examination in some or all of the following subjects—that is to say, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Materia Medica, or other cognate subjects, according to a course to be from time to time prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College ; and all such Scholarships and Prizes shall be designated by the name of ' The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships and Prizes ;' and the Provost and Senior Fellows shall apportion the sum applicable to the endowment of Medical Scholarships in each year in such proportions as they shall consider advisable between the Medical Scholarships of each class.

" Each Medical Scholar elected for proficiency in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases shall, as the condition of retaining such Scholarship, be bound within six months from his election to such Scholarship to proceed to some recognized institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases, to be approved of by the Board of Trinity College, and there continue as either a resident or out-door pupil for such period, not less than six months, and under such conditions, as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall by a general regulation prescribe : and on failure to observe such condition, the said Scholarship shall in the discretion of the said Provost and Senior Fellows be liable to be declared vacant.

" The Literary Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded to the Student or Students who shall be certified by the Senior Lecturer to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the five several Honor Examinations in Modern Literature held in the Junior Freshman and Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, and all such Scholarships shall be respectively designated by the name of ' The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarships and Prizes.'

" No student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, after the completion of his second year as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin : and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded

for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine.

"No person shall compete for a Medical Scholarship who is already the holder of a Medical Scholarship either in Trinity College or the Royal University; and no person shall be admitted to compete a second time for a Medical Scholarship.

"Each Scholarship, whether Medical or Literary, shall be held for the term of three years; and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Trinity College to fill the vacancies available in any one year, if in their opinion the answering has not been such as to merit it."

In Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer will add to the marks obtained by the Candidate at the three Examinations in Modern Literature of the Junior Sophister Year those obtained by him at the two Examinations in English, French, or German Literature held in the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years. If he has been awarded Prizes in more than one of these subjects in either of the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years, that in which he obtained the highest marks will alone be taken into account in awarding the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship. The Junior Sophister who shall have obtained the highest aggregate of marks so made up, shall receive £20 a year during three years, provided his answering be deemed sufficient. The Scholarship is paid quarterly by the Bursar.

For the Regulations respecting the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships see under the head "School of Physic, Prizes."

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE PRIZE.

On January 18, 1892, Mr. Harold Littledale and other relatives and friends of the late Rev. Richard F. Littledale, D.D., contributed a sum of £228 14s. 6d. for the founding of a Prize in English Literature in commemoration of him, and it was decided that the Prize should be awarded annually to the student who, having passed the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall obtain the highest marks at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

The sum invested produces annually about £8.

PRIZES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HEBREW, CHALDEE, AND SYRIAC PRIZES.

Prizes to Graduates for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew were first instituted by a decree of the Board, dated February 22, 1794, and a fund set apart for the purpose. In the year 1800, this fund was considerably augmented by the munificence of Primate Newcombe, and the grant was continued by his successors in the See of Armagh, until the year 1871, when it was withdrawn, in consequence of the disendowment of the Church of Ireland.

In the year 1874, it was decreed by the Board that a sum not exceeding £40 should be given annually for Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.

All Students are now permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, and the Professor is authorized to give a Certificate for one year's attendance. An Annual Examination is appointed to be held, at the end of each year, in Trinity Term, and Hebrew Premiums are awarded to the best answerers at this Examination, provided they have attended the three antecedent Terms of Lectures. For the subjects and regulations of this Examination, see "Divinity School," § v.

PRIZES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £10 for proficiency in Arabic. An Examination is held annually in Trinity Term, of Students wishing to compete for the above Prize. No Student is admitted to this Examination unless he has studied under the Professor of Arabic for at least three Terms.

In 1872 an annual Prize of £5 was founded, to be given, under similar conditions, for proficiency in Hindustani or Persian.

In 1908 the Board agreed to give both an annual Prize of £5 in Hindustani, and another of equal value in Persian, subject to similar conditions.

The Prizes are not to be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

PRIZE IN SANSKRIT.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £5, which they increased in 1885 to £10, to be given for proficiency in Sanskrit, under conditions similar to those which hold good in reference to the Prize in Arabic.

PRIZES IN LANGUAGES.

PRIZES IN IRISH.

FOR the encouragement of the study of the Irish Language, in 1842 the Board resolved to place annually the sum of £20 at the disposal of the Professor of Irish, to be given in Premiums to such Students as shall distinguish themselves in the Irish Language. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

The following Courses have been appointed :—

Junior Class—
    1. Elements of Irish Grammar.
    2. Irish Composition.
    3. Irish Texts, for translation into English : *Mac-Ghniomhartha Fhinn* and *Tír na n-Óg*.

Middle Class—
    1. Irish Grammar.
    2. Irish Composition.
    3. Irish Text, for translation into English : *Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne* (Parts I. and II., Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).

Senior Class—
    1. A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar.
    2. Irish Composition.
    3. Irish Texts, for translation into English :—
        Oidhe Chloinne Uisnigh.
        Oidhe Chloinne Tuireann.

FERGUSON MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 31st of May, 1907, a sum of £240, raised by public subscription, was made over to the Board of Trinity College, for the purpose of founding a Prize in Celtic Literature, as a memorial of the late Sir Samuel Ferguson.

The sum received was invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the name of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and of the Librarian of Trinity College, and produces annually about £8 12s.

The Board of Trinity College have adopted the following regulations :—

1. The Prize shall be known as the Ferguson Memorial Prize.

2. It shall be awarded for the best Edition of a text in Old or Middle Irish, hitherto unpublished, and relating to any part of the history or literature of Ireland prior to the year 1200 A.D. The Edition shall

include a translation, textual criticism, explanatory commentary, and a glossary, and shall be completely prepared as if for publication. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the text selected be deemed by the Examiner to be of adequate length and interest, and unless a sufficient standard of merit be attained.

3. The Prize shall be open to all undergraduates and to graduates under the standing of M.A. It shall be offered for competition *every third year* beginning with the year 1910, and the exercises submitted must be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17. If on any occasion the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the Fund shall be added to the capital.

4. The value of the Prize shall be £20. The fees of the Examiners shall be paid out of the Fund. Any unexpended balance of interest shall be added to the capital.

PRIZES IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

EXAMINATIONS for Prizes in Italian, and for Prizes in Spanish, were instituted in 1875, and are held annually, usually in Trinity Term, when a First and a Second Prize in Italian, and a First and a Second Prize in Spanish, are awarded, if sufficient merit be shown. The Prizes are £4 and £2 respectively, in books, and are open for competition to all Undergraduates, but can be obtained only once by any Candidate.

Candidates are required to give one week's previous notice to the Senior Lecturer, stating the Language or Languages in which they desire to compete.

The following Courses have been appointed :—

ITALIAN.

Alfieri, Saul, Bruto Secondo, Agide.
Manzoni, I promessi Sposi (Chaps. I.–XII.).
Dante, Il Purgatorio, Cantos 1–20.

SPANISH.

Calderon, La vida es sueño, Il magico prodigioso.
Cervantes, Don Quijote, Part I.
F. Caballero, La Gaviota.

PRIZES IN OLD FRENCH AND PROVENÇAL.

IN Trinity Term, 1908, the Board agreed to institute an annual Prize of £5 in Old French and Provençal, to be awarded on the result of an Annual Examination held in Trinity Term, and open to all Students up to Trinity Term after Degree. The Examiner may, at his discretion, divide the £5 into £3 and £2.

Exhibitions.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED ON THE RESULTS OF THE
EXAMINATIONS HELD BY THE BOARD OF INTER-
MEDIATE EDUCATION, IRELAND.

The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, with the view of co-
ordinating Intermediate and University Education, established in
Michaelmas Term, 1904, Exhibitions to be awarded on the result
of the yearly Intermediate Examinations without any restriction
as to the schools at which candidates shall have received their
education.

The Board will accordingly appoint from those candidates of
either sex in the Senior or Middle Grade who shall have dis-
tinguished themselves at the Intermediate Examinations of
1909, twelve students to Exhibitions, six of £20 and six of
£15 a year for two years.

The Board lay down the following conditions for holding these
Exhibitions:—The holders must prosecute their course in Trinity
College, must attend Lectures and Examinations, and must obtain
Honors in some subject during each academic year.

Exhibitioners need not necessarily reside in the College, but will,
of course, be subject to the ordinary discipline of Undergraduates.

The Board desire that Intermediate Exhibitioners or Prizemen
willing to accept these conditions will communicate with the
Senior Lecturer as soon as the results of the Intermediate
Examinations are known.

The Board will proceed to the election before October 17th in
each year.

If the candidates nominated have not answered at their Inter-
mediate Examinations in all the subjects required for Matriculation
in the College, they must qualify in the subjects which they have
omitted.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

In Trinity Term, 1870, it was resolved by the Board that, in
pursuance of the Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated March 19,
1870, certain Exhibitions should be established in the College,
subject to such changes as the Provost and Senior Fellows might
from time to time ordain. The number of these Exhibitions was
increased in Trinity Term, 1875, and in Michaelmas Term, 1904.

I.—JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT ENTRANCE.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable
for two years, are awarded in each year to Students in the rising Junior
Freshman Class, who have entered within the year, provided sufficient
merit be shown by the Candidates.

This rule has been modified by the following resolutions, adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, February 17, 1899 :—

I.—" That the Junior Exhibition Examination be open, not only to all Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, but also to Candidates whose names are not on the College Books, who shall conform to the regulations as to age and to character already in force, and who shall pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the Examination.

II.—" The latter class of Candidates will not be elected to Exhibitions unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that they have qualified at this Examination in each of the subjects required at an Entrance Examination. If elected they will be required to place their names on the College Books according to the ordinary rules."

2. These Exhibitions are called the Junior Exhibitions.

3. The Examinations are held annually, in Michaelmas Term, on days notified in the University Calendar.

4. No Student is allowed to be a Candidate who shall have completed his nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the commencement of the Examination.

5. All Students intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names, and a certified copy of their baptismal registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, to the Senior Lecturer, at least three days before the commencement of the Examination.

6. No Student holding a Supplemental Erasmus Smith Exhibition, is entitled to hold one of these Exhibitions.

7. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

8. At the end of the Michaelmas Term Examinations each year, the Senior Lecturer reports to the Board the names of any of the Junior Exhibitioners elected in the previous year who do not appear to have made satisfactory progress in the Junior Freshman year ; and the Board then considers whether they will continue the Exhibition for the second year.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Examination lasts four days, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, A.M., and is in the following Courses :—

Classics (360 marks).

	Marks.
Compositions,	120
Unprescribed Passages,	120
Ancient History,	60
Vivâ voce (see below),	60

English (160 marks).

	Marks.
An English Essay,	100
English Literature, *Or,* English History and Modern Geography,	60

French or *German* (180 marks).

Science (300 marks).

Arithmetic, ...	45
Algebra, ...	90
Geometry—Six Books of Euclid, with easy deductions, .	90
Plane Trigonometry, ...	75

Experimental Science (100 marks).

Each candidate shall bring up one[a] Greek, and one[a] Latin book of his own selection for *vivâ voce* Examination. He must send the Senior Lecturer notice of his selection at least one week before the Examination.

The Course in Algebra and Trigonometry is :—

Algebra, The First Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Trigonometry, To the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

The Course in English consists of :—

1. Trench, English Past and Present.
2. A. Hamilton-Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., § 1 and § 2, XI., XII., XV., XVII., XIX., omitting Notes and Illustrations, with corresponding portions of Smith's Specimens of English Literature (from " Short Specimens," also published as " Smaller Specimens ").
3. Milton, Paradise Lost, Book I.
4. Shakspere, Merchant of Venice.
5. English Composition.
6. History of England (Student's Hume).
7. Modern Geography (Clyde).

The Course in Experimental Science is :—

Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, density, weight, pressure, and time.

Elementary phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound. (One hour and a half.)

Chemistry.—Physical and Chemical change. First laws of Chemistry. Elements and compounds. Mechanical mixtures and Chemical compounds. The properties of the typical elements. Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Carbon. The Elementary Chemistry of the atmosphere. (One hour and a half.)

[These Papers may either be set during the *Vivâ Voce* days, or on a subsequent morning.]

The Certificate of a year's work in an approved Laboratory will be required.

11. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

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[a] As regards the definition of one book, the Senior Lecturer will accept an amount of any *classical* author equivalent, in Greek, to one book of Thucydides, or two books of Xenophon, or a Greek play, or three books of Homer: and, in Latin, to a book of Livy or two books of Cæsar, or a speech of Cicero's not shorter than the *pro Milone*, or two books of Virgil.

II.—SENIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded, in each year, to Students who have passed the Michaelmas Examination, at the close of the Senior Freshman year.

2. These Exhibitions are called the Senior Exhibitions.

3. All Senior Freshmen intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the first day of the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, in order that they may be placed in a separate division, and undergo a more strict Examination by Examiners specially appointed.

Any Student failing to forward his name to the Senior Lecturer in accordance with this rule, will be required to pay a fee of £1 before his name can be placed on the list of candidates.

4. The marks given for this Examination are arranged as follows:

Thirty in Pure Mathematics—viz., Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.
Twenty in Applied Mathematics—viz., Mechanics.
Twenty in Latin, and twenty in either Greek, French, or German.
Ten in Logic.
Ten in English Prose Composition.

5. After the close of the Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer adds to the total of the marks obtained by any Candidate for Senior Exhibitions at the General Examination—

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained by such Student in Mathematics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Classics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Logic at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Modern History at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Experimental Science;

Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Natural Science;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in English Literature and Composition at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in

French at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the
Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term ;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in
German at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the
Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term ;

Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained in Celtic Languages at
the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the case of a Student obtaining Honors in the same department at
both the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, the highest marks are
taken into account.

No marks obtained by a Candidate for Honors at any Examination
for Honors at which he has not been awarded an Honor are allowed
to count.

6. The list of marks thus made up is submitted to the Board by the
Senior Lecturer, with the names arranged in order of merit ; and the
Board elects the sixteen most deserving Candidates as Senior Exhibi-
tioners, provided sufficient merit has been shown.

7. A Student who has dropped a class since his entrance is ineligible.

8. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his
name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an
Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of
the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the
December quarter next following the day of election.

11. All Scholars and Students holding at the time of election a
Supplemental Erasmus Smith Exhibition, or a Kidd Scholarship are
excluded from this competition.

THE JAMES PATRICK KIDD SCHOLARSHIP.

The following Regulations received the approval of the Board,
December 7, 1889 :—

1. The Examination for the James Patrick Kidd Scholarship shall be
held in Michaelmas Term.

2. Candidates for this Scholarship must either be in the Rising Junior
Freshman Class, and have entered College not earlier than the first day
of the preceding Trinity Term, or they must pay a fee of £1 seven days
before the commencement of the examination ; but one of the latter
class of candidates will not be elected to the Scholarship, unless the
Senior Lecturer be satisfied that he has qualified at this examination
in all the subjects required at an Entrance Examination ; and, if elected,
he will be required to place his name on the College Books according to
the ordinary rules.

3. The Course for the Scholarship shall be that prescribed in the University Calendar for Junior Exhibitions, with the same limit of age.

4. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, and shall be forfeited by the holder incurring any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, failing to proceed regularly with his Class without the leave of the Board of Trinity College, or failing to obtain in any year one Honor of the first rank, or two Honors of the second rank, or else obtaining such equivalent distinctions as are specified in the Regulations for the tenure of Supplemental Erasmus Smith Exhibitions as stated in the University Calendar.

5. Whenever in future a Kidd Scholarship shall be vacant, the next following ordinary Examination for Junior Exhibitions shall be suspended, and Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and School Exhibitions shall be required to compete at the Examination for the Kidd Scholarships and each of the sixteen Candidates who come next in answering to the Student elected to the Kidd Scholarship shall be elected to a Junior Exhibition, provided that he satisfies the above condition as to age, and that he is not appointed to a Supplemental Erasmus Smith Exhibition.

The annual value of the Scholarship is about £80. The Scholarship will be awarded in 1909.

BIGGS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE past pupils and friends of Richard Biggs, LL.D., desiring to record their appreciation of him as a head-master, and their regard for him as a friend, subscribed a sum of money to connect his name permanently with the Schools in which he worked, by instituting a prize to be called "The Biggs Memorial Prize."

The Prize is to be awarded to the best of those competitors at the Examination for Junior and Schools Exhibitions (provided sufficient merit be shown) who shall enter Trinity College, and who shall have been pupils for at least one year at Chesterfield School, Birr (or such other School in or near Birr as shall take its place), or at Galway Grammar School, or at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Competitors must forward evidence of having been pupils for the time required to the Senior Lecturer before the commencement of the Examination.

The sum collected was invested in £350 Great Southern and Western Railway Four per cent. Debenture Stock, yielding annually about £14.

The Prize was awarded for the first time in Michaelmas Term, 1905.

HASLETT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Haslett Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1907 by some friends and pupils of the late William Woods Haslett, M.A., to commemorate his work in St. Andrew's College, Dublin, and his services to the cause of education.

By the application of qualities of the noblest kind, and learning of the highest order, he brought St. Andrew's College from the initial stage at its foundation in 1894 to the position of honour and usefulness which it had attained in 1906, when he died at the age of 39 years.

The founders of this Scholarship were guided by the wishes which they remembered Mr. Haslett in his lifetime entertained to help deserving pupils to proceed with their education in Trinity College, Dublin.

The Scholarship is to be awarded to the best of those pupils entering Trinity College who shall be competitors at the examination for Junior Exhibitions, and who shall have been for the two previous years pupils at St. Andrew's College.

The value of the Scholarship is about £25, and it was first awarded in Michaelmas Term, 1907.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

ALICE OLDHAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The friends of the late Alice Oldham, desiring to record their appreciation of her work for the advancement of the higher education of women, subscribed a sum of money which it was decided to devote to the founding of a Prize in the University of Dublin.

The Prize is to be awarded to the woman Student who, having attended Alexandra College as a Student for at least one Session, shall, in her Junior Sophister year obtain highest place among women Students similarly qualified, in one of the Honor Courses of the Michaelmas Term examinations ; the award to be made by the Board of Trinity College.

The money subscribed is to be invested in securities authorized by the Trustees Acts ; the interest, to a sum not exceeding £10, is to form the Prize which is to be awarded triennially from 1910 : interest in excess is to be added to capital with the view of so increasing the capital that the Prize may eventually be awarded annually.

The Provost and Lady Registrar of Trinity College and the Lady Principal of Alexandra College are the Trustees for the administration of the fund.

IRISH SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Hon. the Irish Society offers triennially to women Students a Scholarship of £75 per annum, tenable for three years in Trinity College, Dublin, subject to the following conditions :—

1. The candidate must have studied continuously for the two years immediately previous to the competition at an Intermediate School in the city of Londonderry, or in the town of Coleraine. The Scholarships will be allocated to Students whose means are insufficient to pay the full expenses of a University Course, and preference will be given to a Student who is preparing for the profession of teaching.

2. The candidate must pass in the Senior Grade of the Irish Intermediate Examinations in the year in which the Scholarship is awarded, and the subjects in which she passes must include the following :— Latin, and two out of the group, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.

3. The age of the candidate must not exceed the limit allowed by the Irish Intermediate Board to candidates for Intermediate Exhibitions and Prizes.

Details of conditions of tenure can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Londonderry Scholarship Committee, Victoria High School, Londonderry.

The Scholarship was awarded for the first time in 1907.

EXHIBITIONS TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

THE following Exhibitions are awarded to Students by the Board without a special Examination; they are paid quarterly through the Tutors, provided that the holders (1) proceed regularly with their class, (2) have their names on the College Books, and (3) are under Master's standing :—

Erasmus Smith Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation was confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I., 1723). Students elected by the Board of Erasmus Smith are entitled to priority in appointment to these Exhibitions : and those not so filled are disposed of by the Board. The annual value of a first-class Erasmus Smith's Exhibition is £7 7s. 8d., and of a second-class do. £5 10s. 9d. There are 20 first-class and 15 second-class Exhibitions.

Downes Exhibitions.—The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, as expressed in the following passage of his will (Register, p. 3, 1784) :—

" I leave Fifty Pounds annually, to be given among five Students on the Divinity line, in the proportion of £10 each, at the discretion of the

Provost and Senior Fellows; respect being had in such choice to narrow circumstances, and proficiency in learning; the said stipend to continue till they shall arrive to the standing of A.M., or shall die, resign, or leave College, and then to cease, and others to be appointed in their room; and to be determinable sooner in case of immoral behaviour, negligence in attending the Divinity Lectures, or incapacity in such Students, certified by the Divinity Lecturer.''

The annual value of each Exhibition is £10 *Irish*, or £9 4s. 8d. present currency.

Worrall Exhibitions.—The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from poor scholars, who have entered as Sizars, the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Dublin, or, in default of such, the sons of citizens of the city of Dublin. The Fund produces annually about £75, and the annual value of each Exhibition is £9 4s. 8d. When an Exhibition is declared to be vacant, the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

Crowe Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were formerly limited to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders.

On the 28th March, 1874, a deed of grant of the right of presentation to the Crowe Exhibitions, by the Rev. Robert Blundell to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, from and after the decease of the said Robert Blundell, was laid before the Board.

The Exhibitions are to be given to " Sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland (giving the preference to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Tuam) intending to devote themselves to the ministry of the Church of Ireland," such Exhibitions to be given as a rule to Students at the commencement of their Divinity Course, and in all cases taking into account the poverty of the respective Candidates.

The endowment yields annually about £106, and the annual value of each exhibition is £15.

Span and Avary Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions are specially limited by the wills of the founders to poor Students. There were formerly two Span Exhibitions of £24 annual value each, but in consequence of the failure of the fund, none are being granted at present. There are two Avary Exhibitions; the annual value of each is £4 12s. 4d.: the Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars.

Clanbrassil, Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, and Briggs Exhibitions are elected to by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The annual value of each is £4 12s. 4d.

The Stearne Fund yields annually about £50; the funds of the remainder yield a total income of about £26.

As these Exhibitions are payable out of Special Trust Funds which are liable to fluctuation, the Board reserve to themselves the power of discontinuing the payment of them, either wholly or in part, whenever the requisite amount is not forthcoming.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars (see page 135).

Worth Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were granted, in 1699, by the Hon. William Worth, of the city of Dublin, who granted for the purpose a charge of £20 Irish upon the funds of St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, commonly called the Blue Coat School, founded by him.

William Worth appointed that four Students of Trinity College, Dublin, with a preference to natives of the city and county of Cork, should be selected by the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the heir-at-law of William Worth, and the Provost of Trinity College, and the income divided equally between them. In 1890 the Educational Endowments Commissioners framed a scheme for St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, and directed that the £20 Irish shall be paid by the Governors of the Hospital to the Senior Bursar of Trinity College, and gave the Provost and Senior Fellows power to regulate the conditions, number, amount, and tenure of the Exhibitions.

The Board has decided that the selection of the Students shall be made as heretofore, and that the annual income of £20 Irish shall be divided into two Exhibitions, the Students to be elected for not more than two years, and to be capable of re-election.

REGULATIONS OF THE EXHIBITIONS ON THE FOUNDATION OF ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ.

By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (10 Geo. I., c. 1, *Private*) it was provided that twenty yearly Exhibitions of £8, of the late Irish currency (being equal to £7 7s. 8d. of the present currency), and fifteen several Exhibitions of £6 a year, Irish (being equal to £5 10s. 9d., present currency), shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the lands of the Governors, to the like number of Poor Scholars, Members or Students of Trinity College, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the Degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts Degree. There is also a reduction of £5 (sterling) a year in the rent of Chambers held by Exhibitioners; an Exhibitioner, who is also a Scholar, can obtain a reduction *either* as a Scholar *or* as an Exhibitioner, but not as both.

The following Rules are now in force. Information to be obtained at 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

1. That, for the benefit of the three Grammar Schools of the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, and the pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, ten of the said Exhibitions of £7 7s. 8d. shall be appropriated to the said three schools, and that five of these shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £32 12s. 4d. to the sum of £40, and that five others of them shall be increased or supplemented by an additional grant of £17 12s. 4d. to the sum of £25, such supplemental sums or grants to be held subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned, and that the said several supplemental grants shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions."

2. That the said Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions shall not be attached to any of the said three Grammar Schools in particular, but shall be open for competition equally to the pupils of all these schools, subject as hereinafter provided.

3. That one such Supplemental Exhibition of £32 12s. 4d., and one such of £17 12s. 4d., shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said three Grammar Schools.

4. That the said Grammar Schools' Supplemental Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years in all previous to their College entrance, pupils in some one or more of the said three Grammar Schools.

5. That no pupil of any of said Grammar Schools shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemental Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil at one of the said three Grammar Schools, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

6. That for the benefit of the Governors' High School in Harcourt-street, Dublin, and the pupils thereof, five of the said Statutory Exhibitions of £7 7s. 8d. each, shall be appropriated to the said High School, and shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £22 12s. 4d. to the sum of £30, to be held subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be open for competition to pupils of the said High School only; and that the supplemental grants hereinbefore provided for the said High School shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith High School Supplemental Exhibitions."

7. That one such Supplemental Exhibition of £22 12s. 4d. shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said High School.

8. That the said High School Supplemental Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years previous to their College Entrance pupils in the said High School.

9. That no pupil of the said High School shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemental Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil

thereat, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

10. That the said supplemental grants for the said High School Exhibitions shall continue to be provided out of the income of the High School, so far as same will extend, and any deficiency shall be made good out of the general funds of the Governors.

11. That no student at any of the said Schools shall be qualified to receive any Supplemental Exhibition who shall at the time of such competitive examination have attained the age of twenty years.

12. That no Fellow Commoner shall be qualified to compete for any Supplemental Exhibition.

13. That the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, be requested to continue to appoint examiners as heretofore, who shall on some convenient day in each year hold a competitive examination of such students as shall present themselves, and shall have entered from the three Grammar Schools of Erasmus Smith's foundation, or the said High School; and the course of learning forming the subject of such examination shall be that which is or shall be provided or authorized by the rules and regulations of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Examination for Junior Exhibitions.

14. That the Head Masters of the said Schools be directed to furnish to the Registrar, before the end of the first week of October in each year, a list of such of their pupils intending to enter Trinity College previous to the Examination for Exhibitions as are duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to compete for the Supplemental Exhibitions respectively.

15. That the Registrar shall forward a complete list of the pupils of said Schools so qualified to compete for the Supplemental Exhibitions to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College before the end of the second week of October in each year.

16. That the Board of Trinity College be requested to continue to furnish, as at present, to the Governors at the close of each such Competitive Examination, at which any student having been a pupil of any of the said Schools may have presented himself for Examination, a detailed statement of the result of such examination, under the several heads of the subjects examined, setting forth not only the positive merits of each such student, but also his relative merits as compared with the several other persons who have submitted themselves to such examination, from whatsoever schools such other persons may have come, and also in such statement to give such other information respecting the examination as they may deem expedient to bring under the notice of the Governors.

17. That in case it shall appear from such statement that a student who shall have entered from any of the said schools, and shall be duly qualified according to these rules, shall be first in merit by reason of his having outstripped all competitors at such examination, wherever educated, he shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of £10 per annum; and such additional sum of £10 shall be deemed part of his Supplemental Exhibition.

18. That the Governors shall not be bound to award any Supplemental Exhibition upon the result of any such Competitive Examination to any of such competitors unless they consider his positive merit sufficient to deserve the same, and they shall have power to award a Supplemental Exhibition of a lower amount, if they shall consider the positive merit sufficient only to deserve such amount.

19. That no student shall be permitted to compete more than once at any such examination.

20. That any student who shall have obtained a Supplemental Exhibition shall be entitled to hold it for a period of five years, in case his name shall be so long continued on the books of Trinity College, and that proceeding regularly with his class he shall have obtained in each year of his Undergraduate Course one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank; the obtaining of such Supplemental Exhibition being reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank obtained in the Junior Freshman year, a Moderatorship as an honor of the first rank in the Senior Sophister year, and an University Scholarship, in whatever year obtained, a equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term Examination in that year.

21. That success at the first Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the first rank, and that success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank.

22. That a Supplemental Exhibition shall become forfeited in case the holder shall incur any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, or in case all the examinations of any year of his Course shall have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank, or what is to be deemed equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided.

23. That the Supplemental Exhibitions shall be payable half-yearly, viz., on 1st May and 1st November; but that payments shall be made in May to such students only as shall have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank or its equivalent. That a half-yearly payment held over in May, shall be made in the following November, provided an honor shall have been obtained in the meantime ; and a payment for the entire year shall be made in November to such students as had not qualified before the 1st of May for a half-year's payment, and shall, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, have fulfilled all the requisites for the whole year.

By order of the Governors,

FRANK BROWNE,

Registrar.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES, AWARDED BY EXAMINATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

At Entrance:—

Twelve Exhibitions, six of £20 and six of £15 a year, tenable for two years, awarded on the result of the Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland.

Every year 16 Junior Exhibitions, 12 of £20, and 4 of £15, a year for two years, and every fourth year the Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 a year for four years; open to all persons under 19, on the 1st of June preceding the Examination which is held in October, and who have just entered College, or who pay a special fee of £1. The subjects of the Examination are:—Greek, Latin, Ancient History, English Essay, English Literature or English History and Modern Geography, French or German, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Experimental Science.

Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First of £5 and a Second of £2 in each of the following subjects:—Greek Verse, Latin Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Prose, English Literature and Composition, English History and Modern Geography, French, German, Hebrew, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern Irish, open with same limits of age.

About 10 Sizarships annually, in Mathematics, Classics, French and German, Experimental Science, Hebrew, and Irish, awarded by examination in October, limited to poor students, and open with same limits of age. Sizars pay no half-yearly fees, have their Commons free, and their Sizarships last 4 years.

The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £10, for Women.

In any year of their Course Students may compete for:—

About 16 Foundation Scholarships for men, awarded annually in Mathematics or Experimental Science (limited to 2), Classics or French and German (limited to 1). Successful candidates are styled Scholars of the House, and are members of the Corporation of Trinity College; they receive a salary of £20 Irish, have their Commons free, their rooms at a reduced charge, pay only quarterly tuition fees of £1 1s., and their Scholarships last usually for 5 years. The examination is held in Trinity Term.

Non-Foundation Scholarship, in the same subjects, for women, value £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save Tuition Fees. Such Scholarships are not awarded to any

woman unless her marks are at least equal to those of the lowest successful Foundation Scholar in the same subject in the same year. The Scholarships in French and German are limited to 2.

The Marshall Porter Memorial Prize, £20, is awarded annually to the most deserving unsuccessful candidate for Classical Scholarship.

Term Honors and Prizes, and Prizes at Lectures : —

Every Term Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes of £4 and £2 are awarded to Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors, respectively.

Two Prizes of £1 10s. each, for Composition, are awarded each Term to Freshman students attending the Honor Lectures in Classics, similar Prizes are awarded in French and in German, and a Prize of £2 for Composition in English is awarded each Term to the students attending the Professor's Lectures.

Prizes and Exhibitions open for Competition : —

In the Junior Freshman year : —

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in : Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Composition Prizes every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Townsend Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £22, awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics.

In the Senior Freshman year : —

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in : Mathematics, Classics, Logic and Psychology, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Prizes for Composition every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

Sixteen Senior Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year for 2 years, awarded on the results of the Final Freshman Examination and the Honor Examinations of the Senior Freshman year.

The Jellett Prizes, £5 and £3, for first and second places at the Final Freshman Examination.

The Michael Roberts Prize, £7, in Mathematics ; the William Roberts, £7 in Classics ; the Dunbar Ingram, £8, in Modern History ; and the Littledale, £8 in English Literature, are all awarded at the Term Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term.

In the Junior Sophister year : —

Term Prizes in Michaelmas Term in : Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern History, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Celtic Languages.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Lloyd Exhibition in Mathematics, value about £16 10s. a year for 2 years, awarded at a special Examination in Michaelmas Term.

The Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarship, value £20 a year for 3 years, awarded on the results of the Term Honor and Prize Examination, in French, German, and Literature, in the Freshman and Junior Sophister years.

The Cluff Memorial Prize, about £12, in Modern History, awarded at the Term Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the Senior Sophister year : —

The Wray Prize, £30, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, awarded at a special Examination in Hilary Term.

The Degree Examination can be passed by answering in any of the following Courses:—Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Engineering Science, Celtic Languages. Successful Candidates are styled Senior or Junior Moderators, and receive Gold or Silver Medals. A Studentship, not exceeding £100 a year for 5 years, and a Brooke Prize of about £39, are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Mathematics, combined with another Course ; and a Studentship and Brooke Prize of similar values are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Classics, combined with another Course.

About £400 is awarded annually in other Prizes to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination.

Scholars who obtain Senior Moderatorships are usually granted Exhibitions of £10 a year for 3 years.

The King Edward Prize of £10 is awarded to the Respondent who answers best at the Degree Examination.

The FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship and Medal in Experimental Science, £50.

Catechetical Prizes, value £2 each, are awarded at the Term Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

In the Junior Sophister and subsequent years to M.A. *standing* :—
Prizes in Biblical Greek, £15.

For Undergraduates : —
Prizes in Italian, £4 and £2 ; in Spanish, £4 and £2.

In the Junior Bachelor year :—
The Bishop Law Prizes, value £20 and £10, in Mathematics, in Michaelmas Term.

For Graduates of not more than 8 years standing :—
The Elrington Theological Prize, value £50, for an Essay on a Theological subject.

For Graduates : —
The Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy, every fifth year, value about £60, awarded for an Essay on a specified Economic subject.

At the Examination for Fellowship, the first man out receives the Maddén Prize, value about £310, provided there are two disappointed Candidates at least, and to him and other unsuccessful Candidates the Board usually grant Prizes, varying from £60 to £20, in order to encourage them in reading for Fellowship.

In any year of their College Course up to M.A. standing :—

Students may compete for the following special Scholarships or Prizes, which are all awarded annually, unless a statement to the contrary is made : —

In Mathematics :—

The M'Cullagh Prizes, value £30 and £20, on a special course.

Classics :—

Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals (2), for a special subject.
Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals (2 Gold), on a special subject.
Two Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, value £20 each, for Compositions on special subjects.
The Ferrar Memorial Prize, £18 for Comparative Philology, a special course being set.
Tyrrell Memorial Gold Medal, every second year, for Composition.
Mullins Classical Exhibition, value £17 a year for three years, every third year, awarded on a dissertation and an Examination on a special course.

History and Political Science :—

Prizes in Political Economy, £10 and £5, in Trinity Term.
The Blake National History Scholarship, every fourth year, value about £85 a year for four years, awarded for an Essay on a specified subject.
The Cobden Prize of £20 and Silver Medal, every third year, awarded for an Essay on some subject connected with Political Economy.

English :—

The Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, £20 and £20, for English Prose and English Verse.
Prize in Old and Middle English, £10 10s.

Languages :—

Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, £40 ; Arabic, £10 ; Hindustani, £5 ; Persian, £5 ; Sanskrit, £10 : all awarded by Examination to Students attending the corresponding Lectures. Prizes in Irish, £20 ; Old French and Provençal, £5. The Ferguson Memorial Prize in Celtic Literature, every third year, £20.

In Subjects connected with the Study of Divinity :—

Wall Biblical Scholarship, value £20 a year for five years. In Ecclesiastical History, £10 and £5.

Prizes in the Professional Schools :—

Prizes in the School of Divinity :—

Each Term two Prizes for Composition, value £2 each, one for the Senior Class, and one for the Junior. The Carson Biblical Prize, £17 10s. The Toplady Memorial Prize, £7 4s. The Ryan Prize, £3 6s. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, £12, £8. Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes, £17 10s. The Downes' Divinity Premiums : for Written Composition, £20 and £10 ; for Oratory, £12 and £8 ; and for Reading the Liturgy, £8 and £4. The Warren Church Formularies Prize, £10. The Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History, £3 10s. Two Theological Exhibitions, value £60 and £20 a year, tenable for three years. The Kyle Irish Prize, £11. A Bedell Scholarship of £20 a year for four years, and a Bedell Prize of £10, are awarded from time to time.

Prizes in the School of Law :—

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors to the best answerers of the Students attending their Lectures.

Prizes in the School of Physic :—

A Begley Studentship of about £37 a year for four years, awarded annually.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, open to Students who have not completed two years.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, open to Students who have not completed three years.

The John Mallet Purser Medal in Physiology and Histology, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination Part I. in June, open to Students who have not spent more than three years in the School.

The Fitzpatrick Scholarship of about £32 is awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five sections of the Final Medical Examination, provided that his Medical Course shall have been completed in the prescribed time of five years.

A Medical Travelling Prize, and a Surgical Travelling Prize, each of £100, in alternate years, open in Trinity Term to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine, or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years from the beginning of the Term. The John Banks Medal is awarded to the winner of the Medical Travelling Prize, and the John Banks Prize of about £15 to the second best answerer. The Edward Hallaran Bennett Medal is awarded to the winner of the Surgical Travelling Prize, and the Edward Hallaran Bennett Prize to the second best answerer.

The following Prizes are granted by the Professors : —Institutes of Medicine, £6 and £4 ; Practice of Medicine, £5 ; Materia Medica, £5 ; Medical Jurisprudence, £5.

In the School of Engineering :—

A Prize in Geology and Mineralogy of £10 to third year's men, and one of £5 to second year's men.

A great number of the above Prizes, &c., are paid out of Special Trust Funds, and accordingly are subject to variation, so that the amounts given must be taken as only fair averages.

Professional Schools.

The Degrees, Testimonials, Licenses, or Diplomas in the Schools of Divinity, Law, Physic, Engineering, and Agriculture can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing certain Examinations.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, duly register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify a change of residence : if this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

§ I. General Rules.

In order to obtain the Divinity Testimonium, Students must pass the Regius Professor's Final Examination, having previously kept the Divinity Terms of two years : during the first year with Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity ; during the second with the Regius Professor. Each year consists of three Terms, viz. Michaelmas Term, beginning in the last week of October or first week of November ; Hilary Term, beginning in the last week of January or first week of February ; Trinity Term, beginning in the last week of April or first week of May. The Lectures of each Term last about seven weeks. It is regular to keep the Terms in the order just stated ; but this is not insisted on, and the Terms of each year may be kept in any order. When a Student has completed his attendance on three Terms' Lectures, and has satisfied the other requirements stated below, an Examination is held by Archbishop King's Professor. A Student cannot obtain credit for his first year, and is not permitted to commence attendance with the Regius Professor, until he has passed this Examination.

Students in Divinity are required to attend the Services in the College Chapel during Lecture Term, and they must satisfy the Regius Professor or Archbishop King's Professor that they are habitual communicants of the Church of Ireland. This rule does not apply to a Student who is not a member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith ; but he will not receive the ordinary Testimonium at the end of the Second Year, a special form being substituted for it.

Students in Divinity who are also Students in Arts are not entitled to claim Professional Privileges in any Term in which they substitute for Classics one of the other Courses in Arts.

§ II. ADMISSION TO THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Divinity School is open to all Students who have passed the Michaelmas (Final) Examination of the Senior Freshman year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin.   It is possible for a Student joining in the Michaelmas Term at the beginning of his Senior Sophister Year, which may be regarded as the regular time for commencing, to obtain his testimonium without paying any fees in addition to those necessary for obtaining his Degree of Bachelor of Arts; because the names of Graduate Divinity Students completing their last Term of Divinity Lectures of the Senior Year in the June Quarter are not struck off the College books until after the Final Examination of the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Students of lower standing than Junior Sophisters, or even those who do not intend to pursue the Course in Arts at all, are allowed in special cases to present themselves at the Examination for Entrance into the Divinity School; but it is necessary for them to obtain written permission from Archbishop King's Professor. They are required to make application for such permission a month before the commencement of the Lectures they propose to attend; and they ought to state fully what grounds there are for dealing with them exceptionally, and in particular whether they have received an education in Arts elsewhere.

The examination for Entrance to the Divinity School embraces the following courses:—

    I. The Greek text of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with questions on Greek Grammar.

    II. Butler, Sermons i., ii., and iii. ; with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.

    III. Sidgwick's History of Ethics, Introduction and Chapter iv.

All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, who have not obtained satisfactory marks in Greek at the Final Freshman Examination, must pass in Course I.

Graduates are not required to take up Courses II. and III.

Undergraduates who have kept a Senior Sophister Term in Arts are required to pass in Course II.

All other Undergraduates must pass in Courses II. and III.

All Divinity Students before they are admitted to the Examination for the Divinity Testimonium are required to produce a Certificate from the Catechist that they have completed their Catechetical Course.

§ III. JUNIOR DIVINITY YEAR.

In each Term Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity delivers a Course of Prelections, on Mondays and Thursdays, at Eleven o'clock, A.M., in the Divinity School; and on the same days his Assistants lecture at One o'clock, P.M. The subjects of these Prelections and Lectures are given below. Archbishop King's Professor is authorized to set apart one of his Assistants to lecture such Students as he thinks fit in the Greek Testament, and they are required to attend these Lectures from 12 to 1 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term, if he shall have absented himself more than once from the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor or from those of his Assistants in such Term, unless in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable impediment, when the omission of a number of Lectures, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, may be allowed if approved by the Board.

For the convenience of Students, one of the Assistant Lecturers lectures at Ten o'clock; and Archbishop King's Professor may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

On the first Lecture day of each Term an Examination is held in a portion of the Greek Testament, at which all Students in the Class, of whatever standing, must present themselves. Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

Examinations in Ecclesiastical History are held on the first days of Lectures in Hilary and Trinity Terms. One at least of these two preliminary Examinations must be passed before the Student is allowed to present himself at the Examination with which the Divinity Course for the first year closes. If neither of these Examinations is passed on the first day of Term, the Student loses credit for Trinity Term.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture Days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of Archbishop King's Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The following are the Subjects prescribed for the Lectures and Examinations of each Term :—

Michaelmas Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Philippians.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Archbishop King's Professor delivers a Course of Prelections on the Evidences of Revealed Religion ; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek text of St. Luke's Gospel.

Hilary Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Galatians ; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book I., chaps. iv.–vii. (*The Early Heretics ;* and from A.D. 180 to A.D. 313); Book II., chaps. i., ii., iii., from A.D. 313 to A.D. 363.

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on the History of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, and his Assistants lecture on Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.*

Trinity Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Acts of the Apostles ; and also in Robertson's Church History, Book II., chaps. iv., v. (from A.D. 363 to A.D. 395) ; Book III., chaps. iii., iv. (*Nestorianism ; Eutychianism ; The Council of Chalcedon ; Advance of the Roman See*).

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on The Evidences of Natural Religion ; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Romans.

When a Student has obtained credit, according to the regulations already specified, for attendance at the Lectures of three Terms, he completes his Junior Year by passing a final Examination, conducted by Archbishop King's Professor and his Assistants, according to the following rules :—The principal Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for Students who have regularly commenced attendance with Michaelmas Term ; but Supplemental Examinations are held at the end of each Term, for the benefit of Students terminating their Course at other times. A Supplemental Examination is also held at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, before the Lectures of the Senior Class begin. In rejecting a Candidate, Archbishop King's Professor determines whether he may present himself again at the Examination at the end of the next following Term, or whether he must be longer kept back.

Students are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Professor of their intention to present themselves at this Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Course for the Examination is as follows :—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in English.

    (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

2. The four Gospels and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans in Greek.

3. Paley's Evidences. Butler's Analogy. Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.

4. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*. Liddon's Bampton Lectures, on "The Divinity of our Lord"; Lectures II. IV. V. VI. VII.

5. The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Term Examinations.

6. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Failure to satisfy the Examiners in either 1 or 2 will disqualify a Candidate from obtaining credit for this examination.

An additional Examination for Prizes (attendance on which is not compulsory) is held in Michaelmas Term. See below, "Prizes."

§ IV. Senior Divinity Year.

The Regius Professor receives into his Class those Students only whose names have been returned to him by Archbishop King's Professor as having satisfied all the requirements of the Junior Year. During the second year, the Students are required to attend the Regius Professor, and one of his Assistants. The Professor lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible, the Controversy with the Church of Rome, and on the Liturgy and the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Regius Professor lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 o'clock. His Assistants lecture on the same days, at 1 o'clock. For the convenience of Students, one or more of the Assistant Lecturers lecture at 10 o'clock; and the Professor may permit such of the Students as he thinks fit to attend at that hour.

The rules as to the numbers of Lectures to be attended are the same as in the Junior Year.

SUBJECTS OF THE ASSISTANTS' LECTURES.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. — The Thirty-nine Articles, with Commentary, as appointed for the Final Examination.

Trinity Term.—The portions of the Greek Testament appointed for the Final Examination.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A Premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit. (See below, "Divinity Composition Premiums.")

On the first Lecture day of each Term Students are *examined* in a portion of the Greek Testament; on the first day of Michaelmas Term, in the two Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus; on the first day of Hilary Term, in the First Epistle to the Corinthians; and on the first day of Trinity Term, in the Epistle of St. James and the two Epistles of St. Peter. (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

On the first Lecture days of Hilary and Trinity Terms, an Examination is held in the following subjects, *in addition* to the portions of the Greek Testament just mentioned :—

Hilary Term.—Robertson's Church History:—Book III.; Book IV., chaps. i. ii.
Bishop H. Browne's Commentary on Articles VI. XXII. XXVIII.

Trinity Term.—Hardwick's History of the Reformation:—Introduction; chap. i. (Germany); chap. ii. (Switzerland); chaps. iv. vi. chap. viii. (Roman Communion, English Communion).
Procter and Frere's New History of the Book of Common Prayer, part i.

It is necessary to pass one, at least, of these Term Examinations, in order to qualify for the final Examination.

This final Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for all Students who have attended and obtained credit for the three preceding Terms of the Senior Divinity year, and have complied with the foregoing regulations. A similar Examination is held at the end of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, for Supplementalists who have completed their attendance on Divinity Lectures in those Terms respectively. A Supplemental Examination is held also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Regius Professor of their intention to present themselves at the final Divinity Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants; and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History takes part in the Examination in his own department. Those Students who have passed the Examination are arranged in three classes, according to their respective answering. Students who come out in the first class receive a special Honorary Certificate, in addition to the usual Divinity Testimonium.

The Course appointed for this Examination is as follows:—

1. *Old Testament.*—Genesis–Esther.
2. *New Testament.*
     (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament in all the books the Greek of which they have had to prepare for examination in the Divinity School.)
3. *Hebrew.*—Optional. (See the Regulations below.)
4. *Latin.*—St. Augustine, *De Fide et Symbolo*; accessible in Hurter's edition, or in Heurtley's *De Fide et Symbolo.*
5. *Ecclesiastical History.*—The portions of Robertson's Church History appointed for the Hilary Term Examination, and the portions of Hardwick's History of the Reformation appointed for the Trinity Term Examination.
     Stokes, Ireland and the Celtic Church, Lectures i.-vii.
6. *Liturgy and Church Government.*—The Book of Common Prayer with Procter and Frere's New History of the Book of Common Prayer (1901).
7. *Greek.*—St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews; with Hammond's Outlines of Textual Criticism.
8 & 9. *Articles of Religion* (with Bishop H. Browne's Exposition).— (8) Articles I.–XVI. (9) Articles XVII. to end.
10. A paper of questions on *Old Testament*, Job–Malachi, with special attention to the Psalms.
11. A paper of questions on the public *Prelections* of the Regius Professor.

All Candidates must take up either *Hebrew* or *Latin*. They may take up both.

Any Student who has kept one or more Terms in the Senior Year, and who has completed his Catechetical Course, may obtain permission to present himself at the Examination at the close of any Term in which he has attended Divinity Lectures, in not less than three of the subjects above numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; reserving the rest for his Final Examination.

Any Student so dividing the Final Examination must complete it within seven months from the close of his third Term; otherwise he will lose credit for the marks already obtained.

Hebrew.—The following are the Regulations under which Hebrew forms part of the Course prescribed for the final Divinity Examination :

(*a*) Those Students who have passed one or more Examinations with the Regius Professor of Hebrew shall not be re-examined, but shall receive such marks as the Professor of Hebrew shall have awarded them.

(*b*) Other Students shall be examined in the following Course :—
Hebrew Grammar ; and Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.

(*c*) Answering in this Course is to be estimated after the same manner as in the other subjects of the Examination.

(*d*) A special Certificate shall be given to such Students as shall have answered creditably in Hebrew at the final Examination, and have not previously obtained the Professor of Hebrew's Certificate.

(*e*) At the final Divinity Examination all Students who take up Hebrew may, at their option, substitute it for subject 4 (*Latin*).

When attendance upon the whole Divinity Course has been thus completed, the Divinity Testimonium is given in the following form:

Testamur A. B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse Prælectionibus atque Examinationibus in Sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis.
——— *Professor Reg. in Sacr. Theol.*
——— *Professor in Sacr. Theol.*

E Coll. SS. Trin. juxta Dublin.

§ v. Additional Lectures.

In addition to the foregoing Lectures, which are compulsory upon all Divinity Students, instruction is also given upon various subjects in connexion with the Divinity School. These Courses are as follow :—1. Hebrew. 2. Biblical Greek. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Irish. 5. Pastoral Theology. 6. English Bible. 7. Reading the Liturgy. 8. Church Music. The hours of instruction in these departments are so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Divinity Professors and their Assistants. Students are thus enabled to complete their attendance upon any or all of these Courses during the period of their ordinary Divinity studies.

The Professors of Biblical Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Pastoral Theology, the Wallace Lecturer, and the Lecturer on the English Bible, are authorized to grant certificates of attendance on their respective Courses to Graduates who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium, and to them only. (See Order of Board, July, 1853.)

1. HEBREW LECTURES.

1. All Students in Arts, of whatever standing, are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, which are continued for three years.

2. Students who have completed the first year in Hebrew may obtain from the Professor a Testimonium to that effect.

3. To complete the *first* year, the Student must attend three Terms with one of the Assistants to the Professor, the Course being as follows:—

Hebrew Grammar. Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv. :
1 Kings, xvii. to xxii. and 2 Kings, i. to iii.

He must also pass an Examination in the above Course, to be held at the end of the third Term. Additional credit will be allowed at the Examination to Students who bring up also 2 Kings iv. to ix.

4. Students who have completed two years will be entitled to a Testimonium to that effect.

5. To enter upon the second year, a Student must have kept the three Terms of the first year, and passed the Examination.

6. Any Student who shall have passed a qualifying Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor, shall be permitted at once to join the Middle Class at Hebrew Lectures.

7. To complete the *second* year, the Student must keep three Terms, by attendance on the Lectures of the Professor, and also on the Lectures of one of the Assistants, the Course lectured on by the Assistants being as follows:—

Psalms xlii. to lxxii.

He must also pass an Examination in this portion of the Book of Psalms, to be held at the end of the third Term.

8. To enter upon the *third* year, the Student must have kept the two former years, and passed the Examinations: and to complete the year, he must attend the Professor's Lectures in Isaiah for three Terms, and pass an Examination at the end of the third Term. The subject of the Lectures and Examination is Isaiah, chaps. xiii. to xxxix.

9. Students who have completed three years will be entitled to a Special Testimonium to that effect.

10. Prizes are given to the best answerers at the Annual Examinations. The names of all Students who pass the Examinations are placed in the order of merit, and published by the Professor.

11. *Prizes in Chaldee and Syriac.*—At the end of Trinity Term, in each year, Premiums will be given in the Syriac and Chaldee languages, at the Examination for the Hebrew Prizes, on the following conditions: —

1. Candidates must have passed the ordinary Hebrew Examination of the first year.

2. They must answer in the following Course :
Chaldee and Syriac Grammars.
The Chaldee portions of the Old Testament (the critical edition of the Text, with Glossary, by Karl Marti, is recommended.)
The Book of Ruth, in the Hebrew and Chaldee (the edition of the Rev. C. H. H. Wright, M. A., is recommended).
St. Mark's Gospel, Chapters ix. to xvi. (both inclusive), and St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, in the Peshitto version.

Candidates for this Prize must give their names to the Professor of Hebrew, on or before the 1st day of June.

2. BIBLICAL GREEK.

The Professor of Biblical Greek delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year.

He also delivers special Lectures on particular books of the LXX, or the New Testament, to such Students as may desire to attend them. The subjects and days of Lecture are announced at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations and subjects, see under " Prizes in Biblical Greek."

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year. The Course of Lectures is intended to extend over two years. The Lectures are delivered in the Divinity School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term, the exact date being announced in the Calendar. For the regulations and subjects, see under " Ecclesiastical History Prizes."

4. IRISH.

All Students can attend the lectures of the Professor of Irish. For the regulations and Prizes see under " Irish."

5. PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

The Professor of Pastoral Theology delivers a Course of Prelections each Term. The Lectures are delivered on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., in the Divinity School. After each Lecture the Professor gives instructions in preaching, and practical parochial work.

6. ENGLISH BIBLE.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers lectures on two days in the week.

7. READING THE LITURGY.

The Wallace Lecturer gives instruction once a week in voice-production and in reading.

Attendance on his Class is compulsory in case of such Students as the Professors shall direct to join it.

8. CHURCH MUSIC.

Mr. C. G. Marchant, Mus. B., gives instruction in Church Music on two days in the week in the College Chapel.

§ VI. PRIZES.

THEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

For the further promotion of Theological learning, the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, on the 18th of December, 1858, founded "Theological Exhibitions," in place of the Prizes formerly known as the "Divinity Professor's Premiums."

The Examination for these Exhibitions is held each year at the end of Hilary Term, on the days stated in the Almanac.

To the best answerers at this Examination two Exhibitions are given, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, provided there be sufficient merit. Each of these Exhibitions is tenable for a period not exceeding three years.

Candidates for these Exhibitions must not be of more than one year's standing as M.A., reckoned from the Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year; they must have obtained the Divinity Testimonium; and they must present themselves at the Examination immediately subsequent to the Term in which they have completed their Divinity Lectures. No person can offer himself as a Candidate a second time.

Candidates for these Exhibitions whose names have gone off the College Books, are permitted to replace them on payment of the Junior Bursar's fee of 15s.

The following is the Course appointed for 1910 :—

I.

The Old Testament in the Authorized Version.[a] *Special Subject.*— *Genesis* (English and Septuagint).

Edition recommended—S. R. Driver's (*Westminster Commentaries*).

The following Articles in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible :*— *Genesis, Hexateuch, Old Testament,* and *Vulgate* (so far as relates to *Old* Testament).

Swete's *Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek;* Part I., cc. i., ii., iii., v. ; Part II., cc. iv., v. ; Part III., cc. ii., iv., v., vi.

II.

Hebrew.—Psalms i.–xli.

Edition recommended—C. A. Briggs' (*International Critical Commentary*).

The Article *Book of Psalms,* in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible.*

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[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version, especially in the books appointed as *Special Subjects.*

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III.

Greek.—The New Testament.[a] *Special Subject,—The Pastoral Epistles.*
Editions recommended—*Expositor's Greek Testament ; Cambridge Greek Testament,* Alford's.

Westcott & Hort's New Testament—The Introduction, and so much of the Appendix as relates to *The Pastoral Epistles.*

Kenyon's *Handbook to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament.*

Salmon's *Introduction to the New Testament,* Lectures i., ii., iii., xviii., xix., xx.

The Articles on the *Epistles to Timothy and Titus,* in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible.*

IV.

Hardwick's *History of the Articles.*

The Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent, viz. those passed in Sessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, omitting the Decrees on Reformation.
Accessible in the Tauchnitz edition of the *Canones, &c.* (Leipzig) ; also in Denzinger's *Enchiridion* (Stahl's edition).

Salmon's *Infallibility of the Church,* Lectures ii., iii., iv., vi., xi., xii., xiii., xiv., xviii.–xxiii.

Waterland's *Doctrine of the Eucharist.*
Reprinted, 1896 (Clarendon Press).

Hooker's *Ecclesiastical Polity,* Book 5.

The Book of Common Prayer (England and Ireland).
Procter's *History of the Book of Common Prayer* (revised by Frere, 1901) is recommended.

V.

Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History,* including the *Martyrs of Palestine,—* (for the History).

Cheetham's *History of the Christian Church since the Reformation.*

Stokes's *Ireland and the Celtic Church* (6th edition).

Creighton's *History of the Papacy,* Introduction, and Books i. and ii.

VI.

Latin—Augustine, *De catechizandis rudibus* (ed. Wolfhard & Krüger) ;[b] Vincent, *Commonitorium* (ed. Jülicher).[b]

Greek—*The Apologies* of Justin Martyr (ed. Krüger).[b]

The Articles, *Augustine, Justin,* and *Vincentius Lirinensis,* in Smith and Wace's *Dictionary of Christian Biography.*

The Examination for Theological Exhibitions will be held March 8, 9, 10.

The Examinations for B.D. Degree will be held March 8, 9, 10, 11 ; June 7, 8, 9, 10 ; and December 6, 7, 8, 9.

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[a] Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version, especially in the books appointed as *Special Subjects.*
[b] These editions are published by J. B. C. Mohr (Freiburg i. B.).

The following will be, on each occasion, the order of Examination:—

First Day, 10 a.m., Division VI.; 2 p.m., Division II.
Second Day, 10 a.m., Division I.; 2 p.m., Division III.
Third Day, 10 a.m., Division V.; 2 p.m., Division IV.
Fourth Day, 11 a.m., Division VII. (for B.D. only).

For 1911, the following will be substituted:—In I., *1 & 2 Samuel*; in II., *Psalms*, lxxiii.–cvi.; in III., *The Acts*; in VI., Origen, *Contra Celsum*, i. ii.; and Novatian, *De Trinitate*—in each case with corresponding changes in the collateral books. Other changes may be also made. The whole Course for 1911 will be finally arranged and issued in or before Trinity Term, 1910.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S DIVINITY PRIZES.

These Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1836. They are called Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, because they are given at an annual Examination held by Archbishop King's Divinity Professor.

This Examination is held in the beginning of Michaelmas Term; and such Students only can be Candidates for the Prizes as are selected by the Examiners at the general Divinity Examination, at the end of Trinity or beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in English.

2. The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Philippians, in Greek. *Special subject*: for 1909, The Acts of the Apostles; and for 1910, The Gospel according to St. Matthew.

3. Butler's *Analogy*.

4. Paley's *Evidences* and *Horæ Paulinæ*.

5. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*, and Swete's *The Apostles' Creed*.

6. Sanday on *Inspiration*, Lectures I., II., III., VI., VII., VIII.

7. Liddon on *The Divinity of our Lord*, and Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.

8. Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64-590.

9. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Two Prizes, one of £12 and the other of £8, are given to the best answerers (if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates): and Certificates to such as answer sufficiently.

The Certificate cannot be given to any Student until he has completed his whole Divinity Course, and obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

In the year 1738, the sum of £200 was given to the College by the Right Rev. Nicholas Forster, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe, sometime Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Theology, in connexion with the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity. When the office of Archbishop King's Professor was placed on a new foundation, in the year 1836, the endowment of Bishop Forster was included in the Prizes then instituted by the Board, for the Junior Divinity Class. The fund, along with the unappropriated balance of interest, produces annually about £17 10s., and this annual interest is distributed in Premiums to the two best answerers in the subjects of the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, at the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

CARSON BIBLICAL PRIZE.

In Michaelmas Term, 1891, the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College the sum of £500, to found a Prize for the purpose of promoting among Divinity Students an accurate knowledge of the text of the English Bible. The Examination for the Prize is under the control and management of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, subject to such rules and regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

The Examination is held in the Hilary Term of each year. The Prize is open to all Students in the Junior Divinity Class, and the Examination, which is public, is conducted *vivâ voce*. No Student can compete for the Prize a second time.

The fund produces annually about £17 10s.

For the purpose of the Examination, the subject is divided into four parts, as follows:—

      i. Pentateuch, and Historical Books.
      ii. Job to Malachi.
      iii. Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.
      iv. Epistles, and Revelation.

In each year, particular books of the above Course will be prescribed for *special* Examination.

The hours of Examination are the same as those appointed for Moderatorship Examinations, viz. from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

Special Books appointed:—

For 1910—*Old Testament.*—Haggai and Zechariah.
           New Testament.—The Epistles of St. Paul's first Roman
               Imprisonment.

TOPLADY MEMORIAL SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

Rev. William Batley, M.A., presented £210 to the Board in Trinity Term, 1906, to form an endowment for a Prize in memory of Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, Hymn-writer and Theologian.

The Prizes are given for knowledge of Holy Scripture (as distinct from general theological knowledge).

No book except the Bible (or Greek Testament) may be given as a Prize in connexion with this endowment which contains, in the opinion of those appointed to control the selection of the prize books, direct theological teaching.

The Prize, amounting to about £7 4s., is awarded annually to the Candidate next in merit to the Prizeman at the examination for the Carson Biblical Prize.

DOWNES DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1797, these Premiums were established out of a fund bequeathed to the College for the purpose, by the Rev. Dr. Downes, of Waterford. The fund produces annually about £46 12s. The regulations concerning these Prizes (which are open to all Students in Divinity during the two terms antecedent to that in which the examinations are held) are as follows:—

1. *Written Composition.*—The Examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Oratory. The subject is announced in the last week of Hilary Term by Archbishop King's Professor. On an appointed day in Trinity Term the Candidates deliver discourses on the proposed subject without hesitation, no discourse to exceed one quarter of an hour in delivery. A Premium of £20 is adjudged to the best, and £10 to the next best, or such inferior Premiums as they shall appear to merit, regard being had as well to the manner of pronouncing such discourses as to the matter of them. No Candidate can compete oftener than three times.

2. *Oratory.*—Prizes of £12 and £8 are placed at the disposal of the Professor of Pastoral Theology each Trinity Term, to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions in preaching and in the delivery of sermons. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

3. *Reading the Liturgy.*—Prizes of £8 and £4 are placed at the disposal of the Wallace Lecturer each Trinity Term to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

All the Premiums mentioned are in the old Irish currency.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Downes, respecting the disposal of unappropriated Premiums :—

" And whereas it may from time to time so happen that Candidates meriting such Premiums may not appear, in such case, the savings in each year shall go to the augmentation of the fund, and be laid out, from time to time, in the purchase of Government securities, the interest thereof to be added to the fund for the increase of said Premiums in future."

Dr. Downes also founded certain Exhibitions, to be held by Students in Divinity. The conditions on which these Exhibitions are awarded will be found under the title " Downes Exhibitions."

CHURCH FORMULARIES PRIZE.

An Annual Prize of £10 was founded in the year 1868, by the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, late M.P. for the University, in order to encourage the study of the Creeds and Articles of the Church. This Prize is given to the best answerer in the Church Formularies, among the Students placed in the First Class, at the Final Divinity Examination held by the Regius Professor in Trinity Term.

DIVINITY COMPOSITION PREMIUMS.

The Regius Professor of Divinity and Archbishop King's Professor recommend to the Board, in each of the three Terms of the Divinity year, the names of those Students, in the Senior and Junior Classes, respectively, who have sent in the best written Compositions on subjects proposed to the Class during the Terms, and whom they deem worthy of encouragement. To these Students Premiums of £2 are awarded.

RYAN PRIZE.

In 1812 a debenture of £100 was granted to Trinity College by Edward Ryan, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Prize. (See Benefactors of 1812, in vol. III., 1906-7.)

At the end of Trinity Term this Prize is awarded by Archbishop King's Professor to that member of the Junior Divinity Class (being under M.A. standing) who shall have been most diligent in attendance at Composition Lectures. The quality of the Essays written during the year will be taken into consideration.

The Fund invested produces annually about £3 6s. The Prize is payable in November by the Bursar.

ROBERT KING MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

On June 28, 1902, the friends of the late Rev. Robert King, B.A. (Sch., 1835), presented the sum of £112 to the Board for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of him. The following conditions were suggested by the subscribers, and agreed to by the Board :—

1. That the money be invested, and the interest be awarded as a Prize to the best answerer in Ecclesiastical History at the Final Divinity Examination held in Trinity Term, provided sufficient merit is shown.

2. That the Prize be known as the " Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History."

3. That, if in any year sufficient merit is not shown, the interest for that year be added to the capital.

The fund invested produces annually about £3 10s.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of the Irish Society, with the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, founded in 1845 two Scholarships in the University, denominated " The Bedell Scholarships," and placed them under the superintendence of Trustees, named by the founders.

The Scholarships are designed for such Students only as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar is elected whenever a vacancy takes place.

The regulations are as follow :—

1. The value of each Scholarship shall be £20 per annum, payable half-yearly, in the last weeks of October and April.

2. An Examination of Candidates shall be held annually, as soon after the Trinity Term Examination as possible, on a date to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

3. The Scholarships shall be open to Students of any standing in the University, unless they be Irish Sizars ; and shall be tenable by them for four years, if they shall keep their names so long on the College Books, and have not been admitted to Holy Orders.

4. They shall be required to reside in or near Dublin, and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Irish (if not specially exempted by the Trustees of this fund) ; and to attend also Divinity Lectures, when of sufficient standing.

5. They shall be required to pass an Annual Examination, at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, in the Irish Language. The subjects of this Examination to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

6. On the day of payment in April, the Scholars shall produce to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate from the Professor of Irish, that they have satisfactorily passed the above-mentioned Annual Examination in Irish ; they shall also obtain from their College Tutors, and at the same time present to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate of the judgments and Honors, if any, which were given to them at the Term, Catechetical, and Divinity Examinations during the previous year.

7. On failure of any of these conditions, the payment then due shall be withheld; and on a second failure, the Scholarship shall become void.

8. The names of the Candidates, and their qualifications, shall be returned, after the Examination, to the Trustees, in whom the election shall be vested.

At the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship, the best answerer of the unsuccessful Candidates, if recommended by the Professor of Irish, obtains a prize of £10.

The following subjects have been appointed for the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship:—

1. Irish Grammar.

2 Translation of the Gospels from Irish into English, and *vice versâ*.

3. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Irish, by heart; the Creed proved from Holy Scripture.

4. The Thirty-nine Articles proved from Holy Scripture.

5. Composition.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

First Year.

1. Translation of the Pentateuch.
2. Church Catechism in Irish by heart, and proved from Holy Scripture.
3. Composition in Irish.

Second Year.

1. Translation of the Epistles.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish (Extempore).

Third Year.

1. The Historical Books of the Irish Bible.
2. Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish.

Fourth Year.

1. The remainder of the Bible.
2. Composition.
3. Declamation in Irish.
4. The Book of Common Prayer compared with Scripture.

KYLE IRISH PRIZE.

A Prize for the encouragement of the Study of the Irish Language was founded in the University in 1852, in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and formerly Provost of Trinity College. The following are the Resolutions entered into by the Trustees of the Fund, and agreed to by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. That the Funds collected shall be invested in Government securities, or Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork, all for the time being.

2. That the Endowment shall consist of one year's interest of the principal sum so invested.

3. The Kyle Irish Prize is to be competed for by Candidates in priority as follows:—(1) Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, (2) Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; (3) Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (4) Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; (5) Raphoe. Failing deserving Candidates from these Dioceses, Candidates are to be accepted from any other part of Ireland (Resolution of Board, June 25, 1904).

4. The Kyle Prize to be attainable only by Divinity Students, at an annual Examination in the Irish Language, held during their Divinity Course.

5. The Divinity Student so obtaining the Prize may again become a Candidate for it in the next succeeding year, but not oftener, nor can he hold it for more than two years.

6. The Candidates for Examination shall be examined in the Irish Grammar, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2nd Timothy, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Composition.

7. In the event of there being, in any year, no Candidate for the Prize, or want of sufficient merit, the interest of the sum so invested in the Funds shall be added to the principal sum.

The fund invested produces annually about £11.

THE WILLIAM BROOKE EXHIBITION.

(*Greek Testament.*)

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, the following resolutions were adopted at meetings of the "William Brooke Memorial Committee," held on the 1st and 8th of November, 1881, and on the 27th of February, 1882:—

"That an Exhibition for Students attending Divinity Lectures, preparatory to taking Orders in the Church of Ireland, shall be founded as a Memorial of the late Right Honourable William Brooke."

"That acquaintance with the Greek Testament shall be the qualification for such Exhibition, regard being also had to personal character, and insufficiency of private means."

The following Regulations were also adopted:—

1. The sum of £500, and such other sums as may be contributed for the purpose, shall be held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland for the use of the "William Brooke Exhibition."

2. The interest of this Fund shall be paid every year to an Exhibitioner elected by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

3. Candidates for this Exhibition shall satisfy the Board as to their good character, their intention to enter the Ministry of the Church of Ireland, and the insufficiency of their means to pay the expenses of a theological education.

4. In electing a Candidate so qualified, regard shall be had to his answering in the Greek Testament at the final Examination of the Junior Divinity Class, or at such other Examination as shall be appointed by the Board, who shall also have power to withhold the Exhibition if they shall not be satisfied with the qualifications or answering of the Candidates.

5. The Candidate so elected shall hold the Exhibition for one year on condition of his proceeding regularly with the Divinity Course during that year.

6. In the event of the interest for any year not having been wholly expended during that year, the Board shall place the unexpended portion to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

7. It shall be lawful for the General Synod of the Church of Ireland by Act duly passed, and also for the Board by Resolution, to vary the Regulations of the said Exhibition, as may from time to time appear expedient, in any manner consistent with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee at their meetings aforesaid : provided that any Resolutions passed by the Board for this purpose shall be presented to the General Synod at its first meeting after the passing of such Resolution.

The following Exhibitions are awarded without a Special Examination :—

BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., late Bishop of Meath, the following plan for the application of the Fund was agreed to at a Meeting of the "Butcher Memorial Committee," held on 24th April, 1877, the Provost in the Chair, and adopted by the General Synod, April 26th, 1877 :—

The interest on the money in the hands of the Representative Body to the credit of the above Fund (when it shall have reached the sum of £2500), and of such further sums as may be paid in to its credit as subscriptions, or unallocated interest (as hereinafter referred to), to be applied in providing Exhibitions in connexion with the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland, to be called the "BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS," under the following rules :—

1st. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being ; the Bishop of Meath, for the time being ; and the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being ; or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him ; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who in consequence of their limited means may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3rd. That these Exhibitions be conferred on Students who shall have completed their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during their Senior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4th. That the Board determine the number and amount of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £50 or less than £25.

5th. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified Candidates, or the entire interest on the Fund within any year not being expended, from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

6th. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 1st April, and 1st July, in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7th. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8th. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

DAUNT MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, the following plan for the application of the fund was adopted at a Meeting of the Daunt Memorial Committee, held June 26, 1879, the Bishop of Cashel in the Chair, and approved by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, April 27, 1880 :—

1. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being ; the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being, or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him in connexion with the Divinity School ; and the Incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, for the time being ; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who, in consequence of their limited means, may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3. That these Exhibitions be conferred on students who shall have commenced their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during the Junior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4. That the Board determine the number and amounts of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £40 or less than £20.

5. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified candidates, or the entire interest on the fund within any year not being expended from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the fund.

6. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st July in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

The Regius Professor of Divinity receives applications for the Daunt and Butcher Exhibitions in the first week of Divinity Lectures of Michaelmas Term.

SALMON EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition, of the value of £20, being the interest on a sum of £500 left in the hands of the Representative Church Body by the late Rev. George Salmon, D.D., sometime Regius Professor of Divinity, and afterwards Provost of Trinity College, to be applied "as the interests of the Divinity School may require," is awarded annually in Michaelmas Term on the same conditions as the Daunt Memorial Exhibitions. The "Salmon Exhibition" is awarded by a Board consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College (if a Member of the Church of Ireland, or, failing him, the Senior of the Fellows who is a Member of that Church), the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Archbishop of Dublin having a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

CARSON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

In Michaelmas Term, 1898, a sum of £180 Bank of Ireland Stock, equivalent to about £700 cash, was given by Miss Frances Anna Carson to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School, in memory of her father, the late Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. The sum yields annually about £20.

The following Regulations were suggested by the donor, and have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows :--

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor.

3. This Board shall, in Michaelmas Term, elect as Exhibitioner a Student who, in that Term, shall have entered the Senior Divinity Class, and shall declare his intention of offering himself for the ministry of the Church of Ireland or some Church in communion therewith.

4. In electing, the Board shall have regard to the character, ability, attainments, and general promise of fitness for the sacred office, of such Student, as well as to his need of pecuniary assistance.

5. The Exhibitioner is entitled to receive in December the dividend of the preceding August, on his producing a certificate from the Regius Professor, that he has satisfied the requirements of the School to the end of Michaelmas Term; and the February dividend in June, on production of a similar certificate for Trinity Term.

6. The Exhibitioner shall be required, on election, to promise that he will not receive Holy Orders until he shall have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

WALLACE EXHIBITION.

In Trinity Term, 1899, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., gave to the College a sum of £500 to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows :—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Wallace Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor, provided always, that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who is such shall take his place on the electing Board, it being the intention of the Donor that the Board shall always consist of Members of the Church of Ireland.

3. The remaining Regulations shall correspond with those in force for the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

The Fund given by Dr. Wallace produces annually about £15.

WALLACE DIVINITY SCHOOL AID FUND.

In the month of July, 1903, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., deposited a sum of £600 with the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, as the nucleus of a Fund to aid the Divinity School of Trinity College, in any way expedient, and specially if it be found fitting to help in instances coming under the knowledge and discretion of the Board of Trustees appointed in 1899 for the Wallace Exhibition, otherwise called the "Electing Board" of that Exhibition.

The Fund shall be called the "Wallace Divinity School Aid Fund." The Trustees shall have the power, in the first instance, to draw on the Bursar annually for the average sum of £50, to be expended in aiding any Student or Students of the Divinity School in defraying the cost of residence within the College during their attendance upon Lectures, the amount of aid and its direction and continuance being at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall not be bound to expend any part of the Fund, if the suggested purpose of the Fund cannot be secured ; any interest accruing being added to the Capital of the Fund. At the end of six years the Trustees shall determine whether the intention of the Founder should be revised in the interest of the Divinity School, the Board of Trinity College giving their consent. The Trustees also shall inquire into the condition and prospects of the Fund at the end of this period.

Any Student aided by this Fund must make the declaration of intention expressed in the Regulations of the Carson and Wallace Exhibitions existing at the present date.

In the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, Dublin, the said Trustees shall be the Trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to this Fund at any time, and shall use such moneys for the general object of aiding the Teachers and Students of the Divinity School as shall seem to them most expedient.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School of the University of Dublin is under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, however, act in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns.

The Lectures delivered in the Law School of the University, taken along with those delivered at the King's Inns, constitute a complete Course of instruction in Theoretical, Scientific, and Practical Law.

Students joining the Law School are requested to enter their names with the Registrar of the School at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Certificates for attendance at Lectures (Ordinary or Honor), or for passing examinations, and recognition of professional privileges, will be granted to Registered Students only. Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College are required to pay a fee of £3 3s. to the Junior Bursar before presenting themselves at an examination.

The staff of the Law School consists of the following:—

> The Regius Professor of Laws.[a]
> The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
> The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.
> The Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.
> The Reader in Indian Law.

REGULATIONS.

Regius Professor of Laws.

The Regius Professor of Laws lectures on Jurisprudence and International Law on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM.

> The elements of Analytical Jurisprudence.

HILARY TERM.

> The nature, source, and development of International Law. The rights and duties of States in time of peace.

TRINITY TERM.

> International Disputes. The Law of War. The Law of Neutrality.

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[a] The Professorship, in the Statutes of Charles I., is described as the Profession of Jurisprudence, and the Professor, in the Letters Patent of Charles II., is styled, "Our Professor of the Laws." In the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, the title generally used is that of the Professor of Civil Law. The above is the style adopted by the Professor in his official acts.

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law lectures (on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, a.m.) on *The English Law of Property*, and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects and the Books used will be :—

MICHAELMAS TERM.   *Interests in Possession.*

Williams' Real Property. chapters 1 to 8, inclusive.
Strahan & Baxter, Parts 1 & 2.
Digby, History of the Law of Real Property, chapters 1 to 4, inclusive.

HILARY TERM.   *Interests in Possession continued, and Future Interests.*

Williams, to end of Chapter 4, Part 2.
Digby, Chapter 5.

TRINITY TERM.   *Future Interests (continued).   Rights in Alieno Solo. Personal Interests in Real Estate.*

Title and Conveyance, Williams, Part 2, Chapter 5, Parts 4, 5, and 6.
Strahan & Baxter, Parts 3, 4, and 5.

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence lectures in each of the three College Terms on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The Subject is *Roman Law*, and the Book used will be :—

The Institutes of Justinian (Moyle's Edition).

Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reid Professor lectures during the year on the following subjects :—

MICHAELMAS TERM.   *The Principles of Criminal Law.*

HILARY TERM.   *Constitutional Law.*

TRINITY TERM.   *The Law of Evidence.*

The Reid Professor lectures on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock, a.m., and twelve Lectures are delivered in each Term. He is bound to publish in each year six of these Lectures.   The Lectures on Penal Legislation are open to the public.   A fee of One Guinea a Term is payable by other Students (not being Students of Trinity College or the King's Inns) who attend the second and third Courses of Lectures.

Reader in Indian Law.

The Reader in Indian Law lectures selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The Ordinary Law Lectures are open to Students and to the Public, save as above mentioned, without payment, and no Fee is required from Students of the King's Inns beyond that already paid by them on admission into that Society.

Honor Lectures are delivered on the Law subjects of the Honor, Prize, and Moderatorship Courses by the Professors of the Law School : see under LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE for Courses.

In 1909–10 these Lectures will be as follows :—

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

*Jurisprudence.	Constitutional History.
*Roman Law.	

Hilary Term.

*Roman Law.	*Constitutional Law.
*International Law.	

Trinity Term.

*Roman Law.	Law of Contract.
*International Law.	

Lectures marked thus * are intended to supplement the ordinary Lectures on the given subject.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

Historical Jurisprudence.	Law of Torts.
Equity.	

Hilary Term.

Equity.	Common Law.

Trinity Term.

Private International Law.	Legal History.
Equity and Real Property Cases.	

Lectures on Economics, Political Science, and Economic History are also available for Junior and Senior Sophisters.

It is the duty of each Professor to attend the Examination in person while the Students are engaged upon his Paper. In case he is unable so to attend, he is bound to give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Law School. On receiving such notice, the Registrar is required to provide a substitute from among the Fellows and Professors, whose duty it is to keep the Hall during such Examination.

The Professors are bound at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term. At the end of Trinity Term they are bound to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have had credit for the Term, as well as of those who have obtained Academic credit for the year.

KEEPING OF TERMS.

A Term is kept by attendance at three-fourths of the Lectures, and by passing the Examination held at the end of the Term.

A General Examination is held by each Professor in Trinity Term at the end of the Academic year.

To obtain Academic credit for the year with any Professor, Students must keep three consecutive Terms, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and pass the General Examination held at the close of Trinity Term.

Any Student failing to pass a Term Examination in Law will be allowed to proceed provisionally with the work of the following Term. At the General Examination the answering of a Student at the Michaelmas and Hilary Term Examinations will be taken into consideration in determining whether he is entitled to pass.

For Students who fail to pass the General Examination, a Supplemental Examination will be held at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term. For this examination a fee of £1 1s. must be paid to the Junior Bursar.

To obtain the certificate required by the Benchers, the answering at a Term Examination must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner, and at a General Examination an average of 40 per cent. with two Examiners is required, and the answering must not fall below 35 per cent. with either

Students are *classed* at the Term Examinations if their answering reaches 50 per cent., and at the General Examination if it reaches 60 per cent.

LAW PREMIUMS.

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors at their discretion to the best answerers among the Students whose names are on the College Books, and who have obtained Academic credit for the year. The merits of the Candidates will be determined by the aggregate of marks obtained by them at the three Examinations which follow, respectively, the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Courses of Lectures.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to copy the Lists furnished by the Professors to the Senior Lecturer into separate Books, to be provided for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to give to all Students, including those of the King's Inns, such certificates of attendance as they may be entitled to and may require.

The Registrar of the Law School shall be authorised to issue Certificates of Attendance on the lectures of the Professors of the Law School by Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College, on condition that for each year of such attendance, a fee of £3 3s. shall be paid to the Junior Bursar, Trinity College, by every such apprentice who requires a Certificate.

REGULATIONS *of the University with regard to Degrees in Law.*

The Regius Professor of Laws is Moderator in all disputations for Degrees in Law, and presents the Candidates for those Degrees at the Commencements.

The Degrees are Bachelor and Doctor *in utroque Jure.*

1. *Bachelor of Laws.*

A *Bachelor of Laws* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Degree of Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford). He must also have passed the following special Examination for LL.B. :—

This Examination is divided into two sections, A and B, which may be taken separately or together, at the option of the Candidate.

The subjects assigned to each section, and the marks allotted to each subject, are as follows :—

SECTION A.

1. Jurisprudence—100 marks.
    [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
    Markby, Elements of Law.
    Maine, Ancient Law (edited Pollock).]
2. International Law—100 marks.
    [Lawrence, Principles of International Law.
    Hall, International Law.
    Pitt Cobbett, Leading Cases in International Law.]
3. Roman Law—150 marks.
    [" The Institutes " of Justinian, edited by J. B. Moyle.]
4. Constitutional Law and History—150 marks.
    [Dicey, Introduction to the History of the Constitution (6th Edition).
    Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution.
    Thomas, Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.]

Section B.

1. The Law of Property (Real and Personal)—250 marks.

    [Strahan, General View of the Law of Property.
    Williams, Principles of the Law of Personal Property.
    Edwards, Compendium of the Law of Property in Land.

        Or,

    Williams, Principles of the Law of Real Property.]

2. The Law of Obligations—200 marks.

    [Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.
    Pollock, The Law of Torts.]

3. Equity—150 marks.

    [Snell, Principles of Equity.

        Or,

    H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

4. Criminal Law—75 marks.

    [Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.]

5. The Law of Evidence—75 marks.

    [Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Candidates who have credit for attendance on the Lectures of the Reader in Dutch-Roman Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for 1. " The Law of Property (Real and Personal) " the following subject :—

    1. (*a*) Roman-Dutch Law,   .   .   250 marks.

    [Van der Linden, Institutes of the Law of Holland ;
    Grotius, Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence ;
    Van der Kessel, Theses Selectae ;
    Van Leeuwen, Commentaries on Roman-Dutch Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for 3. " Equity " the following subject :—

    3. (*a*) Roman and Roman-Dutch Law, Special Course, 150 marks.

        Justinian, Digest, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.
        Voet, Ad Pandectas, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.

Candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, or engaged in that service, who have credit for attendance on the lectures of the Reader in Indian Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for—1. " The Law of Property (Real and Personal) " the following subject :—

    1. (*a*) Hindu and Muhammadan Law,   250 marks.

    [Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage ;
    Sir R. K. Wilson, Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for—4. "Criminal Law" the following subject :—

    4. (a) Indian Criminal Law and Procedure, 75 marks.
          [Indian Penal Code;
          The Code of Criminal Procedure.]

And for—5. "The Law of Evidence" the following subject :—

    5. (a) The Indian Evidence Act,   75 marks.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *vivâ voce*.

Candidates may present themselves for Examination in Section A, if they have kept one Term by examination in the Junior Sophister year; or they may present themselves for examination in Section B, at any time during the Senior Sophister year. But no Candidate can complete the Examination for LL.B. until he is in a position to present himself for the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

Intending Candidates are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Registrar of the Law School, and to pay an examination fee of £2 2s. for each section that they take. Fees so paid will be allowed, up to the amount of £6 6s., in part payment for the Degree fee of £11 15s.

Candidates who are not Students of Trinity College, Dublin, must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. or LL.D.

II.—*Doctor of Laws.*

A Doctor of Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

(1). By passing an Examination.

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate is further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence, they may exempt the Candidate from the examination.

(3.) The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of original published work connected with legal or political studies, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree. The Examiners have power, if they consider it necessary, to question the Author personally on his work, and also on cognate subjects.

Candidates for Degrees by the methods (2) and (3) are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, one month before the Commencements, the particular qualifications which they propose to offer.

The Subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, are as follows :—

1. Roman Law.—100 marks.
   - (a) Candidates will be examined in the Principles and History of Roman Law.
   - (b) A special paper will be set on a prescribed Title of the Digest. Until further notice, the prescribed Title will be Book ix., Title 2 (Ad legem Aquiliam).

2. English Law.—100 marks.
   - (a) The Law of Mortgage and Liens.
   - (b) The Law of Principal and Agent.

3. Jurisprudence, Theoretical and Historical.—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Holmes, The Common Law.
   Jenks, Law and Politics in the Middle Ages.]

4. International Law (including Private International Law).—100 marks.
   - (a) The Law of Neutrality.
   - (b) Obligations in Private International Law.

5. Theory of Legislation.—100 marks.
   [Bentham, Theory of Legislation.
   Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, chaps. iii.–xiii.
   M'Kechnie, State and Individual, Part 2.
   Dicey, Law and Public Opinion in England.]

6. Legal History.—100 marks.
   [Carter, History of English Legal Institutions.
   Digby, History of the Law of Real Property.
   Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Book i., Book ii., chaps. i. and iv.]

7. Public Administration.—100 marks.
   [Goodnow, Comparative Administrative Law.
   P. Ashley, Local and Central Government.
   Wright and Hobhouse, Local Government and Taxation.]

Nos. (1) and (2) are compulsory : but every Candidate must in addition answer in two of the five remaining subjects.

Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Law School notice of their selection one month before the Examination.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

A Candidate for LL.D. Examination must have passed for LL.B. one year previously. In special cases (reserved for decision of the Board) this rule may be relaxed.

NOTE.—A Decree, of which the following was a clause, was passed by the Senate on the 16th of June, 1885 :—

"Proviso tamen quod omnibus quibus unquam per Statuta licueris Baccalaureatum vel Doctoratum in utroque jure secundum regulat antehac [ante annum 1885] vigentes capessere, post hac etiam liceat secundum eas regulas pro illis gradibus supplicare."

The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. of the questions to be answered on the aggregate of the papers. The answering must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner.

At the Examination for the Degree of LL.D., and the Examination for each section of the Degree of LL.B., Candidates who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, and who have satisfied the Examiners in the several subjects of examination, are arranged in two classes. The usual standard for first class is 65 per cent. for the LL.D. and Section B of the LL.B. Examination, and 60 per cent. for Section A of the LL.B. Examination. In each class the names are arranged in order of merit. The remaining Candidates who have passed the Examination are arranged in alphabetical order as unclassed Candidates.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council ; and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any Candidate who has prepared himself for Examination in the prescribed Course.

The Fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15s. and £22.

Bachelors of Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors of Arts in either of these Universities, may present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. Fee, £11 15s.

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Students desiring information with regard to the Regulations of King's Inns, or the London Inns, should apply in the former case to the Under Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin, and in the latter case to the Clerk of the Council of Legal Education, Lincoln's Inns, London.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

THE School of Physic in the University of Dublin consists of the following Staff for 1909 :—

Regius Professor of Physic.—James Little, M.D., LL.D.
Regius Professor of Surgery.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D., Ch.M.
University Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
University Professor of Botany.—Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
University Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
University Anatomist.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D., Ch.M.
Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—H.W. Mackintosh, M.A.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W.H.Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.
King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—John Magee Finny, M.D.
King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
King's Professor of Midwifery (locum tenens).—T. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.P.I.

University Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
University Lecturer in Pathology—Alex. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.
University Examiner in Clinical Surgery for 1909.—J. Lentaigne, F.R.C.S.I.
University Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery for 1909.—P. W. Maxwell, M.D.
University Examiner in Midwifery for 1909.—Sir W. J. Smyly, M.D.
University Examiners in Medicine for 1909.—R. Travers Smith, M.D.; M. M'Hugh, M.D.
University Examiner in Vital Statistics for 1909.—Sir R. E. Matheson, LL.D.
University Examiner in Dental Surgery for 1909.—A.W.W. Baker, M.D.
University Examiner in Sanitary Engineering for 1909.—William Kaye Parry, M.A.
University Examiner in Mental Diseases for 1909.—R. R. Leeper, F.R.C.S.I.
University Examiner in Pathology for 1909.—J. Lorrain Smith, M.D., F.R.S.
University Examiner in Institutes of Medicine for 1909.—C. S. Sherrington, M.D., F.R.S.
University Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene for 1909.— W. R. Dawson, M.D.
University Examiner in Anatomy for 1909.—Arthur Robinson, M.D.

University Examiner in Dental Mechanics and Orthodontia for 1909.—
G. W. Yeates, M.B.
University Examiner in Dental Anatomy for 1909.—W. G. Story, M.D.
Curator of Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—Henry W.
Mackintosh, M.A.
Curator of Pathological Museum.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
Curator of Materia Medica Museum.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
Registrar.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.
Chief Demonstrator in Anatomy.—H. M. Johnston, M.B.
Demonstrators in Anatomy.—R. A. Stoney, M.D.
       Walter C. Stevenson, M.D.
       G. Pugin Meldon, M.D.
       William Pearson, M.D.
       George E. Nesbitt, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
       Lily A. Baker, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Assistant to Professor of Chemistry.—W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.
Assistants to Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. Caldwell, M.A. ;
T. A. Hughes, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Assistants to Lecturer in Pathology.—J. T. Wigham, M.B., B.Ch.,
B.A.O. ; W. G. Harvey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
University Demonstrator in Röntgen Photography.—William G. Harvey,
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Assistant to the Professor of Botany.—Louis Bouvier Smyth, B.A.
Demonstrators in Botany.—H. R. M. Ferguson, Sch., B.A.
       W. R. G. Atkins, B.A.
       A. K. Henry.

MATRICULATION.

Students cannot be permitted to attend any of the Courses of
Instruction in the School of Physic until they have Matriculated.
There is no special Examination ; the Public Entrance and Term
Examinations of Trinity College, or any other of the Preliminary
Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council, being
accepted as equivalent. The Matriculation Fee is Five Shillings.
It is not necessary for Students to have their names on the
College Books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of
the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless
they desire to obtain a Diploma or Degree in Medicine, Surgery,
and Midwifery.

Students may matriculate at the commencement of either the
Winter or the Summer Session. The 17th November is the last
day of admission to the Winter Session. In the Summer Session
the day varies a good deal according to the time at which Easter
occurs, and the Courses of Lectures for which the Student pro-
poses to enter.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Women Students are now admitted to the Degrees and Diplomas
in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, on the same conditions as
men. A special Anatomical Department, with separate entrance,
dissecting-room, and reading-room, has been erected by the
Board of Trinity College for their accommodation.

WINTER SESSION, 1909–1910.

The Winter Session commences on the 1st October by the opening of the Dissecting - rooms, and terminates on the 26th March. Lectures commence on the 12th October.[a]

LECTURES.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Descriptive Anatomy (1st year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Descriptive Anatomy (2nd year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Senior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Applied Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. H. M. Johnston, at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practice of Medicine.—Professor Finny, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Midwifery.—Mr. Wilson, at 3 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan, at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Physiology (Division I.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Practical Physiology (Division II.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Dissections.—Six months are required, from October to March inclusive.

Christmas Vacation commences on 19th December, and terminates on 1st January.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

During the Winter Session.—Students in their first year attend Lectures in Anatomy at 9 o'clock daily ; Students in their second year attend Lectures on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock ; and Students in their third year attend Lectures on

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[a] The Term Courses commence on days to be duly announced.

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock. The Lectures of the third year are on Applied Anatomy, and are, in part, undertaken by the Chief Demonstrator.

The Dissecting-room is subject to the following Rules, ordered by the Board:—

I. The Official Hours for Dissections are from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., during which time assistance and instruction are afforded to Students dissecting.

II. Students are allowed to dissect before 10 A. M., if they please; and, to facilitate such Dissections, the Gate leading into the College Park shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A. M., except during December and January, when it shall be opened at 8 o'clock. (Demonstrators attend from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

III. The Professor of Anatomy shall attend at the Anatomical School during two hours each day, including the hour of Lecture.

IV. One or more of the Demonstrators shall attend during Official Hours for Dissections.

During the Summer Session the Dissecting-room will be open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M. Demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy will be given twice daily.

A Special Class in Embryology is held for Students who are preparing for Moderatorship.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Class attending the Professor's Winter Lectures work in the Chemical Laboratory on each Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, repeating in the Laboratory many of the experiments shown at Lectures.

Students requiring Laboratory Practice in special branches of Chemistry are admitted for either one, three, six, or nine months. For further information application should be made to the Professor of Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry gives a short Course of Demonstrations and Laboratory practice in the Analysis of Water and Air for Sanitary purposes, and the examination of Articles of Food and Drink for Adulterants. This Course terminates on the 30th of November. Fee for the Course, £5 5s.

The Course given in the Trinity College Laboratory during the Summer Session comprises practical Instruction in the Detection of Acids, Metals, and their Salts (especially those of a poisonous nature); in the Detection of the Vegetable Alkaloids, and of other organic compounds; in Volumetric Analysis and Testing, according to the British Pharmacopœia; and a short Course of Instruction in Organic Chemistry.

Students are provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Two Courses of Lectures are required : one in the second, the other in the third, Winter Session.

Practical Physiology.—Students of the second year are required to attend Laboratory Courses of Instruction in Experimental Physiology, and in Physiological Chemistry, consisting of at least twenty lessons of two hours' duration. The combined fee for these Courses is £2 2s. Re-attendance on either section, £1 1s.

A Special Voluntary Course in Advanced Experimental Physiology is given at suitable hours to third-year Students. In addition to the stated instruction, assistance will be given at other times when required.

Research Work.—To encourage the prosecution of original investigation into Physiological Subjects having a practical bearing on Clinical Medicine, Graduates in Medicine will be given every facility by the Professor, and will be charged no fee beyond what may be required to cover cost of materials.

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SUMMER SESSION, 1910.

The Summer Session commences on the 11th April, and terminates on the 30th June.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

This Course comprises full instruction in Qualitative and Quantitative Chemical Analysis as applied to Medicine. Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course is given in the Physiological Laboratory, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture is also given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations are shown. Students have their own places in the Laboratory, each provided with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory is open to Members of the Class daily, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Demonstrations in Operative Surgery.—Professor Taylor.

The Course of Operations will be given during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Demonstrations in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.—The Professor of Midwifery, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily, except Saturdays.

The Course will be given in the Pathological Laboratory. Students will have places allotted to them, with Microscopes and the necessary Apparatus. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

Botany.—Professor H. H. Dixon, Lectures and Practical work, 9 to 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the School of Botany. Students are provided with microscopes, re-agents, and specimens, but are required to bring their own dissecting instruments.

Practical Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh.

In the Zoological Laboratory. The Class will be divided. One section will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays ; another will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays ; a third from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 12 to 1.30 o'clock on Saturdays. Students will be provided with Microscopes, Reagents, and Specimens, but must bring their own Dissecting Instruments.

Anatomy.—An optional Course of Dissections and Demonstrations is given during the Summer Session, for which a fee of £2 2s. is charged.

Physiology.—A Special Voluntary Course of Advanced Chemical Physiology is given during the Summer Session. Fee, £2 2s.

LECTURES.

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 12 o'clock on Saturdays during Trinity Term.

Practical Physics.—Professor Thrift. Arrangements to be announced in due course.

Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh, at 1.30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Materia Medica.—Professor W. G. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Dr. Bewley, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Course of Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy is given by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Museum of Materia Medica during the Summer Session. Each Student works at a separate compartment, and is provided with the necessary Apparatus and Reagents. The Course is open to Extern Students.

RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Course of Instruction in the principles and practice of Röntgen Photography is given by the University Demonstrator during the Summer Session.

DEGREES, DIPLOMAS, AND LICENSES.

The Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Dental Science granted by the University are as follow:—

The Degrees are:—

1. Bachelor in Medicine.
2. Bachelor in Surgery.
3. Bachelor in Obstetric Science.
4. Doctor in Medicine.
5. Master in Surgery.
6. Master in Obstetric Science.
7. Master in Dental Science.

The Diplomas and Licenses are:—

1. Diploma in Public Health.[a]
2. Diploma in Medicine.
3. Diploma in Surgery.
4. Diploma in Obstetric Science.
5. License in Dental Science.

REGULATIONS FOR OBTAINING THE DEGREES OF M.B., B.Ch., AND B.A.O.

1. *Arts Course.*—Before Students can join the Medical School they must (*a*) pass a Junior Freshman Term Examination, exclusive of Trigonometry, *or* (*b*) pass a Special Preliminary Examination to be held in March, the standard and subjects of which shall be those of a Junior Freshman Examination, with the exception of Trigonometry, *or* (*c*) obtain at the Junior Exhibition Examination marks showing sufficient merit in the subjects of (*a*) or (*b*).

Students complete their Arts Course for the Freshman years, and obtain credit for the Final Freshman Examination—by attending Arts Lectures in Mechanics (including the necessary amount of Trigonometry) with English Composition, and Logics with English Composition in the Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Freshman years respectively ; and passing the Preliminary Scientific Examination in full, and an Examination in Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and *one* language, viz.— French, German, Latin, or Greek. The Examination in Mechanics may be taken at the Final Freshman Examination or at a special Examination to be held at the date of the Preliminary Scientific in Physics and Chemistry.

Students obtain credit for their Arts Course for the Sophister years, and for the B.A. Degree thus—

(*a*) They attend Courses of Lectures in Astronomy with English Composition, and in Ethics with English Composition, in the Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Sophister years respectively.

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[a]Formerly Qualification in State Medicine.

(b) At the conclusion of the Astronomy Lectures they pass an Examination held by the Lecturers.

(c) They produce evidence of satisfactory progress in the Medical studies of their third and fourth years (see below, Class Examinations).

(d) They pass at the B.A. Examination in the Ethics Course (a, above) and in English Composition, and they pass Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination.

For detailed explanation, see Calendar, Arts Course of Medical Students.

II. *Medical Course.* —Students produce evidence of having passed the Special Preliminary Examination, or its equivalent (see above), pay a Matriculation fee of 5s., and proceed with the following Courses and Examinations:—

First Year.—

First Winter [a] —

	£	s	d
Chemistry Lectures,	2	2	0
Physics and Mechanics Lectures,	0	0	0
Practical Physics,	0	0	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures,	3	3	0
Descriptive Anatomy Lectures,	3	3	0
Dissections,	5	5	0
	£13	13	0

First Summer—

	£	s	d
Botany, Lectures and Practical,	1	11	6
Zoology, Lectures and Practical,	2	2	0
Practical Chemistry, [b]	3	3	0
Physics, Lectures and Practical, [b]	0	0	0
	£6	16	6

Preliminary Scientific Examination.

The subjects are—(a) Chemistry and Physics, and (b) Zoology and Botany. All the subjects may be passed at the same time, or they may be passed in two groups (a) and (b).

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the recognized Courses of Instruction in the subjects of the Examination.

The Lectures in Physics are preceded by a course of Lectures in Mechanics delivered early in Michaelmas Term. Students should take care to obtain credit for attendance on these Lectures. Failure to do so will prevent their obtaining credit for Lectures in Physics, and entering for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Physics and Chemistry.

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[a] In the Table of Fees here given the reductions specified (p. 22) have already been made.

[b] Students who join the School in a Summer Session should consult the Professors of Chemistry and of Physics before entering for these Courses.

Second Year.—

Second Winter—

Anatomy Lectures, ...	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Practical Physiology, ...	2	2	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
Hospital Elementary Instruction, [a]	12	12	0
	£26	5	0

Second Summer—

Histology, ...	5	5	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are — Anatomy, Histology and Physiology (omitting the Physiology of the Sense-Organs, and of the Central Nervous System). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the Courses of Instruction prescribed for the First and Second years of Medical study, and *must have completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper, a practical, and an oral in each subject.

Third Year.—

Third Winter [b]—

Applied Anatomy Lectures, ..	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Surgery, ...	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ...	12	12	0
	£21	0	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology (including the Physiology of the Nervous System and of the Sense-Organs). Both subjects must be passed at the same time.

Before presenting themselves for the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, and *have completed Part I. of the Examination.*

The Examination will consist of a paper and an oral in each subject.

Third Summer—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	£3	3	0
Operative Surgery, [c]	2	12	6
	£5	15	6

[a] Hospital attendance cannot be commenced until the student has obtained credit for six months' dissections.

[b] Students who have credit for two years' dissections in Trinity College will be allowed to dissect in their third or subsequent year on payment of £3 3s. for the Winter Session.

[c] Operative Surgery may be taken by those Students only who have completed Part I. of the Intermediate Examination.

N.B.—The Courses of the Fourth Year cannot be commenced until Part I. of the Intermediate Examination has been completed.

Fourth Year.—

Fourth Winter—

Practice of Medicine,	..	..	£3	3	0
Midwifery, ..	..	..	3	3	0
Pathology,[a] ..	..	..	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ..	..	..	12	12	0
			£21	0	0

Fourth Summer—

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	£3	3	0
Practical Pathology,	..	2	2	0
		£5	5	0

Final Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are—Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

Before they are admitted to the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).

Vaccination (Fee, £1 1s.) should be taken out in the fourth year.

Fifth Year—

Practical Midwifery,	..	..	£10	10	0
Mental Disease, ..	..	..	3	3	0
Ophthalmic Surgery,	..	..	3	3	0
			£16	16	0

Final Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—(*a*) Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease ; (*b*) Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Surgical Operations, and Ophthalmic Surgery ; (*c*) Midwifery and Gynæcology (clinical, papers, and *virâ voce*).

At and after the Trinity Term Final in Surgery, Candidates will be required to produce a certificate of instruction and practice in the administration of general anæsthetics.

Students may present themselves for Examination in any of these groups (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*), separately, or together, at any of the Examinations during their Fifth Year ; but they must leave at least one of these groups until the end of their Fifth Year. Before presenting themselves for any of these groups, Students must have attended all the prescribed Courses of Instruction in the subject in which they present themselves for Examination, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).

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[a] Freshman Students pay £3 3s.

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FOREGOING COURSES.

I. Lectures,	..	..	..	..	£67 4 0
II. Hospitals,	..	..	..	..	55 13 0
III. Degrees (M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.),					27 0 0
TOTAL,	..	..	..	..	£149 17 0

The following regulations hold with regard to the number, times, and conduct of Examinations, scale of marking, &c. :—

1. The Preliminary Scientific Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Equal marks are given to each subject and to each group of subjects.

2. The Intermediate Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Equal marks are awarded to Anatomy, and Physiology including Histology, in Part I., and to Applied Anatomy and Physiology in Part II., of the Examination.

The Extern Examiners are present in the case of Part I. only.

3. Part I. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year—at end of Summer Session, in October, and in March.

Scale of marking is as follows :—

Pathology,	50
Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	25
Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	25

4. Part II. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year—at the end of the Winter and Summer Sessions, and a Supplemental Examination in November.

Scale of marking is as follows :—

MEDICINE—

Paper,	25
Oral,	15
Clinical,	50
Mental Disease,	10

SURGERY—

Paper,	20
Oral,	10
Operations,	20
Clinical,	40
Ophthalmic Surgery,	10

MIDWIFERY & GYNÆCOLOGY—

Papers,	30
Orals,	20

5. No candidate is permitted to pass in Medicine or in Surgery, who fails to obtain 50 per cent. of the marks in the Clinical Examination.

The Clinical Examinations are in each case held before the papers and orals, and candidates who fail to obtain 50 per cent. in the Clinical are not permitted to present themselves for the other parts of the Examination.

6. All parts of the Final Examination—except Materia Medica, Mental Disease, and Ophthalmic Surgery—are conducted by at least two Examiners, both of whom shall mark each candidate.

7. The Examination in Mental Disease takes the form of an oral, and is held at an Asylum : candidates are required to fill up a form of certificate (such as is used for the committal of a lunatic to a public asylum) from their personal examination of a patient.

8. In publishing the results of the Examinations the marks are mentioned only in the case of candidates who obtain " high marks " ; and in the case of all other candidates a statement of having passed or failed alone is published.

This regulation applies to all the Examinations in the Medical curriculum.

9. The Court of Examiners have the power of compelling candidates whose answering has been very deficient in any subject, to attend a recognized Course of Instruction in that subject before presenting themselves for re-examination.

New Regulations are introduced only after due notice, but when introduced they are binding upon all Students of the Medical School.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS.

Candidates for the Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, must be matriculated in Medicine, and must have completed two years in Arts, and five years in Medical Studies.

The dates, regulations, and subjects of Examination are the same as for the Degrees.

Diplomates on completing the Course in Arts, and proceeding to the Degree of B.A., may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor on paying the Degree Fees.

The *Liceat* fees are the same as for the Finals.

Candidates who have completed the prescribed Courses of study and passed all the Examinations, will be entitled, if Graduates in Arts, to have conferred on them the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., on payment to the Senior Proctor of the Degree Fees amounting to £17. A corresponding regulation applies to the Diplomas, the Fees for which are £11. They will also obtain from the Senior Proctor a Diploma entitling them to be entered on the Register of Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act, 1886.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Every Student, who having entered for any of the Medical Examinations, fails, for any reason, to obtain credit for it, shall pay a fee of 10s. 6d., for any occasion on which he presents himself again for the same Examination.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Students will be required to show a reasonable knowledge, as ascertained by Examination during the Session, of the subject of a Course of Lectures before a certificate of satisfactory attendance is issued by the Professor in charge, and the return to the Senior Lecturer is to include a statement that this condition has been fulfilled.

DATES OF EXAMINATIONS FOR 1909-10.

Preliminary Scientific begins—October 11 ; March 21 ; June 20.
Intermediate Medical, Part I., begins—October 11 ; March 14 ; June 13.
Intermediate Medical, Part II., begins—October 18 ; March 21 ; June 20.
Final Medical, Part I., begins — October 18 ; March 21 ; June 27.
Final in Medicine begins—November 8 ; February 28 ; June 6.
Final in Surgery begins—November 15 ; March 7 ; June 13.
Final in Midwifery begins—November 22 ; March 14 ; June 20.

Notice of intention to enter must be given to the Registrar of the School *not less than eight clear days before* each Examination begins. Printed forms of notice are provided. Certificates, when required, and *Liceat* or re-examination fees, when due, are to be presented or paid when Students enter their names for the Examination. If this be not done, entries will not be received.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Students are expected to attend all the Lectures or Demonstrations delivered in each Course for which they enter, whether in the Winter or the Summer Session; but in order to provide for unavoidable absence, such as illness or attendance at Examinations, they are allowed credit for a Course if they have been present at three-fourths of the Lectures or Demonstrations actually delivered. If this proportion involve a fraction, the next highest whole number is reckoned as the minimum. If more than one-fourth have been missed, application must be made through the Committee of the School of Physic to the Board of Trinity College, by whom each case is decided on its merits, but the applicant must produce satisfactory reasons for omission of *all* the Lectures missed, not of the excess above one-fourth only. No Student will be allowed credit for a Course who has not been found diligent in attendance, when not prevented by illness or other cause considered sufficient by the Board.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Three Courses of nine months' attendance on the Clinical Lectures of Sir Patrick Dun's or other Metropolitan Hospital recognized by the Board of Trinity College are required.

During the first three months of the Winter Session in which Students begin their Hospital work, they must attend an Elementary Course of Hospital Instruction for one hour per day.

The certificate for this Course must be signed by all the teachers who have taken part in the instruction, and the attendances of each day must be entered in a list, supplied by the Board of Trinity College, and initialled by the teachers for that day.

Students will be required to attend on at least forty-five occasions in this three months' Course in order to obtain credit for it.

During other years also a certificate of attendance at Hospital is required by the Board of Trinity College.

Students who shall have diligently attended the practice of a recognized London or Edinburgh Hospital for one year, of a recognized County Infirmary, or of a recognized Colonial Hospital for two years previous to the commencement of their Metropolitan Medical Studies, may be allowed, on special application to the Board of Trinity College, to count the period so spent as equivalent to one year spent in a recognized Metropolitan Hospital.

PRACTICAL VACCINATION.[a]

One month's instruction in Practical Vaccination is required, to be attended at the Vaccine Department, Local Government Board for Ireland, 45, Upper Sackville-street; at No. 1 East Dispensary, 11, Emerald-street; or, until further notice, at the Grand Canal-street Dispensary.

MENTAL DISEASE.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Practical Study of Mental Disease in a recognized Institution is required.

PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a six months' Course of Practical Midwifery with Clinical Lectures, including not less than thirty cases, is required.

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[a] The Local Government Board for Ireland require that Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts must have attended a six weeks' Course of instruction in Vaccination with six attendances, four being in consecutive weeks, must have passed an Examination, and must have shown practical knowledge in performing Vaccination. The L. G. B. recognises only the Certificates issued by the Medical Officers of the Vaccine Department, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, the Workhouse Infirmary, Cork, and the Workhouse Infirmary, Belfast.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Ophthalmic Surgery is required.

Master in Obstetric Science.

Masters in Obstetric Science must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and produce a Certificate of having attended a Summer Course in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.[a]

They are then required to pass an Examination in the following subjects :—

1. Practice of Midwifery.
2. Gynæcology.
3. Anatomy of Female Pelvis and Elementary Embryology.
4. Clinical Gynæcology.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic month before the first day of the Examination. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Midwifery.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Obstetric Science, £5.

Master in Surgery.

Masters in Surgery must be Bachelors in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of their Registration in the study or practice of their profession. They must then pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Clinical Surgery.
2. Operative Surgery.
3. Surgical Pathology.
4. Surgery.
5. Surgical Anatomy (on the dead subject).

And one of the following optional subjects, viz. :—

1. Surgery, in one of its recognized branches, viz. :
   Ophthalmic and Aural ; Gynæcological ; Dental.
2. Mental Disease.
3. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
4. Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a month before the Examination begins, the optional subject selected being named at the same time. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Surgery.

Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of

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[a] Existing Graduates in Medicine of the standing of M.D. are not required to attend this Course.

M. Ch., by the vote of the Court of Examiners, on such Examination as they shall determine. Candidates claiming this privilege must give one month's notice to the Registrar of the School, state in full their qualifications, and name the optional subject selected.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery, £11.

Doctor in Medicine.

Doctors in Medicine must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and must be of M.A. standing. They must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Regius Professor attends at 12 o'clock on the day before Commencements to hear Theses.

Candidates who intend to present themselves are required to send a notification to the Regius Professor not less than a week before the appointed day. Forms of notice may be obtained from the Registrar of the School.

Commencements will be held on December 20, February 8, April 19, June 30.

Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, £13.

REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS.

Registered Practitioners will be admitted to the Degree of M.B. on the following conditions:—

1. That their names have been on the Medical Register for not less than five years.

2. That they hold the Degree of B.A. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; or are qualified to proceed to that Degree.

3. That they have passed the Intermediate Part II., the Final Part I., and Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease at the Final Part II.

4. They must have passed the Intermediate Part II., and the Final Part I., and the necessary Examinations for B.A., before being admitted to the Final Part II.

DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

This Diploma is conferred, after examination, by the University of Dublin, upon Candidates fulfilling the following conditions:—

1. The Candidate must be a Doctor in Medicine, or Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge, or a Doctor in Medicine of London University.

2. A period of not less than twelve months shall elapse between the obtaining of a registrable qualification and admission to any part of the Examination.

3.[a] The Candidate must have completed, subsequent to obtaining a registrable qualification, a period of six months in a Laboratory, recognized by the Provost and Senior Fellows, in practical instruction in Chemistry and Bacteriology applied to Public Health, and also have attended, practically, outdoor Sanitary work for six months, under an approved Officer of Health, of which at least three months shall be distinct and separate from the period of Laboratory Instruction.

> *Note* (1).—In the case of an Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate of outdoor sanitary work from a Staff Sanitary Officer may be accepted instead of one from a Medical Officer of Health.

4.[a] The Candidate must, after obtaining a registrable Qualification, have attended during three months the practice of a Hospital for Infectious Diseases at which opportunities are afforded for the study of Methods of Administration.

> *Note* (1). Methods of Administration shall include the methods of dealing with patients at their admission and discharge, as well as in the wards, and the Medical Superintendence of the Hospital generally.
>
> *Note* (2). In the case of an Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps, a certificate from a Principal Medical Officer under whom he has served, stating that he has, during a period of at least three months, been diligently engaged in acquiring a practical knowledge of Hospital Administration in relation to Infectious Diseases, may be accepted as evidence under *Rule* 4.

The Examination to be passed by the Candidate is prescribed as follows:—

PART I.

CHEMISTRY—Paper and Practical.
EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY—Practical.
BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY—Paper and Practical.

Candidates are liable to be examined in the method of conducting *post-mortem* Examinations.

PART II.

HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY—Paper.
SANITARY ENGINEERING—Paper.
PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AND VITAL STATISTICS—Paper.
PRACTICAL SANITARY REPORT.

The two Parts may be passed consecutively or with an interval between, at the option of the Candidate, provided that the requisite curriculum for each Part has been completed before the Candidate presents himself.

Examinations for Part I. will begin on Dec. 6, March 7, and June 6; for Part II. on Dec. 9, March 10, and June 9.

Candidates are required to send in their names to the Registrar of the School of Physic at least a week before the first day of Examination.

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* This condition does not apply to Practitioners registered or entitled to be registered on or before 1st January, 1890.

Candidates who have registered since 1st January, 1890, are required to apply to the Board of Trinity College for leave to present themselves, a month before the Examination begins, and to submit at the same time Certificates of the required Courses of Study.

A Fee of £10 10s. is required. £2 2s. must be paid to the Registrar of the School on entering for Part I.; the balance to be paid to the Senior Proctor on applying for the Diploma.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR D. P. H.

The complete analysis of water. Estimation of carbon dioxide, and detection of ammonia and other constituents or impurities, in air. Complete analysis of milk and butter. Detection of adulterants in milk, flour, tea, coffee, mustard, and pepper. Detection of preservatives in foods. Detection of picric acid in beer and of alum in bread and flour. Microscopic examination of starches. Determination of acidity in vinegar. Identification and examination of disinfectants. Detection of various poisons in contents of stomach. General chemistry of ether, chloroform, nitric acid, chloral. Assay of caffeine.

Fee for the Course, £5 5s.

Candidates can join at any time during the Medical year by arrangement with the Professor of Chemistry.

PART II.—D.P.H. EXAMINATION.

Vital Statistics and the Acts relating to Public Health in Ireland :—

Syllabus.

Vital Statistics.—Principles and methods of vital statistics; birth and death rates; their relation to age, sex, occupation and density of population; population and housing statistics; causes of increase and decrease of population; estimates of population; emigration; practical construction of statistical tables; graphic methods of illustration; life tables.

Public Health Law.—Practical acquaintance with the provisions of the Statutes.

Books recommended.—"Vital Statistics" (Newsholme); Reports of the Registrars-General for the United Kingdom; Census Reports (on Vital Statistics and Emigration Reports); "Handbook of Irish Sanitary Law" (Birmingham).

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

Synopsis.

Construction of healthy dwellings. Collection and disposal of house refuse. Sanitary inspections and testing of drains and sanitary fittings. Sources of water supply. Collection and storage of water. Sources of pollution. Filtration and softening

of water. Heating and ventilation of public and private build-
ings. Sewage disposal of towns, villages, and isolated dwellings.
Planning and arrangement of hospitals, slaughter-houses, cow-
sheds, and dairies.

Books recommended to Candidates.—"Hygiene," by Notter and
Firth; "The Purification of Sewage," by Dr. Barwise; "A Practical
Guide for Sanitary Inspectors," by F. C. Stockman; "House-drain-
age and Sanitary Fitments," by G. J. G. Jensen.

A collection of Sanitary Appliances has been placed in the
Engineering Museum, with which Candidates should make them-
selves familiar.

The attention of Students is directed to the importance of obtain-
ing a Diploma in Public Health as soon as possible after they
obtain their Medical Degrees. An increasing number of Public
Bodies are requiring it as well as the usual Qualifications in
Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

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DEGREE AND LICENSE IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

The University of Dublin grants both a Degree and a License
in Dental Science. To obtain the former, Candidates must have
taken a Degree in Arts; the License is awarded to duly qualified
persons who have passed the Public Entrance Examination of
Trinity College, Dublin, and a Junior Freshman Term Examina-
tion, or who have passed the Special Preliminary Examination.
(See page 230.)

LICENSE IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

(*L. Dent. Sc., Univ. Dub.*)

Before passing the above-named Examinations in Trinity College
or immediately after doing so, Students are advised to begin their
three years' Course of instruction in *Dental Mechanics*, and to
devote all their time during one year to this subject. Dental
Mechanics may be learnt in the Mechanical Department of the
Dental Hospital, where a Fee of £100 is charged, or from a
Registered Dentist, in which case the Fee charged is a matter
of arrangement.

Having passed the Examinations in Trinity College, as indicated
above, Students should matriculate as Dental Students at the
Registrar's Office in the Medical School, and commence the

following Course of study in addition to continuing their work in Dental Mechanics:—

First Year.—

Winter Session—

Systematic Anatomy Lectures,	..	£3	3	0
Chemistry Lectures,	..	2	2	0
Physics Lectures, ..	..		—	
Dissections, ..	..	5	5	0

Summer Session—

Materia Medica,	..	£3	3	0
Practical Chemistry and Metallurgy		3	3	0
		£16	16	0

Second Year.—During this year Students, continuing their work in Dental Mechanics, should attend Clinical instruction at a recognized general hospital, and Classes in the Medical School as follows:—

Winter Session—

General Hospital, ..	..	£12	12	0
Physiology Lectures,	..	3	3	0
Surgery Lectures, ..	..	2	2	0
Dissections, ..	..	5	5	0

Summer Session—

Histology and Dental Microscopy,		5	5	0
General Hospital, ..	..		—	
		£28	7	0

Students should pass the Previous Dental Examination as soon as possible after the completion of the above Courses.

The subjects of the Previous Dental Examination are—(1) Anatomy, Physiology, and Histology ; (2) Physics, Chemistry, and Metallurgy ; and (3) Materia Medica. All these subjects may be passed at one and the same time, or each group may be passed separately.

Examinations will be held on Oct. 11, Mar. 21, June 20, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic not less than eight days before the Examination begins.

Third Year.—Having passed the Previous Dental Examination, Students should join the Dental Hospital, and attend the Classes and Lectures given there. In this year they should also attend the Course of Lectures in Medicine at the School of Physic.

Dental Hospital,	..	..	..	£15	15	0
Dental Anatomy (Summer Session, T.C.D.),		2	2	0
Medicine Lectures, ..	..	..	..	3	3	0
				£21	0	0

Fourth Year.—Students should continue their attendance at the Dental Hospital, and prepare for the Final Dental Examination at the end of this year—

Dental Hospital, ...   £14 14

Before being admitted to the Final Examination, Students are required to produce certificates of having received three years' instruction in Dental Mechanics, and of satisfactory attendance on the Lectures in the following subjects :—(1) Dental Surgery and Pathology (two courses) ; (2) Dental Mechanics (two courses) ; (3) Orthodontia ; and (4) Dental Anatomy. Certificates of regular attendance (12 months) at a Hospital recognized for Clinical Instruction, and of satisfactory attendance during two years at the Dental Hospital, are also required. Students must have passed the Previous Dental Examination in all its parts, and have attained the age of twenty-one years.

The subjects of the Final Examination are—

> Medicine.
> Surgery.
> Dental Anatomy ; Human and Comparative.
> Dental Surgery and Pathology.
> Dental Mechanics.
> Orthodontia.

The fee for the Examination is £5, and the fee for the License is £10.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 8, Feb. 28, June 6, and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic not less than eight days before the Examination begins.

The total fees in order to obtain the License are—

		£	s.	d.
Dental Mechanics,..	.. ..	£100	0	0
Entrance Fee—				
Trinity College,..	.. ..	15	0	0
Lecture and Laboratory Courses,				
Trinity College,	.. ..	37	16	0
General Hospital (one year),	..	12	12	0
Dental Hospital (two years),	..	30	9	0
		£195	17	0
Examination fee, ..	.. ..	5	0	0
Fee for License, ..	.. ..	10	0	0
		£210	17	0

DEGREE IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

(*M. Dent. Sc., Univ. Dub.*)

The Course of study recommended in the case of Candidates for the Degree in Dental Science is the same as that stated above for the Licence, with the addition of—

Pathology Lectures,	..	..	£2	2	0
Pathology, Practical,	..	..	2	2	0
Bacteriology,	..	..	3	3	0
			£7	7	0

which should be taken out in the fourth or fifth year.

Before presenting themselves for the Final Examination for the Degree, Candidates must—(1) have passed the Examination for the B.A. Degree ; (2) have attended satisfactorily the Courses indicated above ; and (3) must have had their names on the books either of the Medical School or of the Dental School, for a period of not less than five years. They must also have passed the Previous Dental Examination in all its parts, and have attained the age of twenty-one years.

The subjects for the Degree Examination are—

> Medicine.
> Surgery.
> Pathology.
> Bacteriology.
> Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative.
> Dental Microscopy.
> Dental Surgery and Pathology.
> Dental Mechanics.
> Orthodontia.

The fee for the Examination is £5. The fee for the Degree is £10.

Examinations will be held on Nov. 15, March 7, June 13. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic not less than eight days before the Examination begins.

The Board of Trinity College is willing to consider applications, on the part of qualified practitioners and others, for recognition of Courses taken previous to the establishment of the Degree and License, in case they proceed to complete the Course.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY FOR DENTAL STUDENTS.

Winter Session (November to March)—

Lectures, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1 o'clock, and Saturdays at 11 o'clock.
Demonstrations and Laboratory work as may be arranged.
Subject—Inorganic and Elementary Organic Chemistry.

Fee—College students, £2 2s. ; Externs, £3 3s.

Summer Session (April to June)—

1st Part. Demonstrations and Laboratory Work, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1 to 3 o'clock.
Subject—Qualitative analysis of single inorganic salts.
2nd Part. Laboratory work on composition of bone and teeth ; anæsthetics and antiseptics ; dental metallurgy.

Fee—£3 3s.

PRIVILEGES AND PRIZES ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Students in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Lectures in Surgery, in Botany, and in Zoology at a reduction of one-half, and in Chemistry at a reduction of one-third, of the usual Fees. They are also entitled to a Course of Experimental Physics free.

Sophister Students and Graduates in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Pathology at a reduction of one-half of the usual Fees.

PRIZES.

The following Prizes, obtainable either during, or at the completion of, the preceding Courses of Education, are open to the Students of the School of Physic.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

A Prize of £100, founded in 1869, is awarded by the Board, in alternate years, to the best answerer at a special Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, provided that the merit be deemed sufficient. Successful Candidates are required to spend three months in the study of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, in Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. Before they can obtain the first instalment of £50, they must satisfy the Senior Lecturer that they possess sufficient knowledge of a Continental Language to derive full benefit from the Prize. The Examination is held in June, and is open to

Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years of the Examination.

In order to obtain the second sum of £50, Prizemen must have furnished to the Regius Professor their formal Report on the Hospitals attended by them, within two years from the time of obtaining the Prize.

The subjects of the Medical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Pathology, and Obstetric Medicine.

The subjects of the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

In accordance with the above conditions an Examination in Surgery will be held on 20th June, 1910, and following days, at which a Surgical Travelling Prize, of the value of £100, will be competed for.

A similar Travelling Prize in Medicine will be competed for in June, 1911.

Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before the first day of Examination.

THE SIR JOHN BANKS MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D., for twenty years (1849-69) King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine, and for eighteen years (1880-98) Regius Professor of Physic. A bronze Medal and a Money Prize, value about £15, are awarded respectively to the winner, and to the second best candidate, at the Medical Travelling Prize Examination.

THE EDWARD HALLARAN BENNETT MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by past pupils of Dr. E. H. Bennett, for nine years (1864-73) University Anatomist, and for thirty-three years (1873-1906) Professor of Surgery, in " appreciation of his eminent services to the surgical profession, and of his many acts of kindness to them while students." A bronze Medal and a Money Prize are awarded respectively to the winner, and to the second best candidate, at the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination.

FITZ-PATRICK SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship was founded in November, 1901, by Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, in memory of her husband, Thomas Fitz-Patrick, M.D. (Dub.). It consists of the interest on £1000. It will be awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Examinations, provided that the Student has completed the Medical Course in the prescribed period of five years.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART SCHOLARSHIPS IN MENTAL DISEASE.

These Scholarships are awarded from time to time. They are of value about £50 per annum, and are tenable for three years. The Regulations are as follows:—

Candidates must not be more than two years qualified.

The successful candidate must spend not less than six months as resident or outdoor pupil in a recognized Institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases approved by the Board of Trinity College, and under such conditions as they shall from time to time prescribe; this period to be commenced within six months from the date of election.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit be shown.

No person will be admitted to compete a second time for the Scholarship.

Examination.

Psychological Medicine,	. .	Paper, 3 hours. Clinical.	50 marks. 50 marks.
Pathology of the Brain and Spinal Cord, ...		Paper, 3 hours. *Vivâ Voce.*	50 marks. 50 marks.
Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, ...		Paper, 3 hours. Clinical.	25 marks. 25 marks.
Anatomy of the Normal Brain and Spinal Cord, ...		*Vivâ Voce.*	25 marks.
Physiology of the Brain and Spinal Cord, ...		*Vivâ Voce.*	25 marks.

At the *vivâ voce* Examinations Candidates will be examined upon microscopic and other preparations of the Brain and Spinal Cord.

The Examination will be held at the close of the Summer Session.

Candidates are advised to consult the following books:—

W. James. Text-Book of Psychology (Briefer Course).
L. Bianchi. Text-Book of Psychiatry (trans. Macdonald).
E. Krapilin. Lectures in Clinical Psychiatry (trans. Johnstone).
W. F. Robertson. Text-Book of Pathology in relation to Mental Disease.
Marie. Leçons sur les Maladies de la Moelle.
Quain. Anatomy; the Central Nervous System.
Schafer. Text-Book of Physiology; the Central Nervous System.
W. R. Gowers. Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships, founded in 1860, are offered annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, one being for Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, the other for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

The following Regulations have been adopted:—

(1). No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

(2). No Student can hold both Scholarships together.

(3). Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

The best answerers at the Examination are elected to these Scholarships, provided that they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, that they have their names on the College Books, that they have kept one *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic, and that their answering is of a high order.

Graduates in Arts otherwise qualified may be Candidates for Medical Scholarships without having their names on the College Books.

Candidates for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are recommended to attend the Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and Zoology during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

An Examination for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine will be held on June 9 and following days, and for Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, on June 20 and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before each Examination begins.

Candidates for Medical Scholarship will be allowed to substitute attendance on the Lectures and Demonstrations in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy given in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms for attendance on the Lectures in Zoology given during the Summer Session.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, and in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, of the value of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, are awarded from time to time to the second-best answerers at the Examination for Medical Scholarships, provided sufficient merit be shown.

The Regulations for these Scholarships are:—

No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session, provided that they have not taken out a Course of Practical Anatomy or Histology in their first Summer Session.

They may be of any standing in Arts.

Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarships in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

No Student is allowed to compete a second time for a Stewart Scholarship in the same subjects.

THE JOHN MALLET PURSER MEDAL.

The past pupils of Dr. John Mallet Purser, King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, wishing to permanently record their appreciation of him as a teacher, their respect for him as a scientist, and their regard for him as a friend, at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Professorship, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of founding a medal in the School of Physic to be called the "John Mallet Purser Medal." The dies, which cost £73 10s., and the sum of £42 were handed over to the Board to present annually a bronze medal in Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I. The Board accepted the gift, and agreed to the following conditions:—

1. That the Medal be called "The John Mallet Purser Medal."

2. That the Medal be awarded annually to the student who, at the ordinary June Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., shall obtain the highest marks in Physiology and Histology, provided that, at the same time, the Student is successful in passing the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.

3. That no students may compete for the Medal who, at the time of the Examination, shall have spent more than three years since entering for their first classes in the Medical School.

The Medal is presented to the successful Candidate at the opening meeting of the University Biological Association, which is usually held in November.

BEGLEY STUDENTSHIPS.

In Trinity Term, 1905, bequests from William Chapman Begley B.A., M.B. of £5200, 2½ per Cent. Consols, and from his wife, Jane Begley, of £1004 14s. 6d., for the purpose of endowing four Medical Studentships, were received by the Board.

The following is summarized from the Scheme arranged in the High Court of Justice Ireland, Chancery Division, for the administration of this Fund.

The Studentships shall be open to all Undergraduates of the College who shall have passed the Final Senior Freshman Examination in Arts, notwithstanding the date at which they shall have entered the Medical School, preference being given where the qualifications and merits of the Candidates for the Studentships are, in the opinion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, otherwise equal, according to the seniority of their standing in their Undergraduate Arts Course, at the time of their respectively entering upon the study of Medicine in the School. The fund invested, after the payment of legacy duty, &c., produces annually about £148.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professor of Institutes of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Session amounting to £6, and in the Summer Session amounting to £4.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Materia Medica gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

The Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

All the Professorial awards are open to Extern as well as College Students.

Sessional Examinations in Anatomy are held, at which Honor Certificates are awarded to those Candidates who show sufficient merit.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

The Registrar of the School of Physic attends in his Office in the School of Physic during the Medical year as follows:—From 1st October to 17th November, from 12 noon to 2 P.M. daily; during the remainder of the Winter Session from 1 to 2 P.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and from 11 A.M. to 12 noon on Saturdays; during the Summer Session from 11 to 12 daily. The Office is closed during the Christmas and Easter Vacations, and for the Summer Vacation about 12th July. No Certificates or Schedules can be issued or signed during the Vacations.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees for all Winter Courses are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Fees for Summer Courses in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Histology, Jurisprudence, Pathology, and Operative Surgery are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Cheques or Orders should be made payable to the Registrar of the School of Physic, T. C. D.

The Fee for the Course in Materia Medica is to be paid to the Professor of Materia Medica.

Hospital Fees are to be paid to the Hospitals.

Seats in the Lecture Theatres are assigned in the order in which Fees are paid.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS, ROYAL NAVY MEDICAL SERVICE, AND INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

A School has been organized with the primary object of preparing Candidates for the Royal Navy Medical Service, the Royal Army Medical Corps, and the Indian Medical Service.

The following Lecturers have been appointed by the Board of Trinity College:—

Systematic Medicine.—R. Travers Smith, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Clinical Medicine.—T. Gillman Moorhead, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Systematic Surgery.—R. Atkinson Stoney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Clinical Surgery.—G. Jameson Johnston, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Operative Surgery.—C. Arthur Ball, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Midwifery and Gynæcology.—Paul Carton, M.D.
Pathology.—F. C. Purser, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Bacteriology and Chemistry.—J. T. Wigham, M.D.
Anatomy and Physiology.—H. M. Johnston, M.B.

There will be two Sessions each year; each will last ten weeks, and will begin about twelve weeks before the Examination for the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The next Session will begin in November, 1908.

The Fee for the entire Course is £12 12s., or in the case of Graduates of Dublin University, £10 10s. Medicine and Pathology, or Surgery and Pathology, may be taken separately, £7 7s. Fees are payable in advance to the Secretary. Instruction will be limited to members of the Class.

Special attention will be paid to the practical aspects of the work, and, as far as possible, each Candidate will himself perform the necessary manipulations.

The Clinical work will be carried on in different Hospitals; the other Classes will be held in the Medical School of Trinity College.

Commentaries on Clinical cases will be discussed and explained, and opportunities will be given for writing commentaries on selected cases.

Instruction in Operative Surgery will be given on the cadaver; and each member of the Class will perform a large number of operations, and be made familiar with Surgical Anatomy, the uses of instruments, splints, dressings, and bandaging.

The Pathology Course will include examination of fresh and preserved specimens; also of microscopical preparations, and the methods of preparing them; practical examination of urine, sputum, &c.

Further information will be given by the Secretary, C. Arthur Ball, M.D., School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES.

A special three weeks' course of instruction is given during the month of June and in the Autumn.

Subjects and Lecturers.

Medicine.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
            Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Surgery.—Thomas E. Gordon, M.B, F.R.C.S.I.
          Edward H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Gynæcology.—E. Hastings Tweedy, F.R.C.P.I.

Diseases of Eye.—Sir Henry R. Swanzy, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Robert H. Woods, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Skin.—Wallace Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Pathology.—Alex. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Anatomy.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Physiology.—William H. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

X-Ray Work.—William G. Harvey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Cystoscopy.—K. E. L. G. Gunn, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

The Composite Fee for the entire Course is £5 5s. ; and for this sum each member is entitled to attend all the classes, or such of them as he desires.

Arrangements are made by which a limited number of members of the class can reside in College Rooms, and dine on Commons, at an inclusive cost of £1 1s. per week.

Further information will be given on application to the Honorary Secretary, ALFRED R. PARSONS, M.D., 27, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The following Schools, in addition to the School of Physic, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College :—

The School of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

The School of the Catholic University.

The Returns of the names of Trinity College Students attending these Schools will not be accepted unless lodged with the Registrar of the School of Physic on or before 21st April for the Winter Session, and 21st July for the Summer Session.

The following Hospitals, in addition to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College :—

General Hospitals.

Adelaide Hospital.
Royal City of Dublin Hospital.
Dr. Steevens' Hospital.
Jervis-street Infirmary.
Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.

Mercer's Hospital.
Meath Hospital.
Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals.
St. Vincent's Hospital.

Ophthalmic Hospital.

Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Midwifery Hospitals.

Rotunda.
Coombe.

National Maternity.

Hospitals for Study of Mental Disease.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.　　Swift's.

Two consecutive *anni medici*, taken at any period in the medical curriculum of five years in :—

University College of South Wales, Monmouthshire,
University of Adelaide,
University of Bombay,
University of Calcutta,
University of Lahore,

University of Madras,
University of Melbourne,
University of Otago,
University of Sydney,
University of Toronto,
M'Gill College,

are recognized as qualifying for admission to Examinations in the School of Physic.

THE RECOGNITION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF OTHER TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Recognition of Courses, in the case of Students of Medicine, taken at Colonial Universities and Colleges.

The Board and Council are prepared, in the case of students of medicine, to consider applications from Colonial Universities and Colleges for recognition of courses of instruction given by them if the following regulations are complied with :—

1. The application for recognition shall be made to the Registrar of the College, and shall supply information under the following headings :—

(*a*) The names of the subjects for the teaching of which recognition is sought.

(*b*) The names of the teachers in each subject whose courses are to be recognized, a note of their university degrees, or other qualifications, and a statement of their published work. Particulars regarding the opportunities which each teacher has had of qualifying himself for the work which he undertakes, and of the length of time during which he has devoted himself to the teaching of his subject, should be included.

(*c*) The names and qualifications of any assistants employed in conducting the courses for which recognition is sought, and a note of the amount of teaching entrusted to each.

(*d*) A note of the average number of students attending the courses under consideration.

(*e*) A note of the number of lecture hours devoted to each course, of the number of written or *vivâ voce* examinations held during the progress of the course, and a clear statement of the hours necessarily spent in practical class-work by the students of each subject.

(*f*) A detailed syllabus of each course, and a time-table showing the hours at which the various classes meet, and the duration of the courses. The fees charged for the courses of instruction should also be noted.

(*g*) A short description of the accommodation which each teacher has at his disposal, and a note of the apparatus, illustrative museum specimens, diagrams, and other appliances which he has for use in his teaching-work.

2. Every recognized Institution shall at the end of each year furnish to the Registrar of the Medical School of Trinity College a statement showing :—

(a) The number of students who have attended each of the recognized courses in a satisfactory manner.

(b) A clear statement of any changes which it is proposed to introduce regarding the conduct of the courses for next session.

(c) A note of any changes made during the year, or proposed to be made, in the personnel of the teaching staff responsible for the recognized courses.

3. A certificate of attendance on a recognized course can only be accepted if it clearly states that the student has satisfactorily performed the work of the class. The certificate must also show the number of attendances made by the student, and the total number of possible attendances. In each certificate, attendance upon practical class-work, lectures, and class-examinations should be distinguished.

4. The University shall, if it thinks fit, defer recognition until an inspection has been made of the accommodation, apparatus, and teaching-appliances of the Institution making application.

5. A recognition once granted may be withdrawn, or suspended, at any time, should the University deem such action desirable.

6. No recognition of courses granted under this scheme will exempt a student wishing to take the degree of the University of Dublin from spending at least three full years of Medical study in Trinity College.

Applications from individual students for recognition of courses taken by them in Colonial Universities or Colleges shall, as hitherto, be decided on by the Board of Trinity College after consultation with the Medical School Committee, and the Tutors Committee.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physician.—John Mallet Purser, Sc.D., M.D.

Physicians.—Walter George Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia
    Medica and Pharmacy.
    John Magee Finny, M.D., King's Professor of Practice
    of Medicine.
    Henry C. Drury, M.D.
    The King's Professor of Midwifery.

Surgeons.—Sir Charles B. Ball, M.D., M.Ch., Regius Professor of Surgery.
    Edward H. Taylor, M.D., University Professor of Surgery.
    C. A. K. Ball, M.D.

Pathologist.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., University Lecturer in
    Pathology.

Surgeon to Department for Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Robt. H. Woods,
    M.B., B.Ch.

Assistant Physician.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon.—C. M. Benson, M.D.

X-Ray Department.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Anæsthetist.—W. Pearson, M.D.

House Surgeon.—D. G. Madill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Teaching Staff.

I.—*Mathematics*.

Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

II.—*Mechanics*.

M. W. J. Fry, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

III.—*Experimental Physics*.

W. E. Thrift, M.A., HON. M. INST. C.E.I., M.I.E.E. ; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

Harry Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D,
J. R. Cotter, M.A.,
H. H. Poole, B.A.
H. F. Biggs, B.A.
} Assistants to the Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

IV.—*Chemistry*.

Sydney Young, SC.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

E. Werner, F.I.C., F.C.S.L., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.L., Demonstrator.

V.—*Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Mining*.

John Joly, M A., B.A.I., SC.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

VI.—*Engineering*.

T. Alexander, M.A.I. (*hon. causâ*), M.I.C.E.I., Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin.

W. E. Lilly, M.A.I., SC.D., M.I.C.E.I.,
J. T. Jackson, M.A.I., M.A.,
} Assistants to the Professor of Civil Engineering.

VII.—*Electrical Engineering*.

Wm. Tatlow, B.A.I., A.M.I.E.E., Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

P. S. Sheardown, Electrical Engineer to the Dublin United Tramways Company, Lecturer in Electric Traction.

VIII.—*Mechanical Engineering*.

W. E. Lilly, M.A.I., SC.D., WH. EX., M.I.MECH.E., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

Introductory.

THE School of Engineering in the University of Dublin was established in the year 1842 for the purpose of affording to such Students as intend becoming Civil Engineers systematic instruction in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to the Engineer in the practice of his profession.

While keeping this object in view, it has been deemed advisable to require the Student, during his Course in the School, to be a member of Trinity College, and subject to its regular discipline, giving him at the same time the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a general University Education.

Membership of Trinity College.

In order to become a member of the College, it is necessary to pass an Examination (which may be done at any time of the year) in the following subjects :—

Arithmetic.
Algebra (the first four rules and fractions).
Geometry (Euclid, Books I. II. III. and IV., props. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).
English History and Composition, and Modern Geography.
Any two Latin authors of the Candidate's choice, and Latin Composition.
And any one of the following three Languages :—
Greek, any two Greek authors of the Candidate's choice.
French, Stendhal, Un Episode de Waterloo (ed. Gerothwohl).
German, Schiller's Belagerung von Antwerpen.

The Examination in French and German will be partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages into English, and passages for translation from English into the same.

If successful in passing this Examination, the Student must pay an Entrance Fee of £15.

Admission to the School of Engineering.

Having thus become a member of the College, the Student is eligible for admission to the School of Engineering, which is obtained by his passing a further Examination (in the subjects enumerated below), held annually at the end of Trinity and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, at which period of the year only can a Student join the classes. Students intending to enter must be at the Engineering School at 10 o'clock on the day fixed in the Almanac.

Subjects for Entrance Examination to Engineering School.

Arithmetic.
Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).
Geometry (Euclid, first six Books).
Trigonometry (to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles).
Elementary Mechanics.

Upon passing this Examination the Candidate is admitted to the School, and begins his studies in it.

Duration and Subjects of Professional Course.

The Professional Course continues for three or four years, as explained below, from the time of entering the School, during which instruction is given partly by Lectures, and partly in Laboratories and in the Field, being arranged thus :—

First Year (Junior Class).

Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.
Drawing and Practical Geometry.

Second Year (Middle Class).

Practical Mechanics.
Theory of the Steam Engine.
Chemistry—Analyses of Ores, Minerals, &c.
Elementary Geology.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.

Third Year (Senior Class).

Mineralogy, Petrology, Field Geology, and Mining.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

Fourth Year (Optional).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

An optional fourth year's Course has been instituted, and Students wishing to make a special study of Electrical Engineering are recommended to do so in this fourth year.

Students taking the ordinary three years' Course are allowed to specialise during part of the third year, and to present themselves accordingly in special Papers at the Final B.A.I. Examination : those who may wish to devote themselves to the ordinary

Civil Engineering work being only required to study a certain part of the Electrical Engineering work, and to take at the B.A.I. Examination a certain part of the Electrical Engineering Examination in addition to the full Civil Engineering Examination; and those who may wish to devote themselves to Electrical Engineering being allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, for certain parts of the Civil Engineering work, as arranged by the Professor of Civil Engineering, and to be allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Examination for two of the Papers set by the Professor of Civil Engineering at the B.A.I. Examination : the Drawing of Students thus specialising will be arranged so as to be suited to their Electrical Engineering work as far as possible.

Examinations.

At the end of the Trinity Term, in each year, the Junior and Middle Classes are examined as to their proficiency in the subjects they have been lectured in previously ; and no Student can rise from a lower to a higher Class except he shall have *first* obtained credit for the necessary attendance at the Lectures delivered to his Class, and at Laboratory and Field Work and in the Drawing School, during each of the three Terms of the Academic Year then closing, and also have passed the Examination at the end of the Trinity Term above mentioned or a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

A Student who has failed to pass one of these Examinations may, on payment of half the Fee for the corresponding year, attend over again the Lectures in the subjects in which he was deficient.

A part of the regular Final (or Degree) Examination of the Senior Class is held at the end of Trinity Term, and the remainder in Michaelmas Term. There is also a corresponding Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the next Trinity Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Registrar of the School of their intention to present themselves at any of these Examinations at least a week before the commencement of the Examination, and at the same time to send in their Drawings, &c., to the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant.

Attendances at Lectures, &c.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at Lectures, a Student must have attended at least three-fourths of the Lectures delivered to his Class by each Lecturer during each of the three Terms in the Academic Year.

To obtain credit for *Office Work, &c.*, the following attendance in the Drawing School is necessary :—

Middle Class, at least 14 hours each week during Term.
Senior Class,   ,,   16   ,,   ,,   ,,

That is, the work done by each Student in the Drawing School from week to week must be equivalent to these numbers of hours work in the judgment of the Professor of Engineering.

To obtain credit for *Field Work*, the Student must attend during the entire time on at least three out of every four occasions when the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant takes the Class out for practical instruction in the Field.

And he must further make out and plot as many Surveys and Sections as the Professor of Engineering may consider it desirable to require of him, in order to ensure his proficiency in these branches.

The time thus occupied will be credited to the Student as if spent in the Drawing School.

The hours spent at Arts Lectures or Laboratory Work count as half that number of hours' attendance in the Drawing School. Notice must, however, be given to the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering during the first week of such attendance.

Eighteen hours' attendance is sufficient for the fortnight within which a Student has to pass an Arts Examination, and a similar notice to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be given in order to obtain this remission.

The attendance of the Middle and Junior Classes in the School during Trinity Term is not compulsory for the fortnight preceding the annual Examination of these Classes.

Certificate in Engineering.

Upon concluding the Senior Year of his Course, and obtaining credit for the required attendance at Lectures, and at Field and Office Work, the Student, after passing the final Examination, will be entitled to receive the Certificate in Engineering granted by the Professors of the Engineering School.

License in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but has also completed the first two years of the Course in Arts, and passed the Final Freshman Examination ("Littlego"), will be entitled to receive the License in Engineering granted by the University.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but also graduated in Arts, will be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

Degree of Master in Engineering.

A Bachelor in Engineering, who has been actually engaged upon Engineering Works for a period of three years, is entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master in Engineering.

Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

A Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is provided for those Students who may study the subject in the Optional fourth year, and a Diploma in Electrical Engineering is awarded to Students taking out this Course satisfactorily.

Honors in the Engineering School.

Honors are awarded at the Degree Examination by giving Special Certificates for superior merit in each of the following subjects :—

       1. Practical Engineering.
       2. Mechanical and Experimental Physics.
       3. Mining, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.
       4. Electrical Engineering.

In the first and fourth, Honors are awarded on the results of the corresponding parts of the Degree Examination ; in the second, on the combined results of Examinations in the subjects at the close of the Junior and Middle Years ; and in the third, on the combined results of Examinations in Chemistry at the close of the Junior and Middle Years ; in Elementary Geology at the end of the Middle Year ; and in Mineralogy. Petrology, Geology, and Mining at the Degree Examination.

No private Certificate can be issued by any Professor or Lecturer connected with the School.

Scale of Fees and Charges.

College Fees.

  Entrance Fee to College (which must be paid at latest within twelve days after his Entrance Examination is passed), ... £15 0 0

  Half-yearly Fee for keeping name on College Books, payable to the Junior Bursar *before* the first Saturday in May and the first Saturday in November, . . 8 8 0

Engineering School Fees.

In addition to the foregoing College Fees for Entrance to College and keeping name on Books, the Student will have to make the following annual payments :—

In the Junior Class, ...	. £10	0 0
,, Middle ,, ...	. £15	0 0
,, Senior ,, ...	. £15	0 0
,, Optional fourth year,[a] . .	. £15	0 0

[a] If the Student paying this Fee be a graduate, he is not required to continue paying the ordinary College half-yearly Fees.

These latter annual payments in the Engineering School should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* Nov. 20 in each year. After that date a fine of 5s. per week commenced is inflicted, and after two weeks the names of all Students whose Fees are then unpaid are removed from the books of the Engineering School.

Students in Engineering requiring to use the Drawing School only, may do so on payment of £5 for the half year in which they use it.

The Fee for the License in Engineering or for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering is £1.

The Fee for the Degree of Master in Engineering is £10.

A Fee of 10s. is payable on taking out the *Testimonium* of the Degree of Master in Engineering.

All the Fees are payable to the Junior Bursar, except those for Licenses and Degrees in Engineering, which are payable to the Senior Proctor.

A Student in the Engineering School may, should he so desire, pursue his Course in Arts at the same time, without having to pay any further Fees than those already specified.

Students who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination need not pay the half-yearly College Fee in May of their Senior Year, as their names are kept on the College books till the end of June. Such Students must pay a *liceat ad examinandum* fee of one guinea and the ordinary replacement fee of 15s. before entering for their final Engineering Examination.

Laboratories and Museums, &c.

Attached to the School there are large Laboratories, Museums, and a Model Room, containing numerous valuable models of Engineering Works and Machinery, which are of great assistance to the Students in pursuing their studies.

Syllabus of the Course.

The instruction given to the Students by the different Professors and Lecturers connected with the School is arranged as follows, subject to such modifications and alterations as the circumstances require :—

I.—MATHEMATICS.

The Lecturer in Mathematics delivers about 90 Lectures to the Students, during the first year of their Course, upon the following subjects :—

1. Plane Trigonometry, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Differential Calculus.
3. Integral Calculus and Mensuration, &c.

II.—MECHANICS, &c.

The Lectures and Demonstrations upon Mechanics and Mechanism, Hydrostatics, &c., extend over the first two years, and reach the number of about 120, the subjects treated of being—

In the Junior Year—

Theoretical Mechanics.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Elementary Mechanics.

In the Middle Year—

Applied Mechanics, including Kinematics of Machines.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Experimental Mechanics and Mechanism.

III.—EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics and his assistants deliver about 52 Lectures to the Junior Class, 30 to the Middle Class, and 20 to the Senior Class, on the subjects enumerated below :—

To the Junior Class.

1. Heat.
2. Electricity and Magnetism.
3. Sound and Light.

To the Middle Class.

The Theory of the Steam Engine.
Electrical Engineering.

The Steam Engine Lectures are delivered to the Middle Class in Michaelmas Term, the practical work thereon is carried out in Hilary Term, and the Preliminary Theoretical Lectures in Electrical Engineering by the Professor of Experimental Physics are delivered in Trinity Term.

To the Senior Class.

Electrical Engineering.

The Professor of Experimental Physics concludes his Course of Lectures in Electrical Engineering in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior year, and all Students are required to attend this Course. The Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering gives such of his Demonstrations as he considers necessary for all Students in Michaelmas Term; the Special Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations are given in Hilary and Trinity Terms.

Six Lectures and Demonstrations on the Dublin United Electrical Tramways system are given by the Lecturer in Electric Traction.

In addition to these Lectures, the Students are given Courses of Laboratory Instruction in Physical Measurements, and in studying the electrical installation.

The Students can, at any period of their Course, take out special Courses of practical instruction in Physical Measurements.

IV.—CHEMISTRY.

The Professor of Chemistry's Lectures and Demonstrations are the following :—

Junior Class.

LECTURES.—On three days in each week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. As part of the Course, the Students conduct Experiments in one of the Laboratories, which relate, as far as possible, to the processes and materials concerned in the Arts of Construction.

Middle Class.

Laboratory Practice.—During four hours in each week, from November to March, inclusive. The Course of Instruction comprises the Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Metallic Ores and Minerals, Assays of Metals, Testing Cements, estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel, Analysis of Water, of Fuels, and of Furnace Gases, &c. In addition (during Hilary Term), Lectures are given on Metallurgical Processes, open to members of both Classes.

V.—Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining.

The Junior Class attend in *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures introductory to the Sciences of Mineralogy and Geology in so far as these concern the Engineer. In these the Student is instructed in the nature and properties of the more important minerals and rock-forming substances. The Examination, which is held in June, is entirely practical, the Student being expected to identify and pronounce on the nature of such minerals and rocks as have been submitted to him in the Course of the Lectures.

The Middle Class attend in *Michaelmas Term* a Course of Lectures in General Geology. This Course (which is also open to Arts Students and to the Public) is prefaced by a School Course of about six Lectures recapitulating and extending the work done in the Junior Year.

The Course on General Geology extends over about twenty Lectures, and embraces Physiography and Physical Geology.

At the Examination held in May a Prize of £5 is awarded for the best answering. The Examination is conducted in part on paper and is in part practical—Minerals and Rock-specimens being submitted for identification.

The Senior Class—

In *Michaelmas Term* attend a Course of Lectures on the Mineralogy and Physical properties of the more important Rocks and Building Stones.

In *Hilary Term* a School Course of about eleven Lectures and Demonstrations on Building Stones, followed by a Course in Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology (open to Arts Students and to the Public) extending over about eighteen Lectures.

In *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures on Applied Geology, Ores, and Mining.

At intervals, during the year, the Class accompanies the Professor to places of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for practical instruction in the Field.

Candidates for the final Examination are required to prepare an original Geological Section, which must be sent in to the Professor of Geology at least a week before the final Examination. At this Examination a Prize of £10 is awarded on the marks obtained.

The Prizes in Geology and Mineralogy, awarded to second and third year's men, were founded by the Board in December, 1887.

VI.—ENGINEERING.

During his first year in the School, the Student is instructed in Drawing by the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, who delivers to the Class three Courses of Lectures, accompanied by Demonstrations (one Course each Term), making about 120 Lectures altogether on the following subjects :—

1. Use of Drawing Instruments, Scales, &c.
2. Practical Examples in Plane Geometry.
3.   ,,   ,,   in Conic Sections.
4. Descriptive Geometry.
5. Shadows, &c.
6. Isometric Projection.

In the second and third years, Levelling and Surveying are taught practically in the Field by the Professor of Engineering and his Assistant; and the Student, when sufficiently expert, is required to perform these operations himself repeatedly and to plot his work on paper.

Regular attendance is also required in the Drawing School, where the object kept prominently in view is to make the Student an intelligent and efficient Draughtsman and familiar with the taking out of Quantities, the calculation of Strains on Bridges, Roofs, and other structures, and Office Work generally.

During the second and third years demonstrations with practical instruction are given on testing cements, a testing machine and other apparatus being provided for this purpose.

A Steam Engine and a Gas Engine are available for instruction. The new equipment of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Laboratory includes a Locomotive Boiler and a Compound Condensing Steam Engine of 30 H. P., equipped with feed heater, ejector, condenser, measuring tanks, and other apparatus for taking indicator diagrams and for the carrying out of efficiency tests, coal and water consumption, &c., and an 8 H. P. Gas Engine of the latest type.

In addition to this, during the two years, about 230 Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Engineering as follows :—

To the Middle Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Surveying.—Embracing Levelling and Surveying of all descriptions, with the nature, use, and adjustment of the instruments. Plotting plans and sections, and taking out quantities from plans. Construction of Earthwork tables. Simpson's Rules and Amsler's Integrator, and their application to areas, volumes, and the locating of centres of gravity.

Road and Railway Construction.—Route and preliminary survey, ruling gradients, equalizing earthworks, profile and side slopes. Formation and maintenance of plank and paved roads, of the Macadam and Telford road and tramway. Setting out railway curves. Execution and drainage of earthworks and rock cuttings. Formation of the permanent way, points and crossings, over and under bridges, culverts, stations. The specification, and estimate, and standing orders of Parliament.

Descriptive Engineering.—The technical arrangement of plans and sections of Engineering Works, manner of finishing and marking

dimensions, illustrated by the description in detail, of some work, *e.g.* a bridge. Foundations, piling, concrete, brick and metal cylinders and cofferdams. Tunnelling. Building construction, the preparation, preservation, and testing of the materials used in Masonry, Carpentry, and Metal trades.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering ; Mill's Railway Construction ; Seddon's Builders' Work ; Aitken's Road Construction.

Books of Reference.—Aitken's Road Making ; Simms on Tunnelling ; Middleton and Chadwick's Surveying; Jackson's Surveying ; Johnston's Surveying (American).

To the Senior and Middle Classes.

On one day of each week of Hilary and Trinity Terms.

A consecutive Course of descriptive Lectures on some of the subjects comprised under Hydraulic Engineering. Portions of standard works will be prescribed as reading.

On alternate years the subjects may be—*Water Works and River Engineering,* or *Sanitary Engineering, Drainage, and Harbours.*

Books of Reference.—Humber's Water Works ; Farr's Paper on Moving Loads, Proc. Inst. C.E., 1900 ; Stevenson's Canals and Rivers ; Stevenson's Harbours. Also Harcourt's Works. Turner and Brightmore's Treatise on Waterworks. Moore's Sanitary Engineering. Burton on Waterworks.

To the Senior Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Engineering Science and some applications, *e.g.*—

Earthworks.—Rankine's method of the ellipse of stress with Alexander's Kinematic Model, showing its application to the design of embankments, foundations, retaining walls, sea walls, sewers, tunnel roofs, inverts and side walls.

Strength, Elasticity, and Resilience of Materials.—Application of Graphic and Analytic Methods, bending-moment and shearing-force diagrams for fixed and moving load systems, illustrated by the Alexander and Thomson Moment Delineator. The distribution of the internal direct and shearing stress for lineal, transverse, and compound states of strain. Lines of stress in beams, illustrated by a polariscope method. Scientific and commercial testing.

Frame Work Structures.— Their stability, strength, stiffness, and durability. Graphic Statics. Details, numerical calculation of the ties, struts, beams, stiffeners, stays, and fasteners. Fidler's systematic application of the Rankine-Gordon formula to the design of long struts. Lévy's analyses of triangular trussing with three variables for the form, number of bays, and ratio of depth to span, Fink, Bollman, and other systems. Plate girders and distribution of rivets.

Block Work Structures.—The rectangular buttress, piers, chimneys. The equilibrium of the masonry arch. Theoretical equilibrium curves for different loads. The design of the Elliptic Arch by Rankine's

approximations from the linear 'Hydrostatic,' 'Geostatic,' and 'Stereo-static' arches. Tables of the properties of the 'Two-nosed Catenary,' and their application to the immediate and direct numerical design of masonry arches in brick, sandstone, or granite, for dead and live loads

Iron Arched Girders, Suspension Bridge, and Compound Structures.—Rankine's 'Sloping Beam,' its application to the approximate design of arched ribs of uniform stiffness. Simpler parts of Rankine's analysis and Lévy's detailed graphical constructions for completely determining the direct thrusts and bending moments on arched ribs of any section, either hinged at crown or abutments or otherwise fixed and subjected to complete or partial loading. Fidler's treatment of great cantilever bridges.

Text-Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering ; Alexander and Thomson's Elementary Applied Mechanics, and Graphic Statics, and Exercises on Graphic Statics.

One or more copies of the following books lie in the office for daily reference, or duplicates may be borrowed from the Lending Library :—

Molesworth Pocket Book ; Rankine's Applied Mechanics ; Stoney on Strains, 1886 ; Fidler's Practical Bridge Construction, 1887 ; Du Bois, Strains on Framed Structures (American), 1883 ; Walmisley on Iron Roofs ; Unwin's Testing of Materials of Construction, 1888 ; Lévy's Statique Graphique, 1888. Tables and Numerical Examples from Alexander and Thomson's Paper on 'Two-nosed Catenaries' in the *Transactions* of the R.I.A., 1888. Matheson's Aid Book, 1889. Clark's Steam Engine, 1889. Trans. I. C. E. Longmans' Engineering Series, now being published. Marsh's Reinforced Concrete. Lilly's Design of Plate Girders.

ENGINEERING SCHEME.

In Trinity Term the Students of the Senior Class in groups of four or five prepare the office and field work of an Engineering Scheme for a short line of Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal or other work approved of by the Professor of Engineering. The details of this scheme are carried out during the long vacation by the Students themselves. This scheme forms an integral part of the work for Degrees in Engineering.

VII.—ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

The Lectures of the Professor of Experimental Physics are on the general theory of Electricity as applied to Electrical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering are on the following subjects:—

Generation of electric currents—Continuous current dynamos and motors—Transmission of power—Alternating current generators for single-phase and for polyphase currents.

Synchronous motors, induction motors.

Alternating current transformers—Motor-generators, rotary converters, boosters.

Storage batteries—Switchboards, regulating apparatus, and safety devices.

Distributing systems for the supply of light and power—Measurement of power—Meters.

Wires, cables, and transmission lines—Insulators and insulating materials.

The wiring of buildings for electric light and power—Testing—The use of ordinary electric measuring instruments, testing of magnetic properties of iron, location of faults in dynamos and cables, measurement of efficiency of dynamos and transformers.

Arc and incandescent lamps.

Telephones and signalling apparatus.

General arrangement of plant for electric lighting, and for power transmission—Operation of railways and tramways by electricity—Production of chemicals by electricity.

The Lectures will be supplemented by Practical work in the Laboratory, and Demonstrations on the above.

A Laboratory and workshop has been constructed, which contains a gas engine of 8 H. P. for driving the dynamos, a storage battery, rotary converter, continuous current dynamo, a potentiometer, oscillograph, and outfit of modern electrical measuring instruments.

A supply of three-phase alternating current is available.

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The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory is under the superintendence of the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering. Its equipment includes a 10-ton Wicksteed Testing-machine, a Locomotive Boiler and Compound Condensing Engine of 30 H. P., a 8 H. P. Crossley Gas Engine, and a 4 H. P. Tangye Oil Engine. The Mechanical Workshop is fitted with Lathes, Shaping and Drilling-machines, and other Machine-tools for the preparation of specimens for testing and other mechanical work. A part of the Laboratory is fitted up for the testing of Cements: its equipment includes a tensile Testing-machine and other apparatus used in the preparation of samples for testing.

In the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms second year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, on the following subjects:—

The construction and working of steam, gas, and oil engines.

Indicated and brake horse-power.

The carrying out of tests, coal and water consumption, and other measurements necessary for determining the efficiency of the steam engine.

In the Hilary and Trinity Terms third year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, in the following subjects:—

The preparation of specimens for testing.

Tests on materials for tension, shear, torsion, bending, and compression.

Tests on columns, and the method of plotting the experimental results.

Lathe and other machine tools.

The apparatus required for the testing of cements, and the tests used in determining the value of a cement.

LENDING LIBRARY.

In the Trinity College Lending Library there are copies of new and important books on Engineering.

It is open for the lending and return of books on three days of each week during Term, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. A Catalogue can be obtained for one shilling on application to the Clerk in charge. The Lending Library is situated in the Engineering School Building.

FURTHER INFORMATION.

Communications from persons desirous of further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Engineering School, Trinity College, Dublin.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

The object of this Society is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of interest to Engineers.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Engineering School.

The Professor of Engineering is President of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary will be happy to supply any further information regarding the Society.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES FOR SELECTED CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

On the 13th October, 1877, a communication was received by the Provost and Senior Fellows from the Secretary of State for India, stating that Trinity College had been placed on the list of the Institutions in which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be permitted to reside during their year of "Probation."

Arrangements have been made enabling selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India to complete their studies in Oriental Languages with the aid of Special Lectures given by Professors of the University.

Candidates will be required to elect at the beginning of the Term the Languages in which they wish to be prepared.

Three Lectures in each Language will be given weekly during each of the three Terms of the year, except in Sanskrit and Arabic, in each of which five Lectures weekly will be provided.

Sophisters having credit for full attendance on two of these special courses of Lectures can claim professional privileges; see under "Professional Privileges."

Students who desire to reside in Trinity College, Dublin, during their year of probation, after passing the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service, will be allowed to put their names on the College Books without Entrance Fee; the College and University Fees during their residence will therefore be £8 8s. half-yearly. Candidates will further have to pay a fee of £2 2s. per Term for the Lectures in the History of India. They will be allowed Residence and Commons on the same terms as other Students, and will not be required to pass Terms in Arts while pursuing their special studies.

The total cost of a year's residence should not exceed £120.

The Lecturers appointed by the Board of Trinity College are as follows:—

Sanskrit and the Neo-Sanskritic Languages,	Prof. Mark Collins, Ph.D.
Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, and Hindi, .	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Tamil and Telugu, ...	Charles Kough, B.A.
History of India, ...	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Indian Law, ...	W. E. Ormsby, LL.D., late Judge of the High Court of Travancore.

The Board offer annual Prizes of £10 in Sanskrit, £10 in Arabic, £5 in Hindustani, and £5 in Persian.

It may be added that the Law Courts, Police Courts, &c., in Dublin, afford ample opportunities for Candidates to observe the practice of the Law in its various branches.

Candidates intending to reside in Trinity College are requested to communicate with E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

CLASSES FOR THE INDIAN, COLONIAL, AND HOME CIVIL SERVICE (CLASS I.).

1. These Classes are open to all Candidates for the Examination for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.), whether those Candidates belong to Trinity College or not.

2. The Course of Study will be divided, during the current Academic year, 1909–1910, into two Sessions (a Winter Session, from October 18th to March 26th, and a Summer Session, from April 18th to June 25th); in each of which Sessions not less than two hours of teaching per week will be given in each Class, except during the Christmas Vacation (December 20th to January 10th). This teaching will comprise not only specific instructions directed entirely to the requirements of the Examination, but also guidance to the several Candidates as to the course of private reading which will best suit the needs of each.

3. It is proposed, for the Academic year, 1909-1910, to offer instruction in the following subjects:—

Mr. E. J. Gwynn.	1. English Literature and Composition.
Prof. Goligher.	2. Greek Language and Literature.
	3. Latin Language and Literature.
Dr. J. P. Johnston.	4. Pure Mathematics.
	5. Applied Mathematics.
Mr. Rogers.	6. Mental and Moral Science.
Prof. Wardell.	7. Political Economy.
	8. Political Science.
Prof. Baxter.	9. Roman Law.
Mr. Dockrell.	10. English Law.
Mr. Alton.	11. Ancient History (Greek and Roman).
Prof. Wardell.	12. General Modern History.
	13. English History (especially English Constitutional History).
Dr. Cerf.	14. French Language and Literature.
	15. German Language and Literature.
Prof. Young and Mr. Caldwell.	16. Chemistry.
Mr. J. T. Jackson.	17. Physics.
Prof. H. H. Dixon.	18. Botany.
Prof. John Joly.	19. Geology.

4. At the end of the Winter Session a General Examination will be held in all the subjects in which instruction has been given; and Prizes will be awarded by the Board, varying from £1 1s. to £4 4s., to every Candidate who is considered to have shown merit of a high order.

5. A Student who belongs to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes and a Special Fee of 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and 1½ guinea for each Class he attends during the Summer Session; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of 3½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Summer Session.

A Student who does not belong to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes, and a Special Fee of 3½ and 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of 4½ guineas and 3½ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively.

Students who have once paid the Entrance Fee will not be required to pay it again for any subsequent year in which the Classes are continued.

All Fees must be paid to the Registrar of the Classes previous to attendance at any Class. No Lecturer will receive the name of any Student unless he is shown the Registrar's receipt for the Fees.

Students wishing to join these Classes are requested to communicate with the Registrar of them, E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will supply any further information which may be required.

ARMY SCHOOL.

Commissions in the Army for University Candidates.

The authorities of the War Office have agreed to offer annually *fourteen* Commissions to students of Trinity College, viz. :—

Ten Commissions in the Foot Guards, Cavalry, Line, or Army Service Corps.

Two Commissions in the Royal Artillery.

Two Commissions in the Indian Army.

Under this scheme, Examinations in Military Subjects will be held in March and October of each year, and will be conducted under the direction of the War Office.

N.B.—Candidates are particularly requested to notice that these Commissions are not to be awarded on the results of Examinations alone—the following conditions must be observed :—

A. *General Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be between the ages of 20 and 25 on the 1st April or on the 1st October immediately preceding the half-yearly nomination for which he presents himself.
   The Nomination Board usually meets in January and July.
   For Commissions in the *Indian Army* the limit of age will be not more than 24.
2. Be unmarried.
3. Be suitable, in the opinion of the Army Council, in all respects, to hold a commission in the Regular Forces.

B. *Academical Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be a Graduate of Dublin University.
2. Be a Residential Student during his Undergraduate Course.
3. Produce a certificate of good conduct signed by the Junior Dean and by his Tutor before he can be admitted to the Military Examination.

4. Have completed the Course of University Lectures in the Military subjects specified below.

5. If a candidate for the Royal Artillery, he must have satisfied the University Authorities that he has attained the standard of Mathematics required for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Examinations for this purpose will be held in April and June. Candidates must be of Senior Sophister standing.   Due notice must be given to the Registrar of the School.

Note.—Any Candidate who shall have obtained a Gold or Silver Medal in any branch of the Degree Examination will be allowed one year's seniority in the Service.

C. *Military Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Have been attached to a Regular unit for six weeks in each of two *consecutive* years or for twelve weeks in one year, and have obtained certificates of proficiency.

Note.—If the Candidate is an officer of the Militia or Yeomanry, two trainings with his Militia or Yeomanry unit will count as equivalent to a period of six weeks with a Regular unit—while *four* trainings with Militia or Yeomanry will count as equivalent to a like period of twelve weeks.

2. Have passed an Examination in military subjects, held every March and September.

   The subjects of this Examination and the marks allotted thereto are as follows:—

Group A.

		Marks.
1. Military History and Strategy,	2 papers	1000
2. Tactics, ...	2 papers	1500

Group B.

		Marks.
3. Military Engineering, . .	2 papers	1000
4. Military Topography, . .	2 papers	1000

Group C.

5. Military Law, . . .	1 paper	250
6. Military Administration, .	1 paper	250

Notes.—(*a*) Candidates may take this Examination *before or after* presenting themselves for their Degree Examination.

(*b*) Candidates may take up this Examination in two parts.

For this purpose the subjects are divided into Groups. Either A or B may be taken first. C cannot be taken alone, but must be taken with either A or B.

To pass, a candidate must obtain ·4 in each subject, and ·6 in the aggregate of all the subjects.

A Candidate who fails to qualify in one paper only, but who obtains ·5 in the aggregate of the remaining papers then taken, may be re-examined in that paper only. A Candidate who fails to qualify in more than one paper, or in the aggregate, must be re-examined in all the papers taken in that Examination.

Rules to come into force at the Examination to be held in October next, 1909. These rules will not be retrospective, and will only apply to Candidates who have not previously qualified in any part of the Examination in military subjects.

A Candidate may take up the Examination in *three* parts.

To qualify, a Candidate must obtain ·4 in each paper, and ·5 in the aggregate of marks allotted to each group. Where, however, the three groups are taken together at one Examination, a Candidate may be considered to have qualified if he obtain ·4 in each paper, and ·5 of the aggregate marks allotted to the whole Examination. A Candidate who fails in one paper only of a group, but who obtains ·5 in the aggregate of the remaining papers of the group, will be re-examined in that paper only. When that paper is taken on re-examination, a Candidate will, to complete his qualification in the group, be required to obtain ·5 in that paper. Such a paper must be taken up with any remaining group, paper, or papers, in which the Candidate has yet to qualify.

A Candidate who fails in more than one paper of a group, or in the aggregate of a group, will be re-examined in the whole of that group.

The selection of Candidates who have satisfied the above conditions will be made by a Joint Board chosen partly by the Board of Trinity College and partly by the War Office. The Nomination Board reports to the War Office on or before the 15th January and the 15th July in each year. Therefore it will usually meet during the first week of these months.

In making the selection, regard will be had, not merely to the places obtained by a Candidate in the Arts and Military Examinations, but also to his physique and general fitness to hold His Majesty's Commission. In the case of Commissions in

the Indian Army, preference will be given to those, other things being equal, who shall have graduated with Honors.

N.B.—The Military authorities reserve to themselves an absolute right of veto on any Candidate.

Candidates are requested to provide themselves with copies of the following :—(*a*) the official pamphlet, "Regulations under which Commissions in the Army may be obtained by University Candidates." This may be procured at any Bookseller's, price one penny. Corrections and additions will appear from time to time in *Army Orders*. (*b*) Notes on Some Customs of the Service, by Col. Conner, R.E. : an Address to the Army School, Trinity College. Those who may intend to join the Army School are particularly requested to observe the importance—

> (*a*) Of taking part in all possible sports and games.
> (*b*) Of possessing a knowledge of at least one modern language.

Course of University Lectures in Military Subjects.

Lectures will be delivered in Trinity College in the following subjects :—

1. Military History, including Military Geography in connexion with Campaigns and Strategy, by Mr. John Wardell, Professor of Modern History in the University of Dublin.

2. Military Law and Administration, by Mr. J. St. C. Baxter, late Reid Professor of Law in the University of Dublin.

3. Military Engineering, Tactics, and Topography, by Mr. Marmaduke Backhouse, C.E.

As far as possible, these last Lectures (3) will be supplemented by practical instruction in the field throughout the Course.

The Course will extend over two years. A candidate will not be permitted to present himself at any Examination in Military Subjects before he has completed one year's attendance upon lectures. Nor will he be permitted to offer more than two "groups" at his first Examination. Students who desire to attend are recommended to join the Classes at the beginning of their Junior Sophister year. They will then be able to take the B.A. Degree in June of their Senior Sophister year (subject to the usual regulations as given in the Calendar of Trinity College), and can then qualify at the Examination in Military subjects in the following October.

The fee for attendance at this Course will be £20 each year.

Instruction in Elementary Drill is also provided, and the attendance is compulsory for all Candidates who have not obtained the First Training Certificate. The Drill fee is £1 for three terms' instruction.

A Student will not be permitted to attend Lectures or Drills until he has shown the Registrar the Junior Bursar's receipts for the School fees of the current year.

To obtain professional privileges, a Candidate must attend at least forty Lectures, and five-sixths of all Drills held in each term.

Upon payment of a fee of £1 1s. for each Course, Candidates who have passed the Examinations in Military Subjects will be permitted to continue their attendance upon lectures with a view to extending their knowledge, and will be granted professional privileges.

The attention of intending Candidates is drawn to the fact that idleness, inattention at Lectures, or failure to pass the necessary Examinations from the foregoing causes, will entail removal from the School. In such event no fees will be returned.

Lectures will begin immediately after the conclusion of the Final Freshman Examination in October. In the meantime, Students intending to join the Classes are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

JOHN WARDELL,

July, 1909.   *Registrar of the Army School.*

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

[On June 9, 1909, the Board and Council resolved that a Degree in Agriculture be established for Bachelors in Arts of the University of Dublin.]

Entrance to the School of Agriculture is by Examination in general education ; to be held in October.[a] The Course for this examination will be English Composition, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra and Geometry, and *one* of the following :—Greek, Latin, French, German. The examination may be remitted in the case of students having credit for an equivalent educational test at any well-recognized institution. Entrance fee for external students, one guinea.

Students who are also Arts Students pay half fees for the several courses.

EDGE EXHIBITIONS.

The Edge Exhibitions are awarded at the Entrance Examination to the Agricultural School, and at the Final Examination for the Diploma.

At Entrance £4 and £2 to be given on the result of an examination in Agriculture.   At the Final Examination £10 and £4 respectively to the Candidates receiving the highest marks in all subjects.

The Exhibitions are limited to students on the College Books, or Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin.

COURSE FOR THE DIPLOMA.

This extends over two years.   Credit for the first year is obtained by attendance at lectures, and on the results of an examination held at the close of the Session in June, in all subjects except that of Practical Agriculture, or at a supplemental examination in October.   The satisfactory progress of the student in Practical Agriculture is also a necessary condition for obtaining credit in the first year.

The courses during the first year are as follows :—

Chemistry—
 (*a*) The course of lectures on General Chemistry, three times per week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

 (*b*) Practical Chemistry, three afternoons in the week during Michaelmas and Hilary Lecture Terms, and as far as practicable, during the interval between these terms, on three days in the week.

 (*c*) Practical Chemistry during Trinity Term according to time available.

 Fee for course, five guineas.

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[a] Candidates must send notice (addressed to the Registrar of School of Agriculture, Trinity College, Dublin) of their intention to enter, before the 1st October.

Botany—

The lectures of the Professor and laboratory work during Trinity Term.

Fee for course, four guineas.

Zoology—

Lectures and laboratory work extending over the three terms.
Instruction by the Professor of Zoology and by his assistant.
Fee for course, two guineas.

Geology—

The lectures on Physical Geology delivered by the Professor on three days in the week during Michaelmas Term.

The course is free to Arts students. Others pay one guinea.

Experimental Physics—

The lectures on Experimental Science delivered by the Professor on three days in the week during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

The course is free to Arts Students. Others pay one guinea.

Engineering—

(*a*) The first four weeks' lectures of Michaelmas Term by the Professor or his Assistant, on Chain and Traverse Surveying, along with the necessary field operations.

(*b*) The first four weeks' lectures of Hilary Term on Levelling, Gradients, etc., along with the necessary field operations.

(*c*) A course of six or eight lectures on Land Improvement and Drainage.

Fee for course, three guineas.

Elementary Mathematics and Elementary Mechanics—

These courses, which will be arranged, will be free to Arts students. Others pay one guinea.

In addition to these courses, there will be a course of lectures, during Trinity Term, from the Professor of Agriculture. Fream's *Elements of Agriculture* (London, J. Murray) is recommended to the student. During this Term students will visit farms, near or within convenient distance of Dublin, in company with the Professor of Agriculture, or with his qualified assistant. Fee for course, three guineas.

During part of Michaelmas vacation, Easter vacation, and Long vacation, students will reside with the Professor of Agriculture, at or near his farm (Kells), so as to be present at the Winter, Spring, and Harvesting operations. The Spring and Autumn courses of Practical Agriculture and management of Grass Lands to occupy about one month each. Terms for residence must be arranged with the Professor of Agriculture. [Probable terms: £2 weekly, including board and lodging.]

SECOND YEAR.

Credit for the second year is obtained by attendance upon certain courses of lectures and laboratory studies as under. At the examination for Diploma the student must satisfy the Professor of Agriculture as to his satisfactory progress in Practical Agriculture. The examination for Degree or Diploma, in all subjects except Practical Agriculture, will be held in June, and supplemental examination in October. The final examination in Agriculture will be held in October, after which the Edge prizes of £10 and £4 will be awarded.

Chemistry—
> (*a*) Twelve or more lectures and demonstrations on Analytical Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture. (*b*) Practical work in the laboratory (quantitative analysis) three days a week during two terms, and, if practicable, during the third term.
> Fee for course, five guineas.

Botany and Elementary Bacteriology—
> The Professor's lectures and demonstrations during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.
> Fee for course, four guineas.

Zoology—
> A course in Economic Entomology accompanied with Microscopic studies and observations of life-history of certain farm pests.
> Fee for course, three guineas.

Geology—
> A course, extending over two terms, on Geology applied to agriculture and drainage operations, and on the physical properties of soils, conditions of water-supply, etc.
> Fee for course, three guineas.

Agriculture—
> A course of Lectures from the Professor of Agriculture in Michaelmas Term, or as may be arranged.
> Fee for course, three guineas.

Veterinary Science—
> Course to be arranged.

Book-keeping—
> Course to be arranged.

In addition to taking out the above courses, students must reside, for periods of about one month, in Spring and Autumn, and during Christmas vacation, with the Professor of Agriculture, on or near his tillage-farm at Kells.

The above courses and fees are subject to revision.

No Student in Agriculture shall be permitted to receive instruction in any subject, till the fees corresponding to that subject shall have been paid to the Junior Bursar, and a certificate from him to that effect shall have been received by the Lecturer in the subject.

NOTE.

1. A Student in Arts may distribute his attendance at the Agriculture Lectures over the three or four years of his Arts Course.

2. A Student in Arts who has qualified in the compulsory subjects of Mathematics and Mechanics can get credit for these subjects in the Agricultural School.

3. A Student who has obtained credit in the Agricultural School for the subjects of Experimental Science and Natural Science can get credit for them as voluntary subjects in the Sophister years.

For any further information application may be made to the Registrar of the School of Agriculture, Trinity College, Dublin.

RULES RESPECTING EXAMINATIONS FOR THE QUALIFICATIONS IN EDUCATION.

The Examinations for Qualifications in Education are held twice a year. The candidates are first examined in Theory and History ; and if their answering be satisfactory, they are called on to teach before the Examiners.

Three Qualifications are granted—viz. the Certificate in Elementary Education, the Diploma in Education, and the Diploma with Distinction.

Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence (*a*) that they are of good character ; (*b*) that they have had sufficient experience of teaching (which must extend over a year at least), or have undergone a year's training at a recognized Training College ; and (*c*) that their scholastic attainments are adequate.

The usual requirement for admission to the Examination for the Diploma in Education is that the candidate shall have graduated in some University under the British Crown. For the Certificate in Elementary Education, the candidates must have passed the " Final Examination of King's Scholars," or must have been ranked as First or Second Class Teachers under the rules of the Board of National Education in Ireland in force before the year 1900.

For the year 1910 all candidates for Qualifications in Education are expected to study—

> Stout (G. F.), M.A., *Groundwork of Psychology* (University Tutorial Series, W. B. Clive).
> Welton's *Logical Bases of Education* (Macmillan).
> Bagley, *The Educative Process* (Macmillan).
> Urwick, *Growth of the Child's Mind* (Arnold).
> Monroe, Text Book in the *History of Education*, chap. vi. to end (Macmillan).

They are also required to show a general knowledge of the Hygienic Principles bearing on Schools and School-work.

Candidates for the Certificate in Elementary Education are expected to study, in addition to the above, Salmon's Art of Teaching, or Landon's Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.

Candidates for the Diploma in Education are expected to study a more extensive Course, to be arranged or approved by the Examiners, including other works set for the Arts Course in Education. The Examiners may exempt a candidate from answering at the Diploma Examination in a work in which he has already been examined in the Arts Course, provided his answering has been of a sufficiently high order.

The Diploma with Distinction is granted on the result of a second and stricter examination. Those only will be admitted who have attained a high standard at a previous Diploma Examination.

Essays by candidates may be required in addition to Examination in the Hall.

Candidates must also select, from the following list, certain subjects in which they are prepared to give lessons before the Examiners. In the case of candidates for the Certificate not less than five subjects should be named; other candidates may, if the Examiners approve, select fewer subjects. The list of subjects selected must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Education, so that it shall be received a fortnight before the stated date of the Examination in Theory and History.

> 1. Arithmetic. 2. Algebra. 3. Euclid. 4. Elementary Science. 5. English Literature. 6. History. 7. English Grammar and Composition. 8. Physical and Descriptive Geography. 9. Kindergarten. 10. Object Lesson. 11. French. 12. German. 13. Latin. 14. Greek.

If candidates show sufficient merit at the Examination in Theory and History, the Examiners will direct them to prepare and send for their inspection copies of their notes of certain lessons in the subjects they have selected. A suitable class will be provided on the day arranged for the Examination (which will be chosen, as far as possible, to meet the convenience of the candidates); and in addition to one or more of the prepared lessons, the Examiners may call upon the candidates to give a short unprepared lesson in any one of the subjects they have selected.

The fee payable for the Diploma Examination is £2 2s. for Graduates of the University of Dublin, and £4 4s. for other candidates, except those seeking only the Certificate in Elementary Education, who pay £3 3s.; it may be paid in equal moieties if the Examinations in Theory and in Practice are taken at different dates; and a candidate who fails to reach the desired standard may, with the permission of the Examiners, be allowed to present himself a second time for either examination on payment of £1 1s. The fee for the additional Examination for the Diploma with Distinction is £1 1s. for graduates of the University of Dublin, and £2 2s. for other candidates.

In 1910, the Examination in Theory and History will be held on Friday and Saturday, January 28 and 29; and on Friday and Saturday, September 30, and October 1.

The dates on which the candidates are required to teach before the Examiners will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the candidates who have entered their names.

Candidates must send their fees to the Registrar of the School of Education a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

Further information will be supplied on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope.

DIPLOMA IN ECONOMICS AND COMMERCIAL KNOWLEDGE.

1. This Diploma will be granted for proficiency in the various branches of a higher business education, as tested by an Examination.

2. The Examination will be open to anyone who can produce evidence (*a*) that he is of good character ; (*b*) that he has a satisfactory Preliminary Education : *e. g.*, who has matriculated in any University or University College ; who has passed the Middle or Senior Grade Intermediate Examination ; who has the certificate of any recognized Technical School or School of Commerce ; or who possesses any other qualification deemed sufficient by the Board.

3. The Examination will be held annually on days named in the University Almanac. In 1910 it will be held on April 5, 6, 7, 8. It shall be in the power of the Examiners, if it is thought advisable, to hold parts of the Examination at night, a week's notice at least being given to the candidates.

4. Candidates will be required to give at least *one* month's notice of their intention to compete for any portion of the obligatory subjects of the Examination : and at least *three* months' notice of the special optional course or courses which they intend to offer.

5. The Course for the Examination will be as follows :—

OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.

I.—*Economics, Descriptive and Theoretical.*

Candidates will be required to have a general knowledge of the scope and method of economics, and the principles of production, exchange, and distribution. Also an acquaintance with the chief forms of industrial organization, especially those existing in the United Kingdom.

> [Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy, *or* Devas, Political Economy, may be used as a convenient text-book. Marshall, Elements of Economics ; Hadley, Economics ; and Pierson, Principles of Economics, Vol. I., will be found useful for additional reading.]

II.—*Economic and Commercial History.*

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Particular attention should be paid to the growth of the great industries and the progress of trade.

[T. Warner, Landmarks of English Industrial History, may be used as an introduction. For reference, Cunningham, Growth of English Industry and Commerce, Vol. II.]

III.—*Commercial Geography.*

(*a*) General physiographical conditions.

(*b*) The chief economic products.

(*c*) The economic conditions and resources of the chief countries of the world.

(*d*) Trade routes.

[Chisholm, Smaller Commercial Geography, *or* Adams, Commercial Geography. For additional reading Chisholm, Handbook of Commercial Geography, is recommended.]

IV.—*Accountancy and Business Methods.*

(*a*) The principal forms of accounts. The preparation of a Balance sheet. Cost-taking. Depreciation and the formation of reserves.

(*b*) Organization of business departments. Office work.

[Lisle, Accounting in Theory and Practice.]

V.—*Commercial and Industrial Law.*

(*a*) The law of contract. The principal trade contracts. Company law. Negotiable instruments.

(*b*) The factory code. Workmen's compensation. Employer's liability.

[Munro, Commercial Law.
Redgrave, The Factory Acts.
For further reading, Steven's Mercantile Law, and Anson's Contracts are recommended.]

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

[Of which one under each head may be taken.]

VI.—*A Modern Language.*

(1) French.
(2) German.
(3) Spanish.

Candidates will be tested in translation from and into English, dictation, and conversation.

VII.—*Special Economic Subjects.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Economic subjects will be expected to possess a fuller knowledge of the theory and of the facts relating to the subject that they select. Particular attention should be given to the modern developments in theory and to the existing conditions.

(1)—*Money and Monetary Systems.*

Definition and historical development of money. The conditions that determine the value of money. The different monetary systems. The history of the English currency. Monetary changes in the nineteenth century. Controversies respecting the standard of value. The actual monetary systems of the world.

[Jevons, Money, and Nicholson, Money and Monetary Problems, are recommended.
F. A. Walker's Money may be used for further reading.]

(2)—*Foreign Trade.*

The nature of foreign trade and the conditions on which its development depends. Values in foreign trade. The use of money in foreign trade. The foreign exchanges. Imports and exports. The regulation of foreign trade and its effects. Customs duties.

[Giffen, The Use of Import and Export Statistics.
Clare, The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges.]

(3)—*Taxation.*

The development of taxation. The different kinds of taxes. The principal rules of taxation. Direct and indirect taxation. General and local taxation. The incidence and effects of taxation.

[Plehn, Public Finance, Part II., *or* G. Armitage Smith, Taxation, is recommended as an introductory book.
Blunden, Local Taxation, and J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Book V., chaps. 2–6, may be used for further reading.]

(4)—*Associations and Combinations in Trade and Industry.*

(*a*) The growth of association in the modern economic system. Trusts and Kartells. Combination and monopoly. The control of combinations by the State.

(*b*) The rise and growth of Trade Unionism. Effects of workmen's combinations. Modern Trade Union problems.

[Jenks, The Trust Problem, and Howell, Trades Unionism, Old and New, are recommended.
J. B. Clark, The Control of Trusts.
M'Crosty, The Trust Movement in British Industry.
S. and B. Webb, The History of Trade Unionism, may be used for additional reading.]

VIII.—*Special Subjects in Economic and Business Organization.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Business subjects will be expected to have an adequate knowledge of the development of the class of business and of its organization. The methods pursued, and the economic principles underlying them, should also be studied.

(1)—*Banking and Credit Institutions.*

The functions of banks. Credit as an economic agent. The growth of banking in Great Britain and Ireland. Banking legislation. The Bank Charter Act, 1844. Modern banking problems. Banking in other countries.

> [Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking, is recommended as an introductory text-book.
> Clare, Money Market Primer.
> Bagehot, Lombard Street ;
> and
> Rae, The Country Banker, will supply a general account of British banking.
> For the law of bills, cheques, and promissory notes, Chalmers, Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, should be read.
> For reference, Hart, Treatise on the Law of Banking ; or Chalmers, Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, &c].

(2)—*Railways and Transport Agencies.*

The rise of the modern transport system. The railways of Great Britain and Ireland. Principles of railway rates. Legislation respecting railways. Competition and combination in transport. The general features of foreign railway systems.

> [Acworth, Railway Economics, and Hadley, Railroad Transportation, are recommended.
> Findlay, Working and Management of an English Railway, and Grierson, Railway Rates, may be consulted.]

(3)—*Insurance.*

The general character of insurance. The different kinds of insurance. The theory of insuring risks. Growth of insurance business. Insurance Law.

> [T. E. Young, Insurance.
> F. Harcourt Kitchin, The Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance.
> W. Schooling, Life Insurance Explained.
> W. Gow, Marine Insurance.
> C. F. Morrell, Insurance : a Manual of Practical Law.]

(4)—*Agriculture.*

The different systems of farming. Small and large farms. Land-rent and its variations.

Combination in agriculture. Farmers' associations. Agricultural credit. Insurance. The effect of markets on agriculture. Transport charges. Fluctuations in prices. Model farms. The State and agriculture. Effects of taxation.

[Rogers, The Business Side of Agriculture ; Pratt, Organization of Agriculture, Report of the Recess Committee, are recommended.]

6. Candidates, in order to obtain any credit for the Examination, must pass in *three* subjects, of which Economics, theoretical and descriptive, must be one.

Candidates who satisfy this condition may pass in the remaining subjects at a subsequent Examination.

The Diploma will not be issued until the candidate has passed in all the obligatory subjects.

7. The Diploma will be given for proficiency in the Obligatory portion of the Examination. The Optional Courses, in which the candidate passes, will be further specified on the Diploma. Exceptional excellence in any subject will also be indicated.

8. Members of Trinity College will be allowed to present themselves for the Examination each year on payment of a fee of One Guinea. Candidates who are not members of Trinity College shall pay a fee of Two Guineas each year. The fees should be paid to the Junior Bursar not later than three days before the commencement of the Examination.

9. The obtaining of this Diploma will be accepted as equivalent for the exercises required for keeping the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Senior Sophister year, but not for the B.A. Degree Examination.

10. Candidates who propose to present themselves for the Examination for this Diploma should communicate with Professor C. F. BASTABLE, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS ASSOCIATION.

An Association has been formed, under the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, with the object of assisting Students and Graduates of the University to obtain appointments and employments at home and abroad.

The Executive Committee of the Association keep a Register of Students and Graduates desiring appointments, with a record of their qualifications. They collect and supply to those who register, information as to posts vacant, either at home or in the Colonies, in the various branches of the Civil Service, in Medicine, Engineering, Scholastic work, &c.; and endeavour to place applicants in communication with Boards, Firms, Agencies, &c., who desire to find men to fill such posts.

Those who wish to place their names on the Register should obtain from the Secretary a Form of Application, and subsequently should notify the Secretary in case of change of address. The Committee will not undertake to recommend for an appointment any applicant of whose fitness they are not satisfied.

The Committee hope that Graduates who reside at a distance will join the Association as corresponding members, and will co-operate by keeping the Secretary informed as to openings that may offer in different lines.

No fees are charged.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

Committee.

The Provost, *ex-officio*, Chairman.
Rev. John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Senior Fellow.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.
A. Francis Dixon, Sc.D., Professor of Anatomy.
Maurice Alfred Gerothwohl, Litt.D., Professor of Romance Languages.
Edward John Gwynn, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.
John Joly, Sc.D., Professor of Geology.
A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Lecturer in Pathology.
Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.
William E. Thrift, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
William Kennedy, M.A., *Hon. Sec.*

Secretary and Registrar.

William G. Hodson, M.A.

Library of Trinity College.

Library Hours.

THE Library is open on week-days, except Saturday, from 10 to
4 o'clock, from February 1 to October 31 ; and from 10 to 3
o'clock during the months of November, December, and January ;
and on Saturdays throughout the year from 10 to 2 o'clock.

The Reading Room is open on week-days from 10 to 6 o'clock,
except during the months of July and August, when it closes
at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and at 4 o'clock on the other days of
the week.

The Reading Room is also open in the evening from 7 to 10
o'clock, except on Saturdays, and during the months of July and
August.

The Library (including the Reading Room) is closed on
Christmas Day, and the three week-days following ; on Good
Friday, Easter Eve, and Easter Monday ; on Monday in Whitsun
Week ; and on the Bank Holidays, St. Patrick's Day, the King's
Birthday, and the first Monday in August. It is also closed for a
fortnight in July at a date fixed in the Calendar.

Admission of Readers.

Life Admission is granted only to Graduates of the Universities
of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates of Trinity
College in their Sophister years.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates in their Fresh-
man years, on recommendation by their tutor, with the approval
of the Provost and Senior Fellows.

Strangers, not being Students or Graduates, may, in cases
approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows, obtain six-month
tickets, which are renewable at the discretion of the Librarian.
Forms of application for admission, to be signed by two Fellows
of Trinity College, are obtainable from the attendant in the
Reading Room.

All readers, on admission, are required to make and sign the
Library Declaration before the Provost, and to sign the Readers'
Admission Register.

Temporary permission to consult specified books is granted to
strangers at the Librarian's discretion.

Historical Summary.

In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English
at Kinsale, and Her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory,
subscribed the sum of £1800, from the arrears of their pay, to es-
tablish in the University of Dublin a public Library.[a] Dr. Challoner

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[a] Dr. Mahaffy, in his "Epoch in Irish History," gives a different account of this
matter.

and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that at this time [1603], when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his new erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them upon this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640, Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London.[a] In 1642, Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford.[b] For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family,[c] and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library, by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £2200, together with all the Archbishop's manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being

a Parr, p. 47.　　　　b Ibid., p. 50.　　　　c Ibid., p 102.

there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed.   At length, on the Restoration, His Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, left his collection of law books to the College, with £100 for fitting up a place for them; as also the valuable MSS. contained in Class G in the Manuscript Room.

In the year 1726, the Library received an addition of upwards of 4000 volumes, from the books bequeathed to it by Dr. Wm. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College, and also during his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it.   The following extract from his will contains the conditions of this valuable bequest:—

"Item, I devise unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity near Dublin, and their successors, such of my books of all kinds as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be sorted, and set out by the Rev. Doctor Claudius Gilbert, and my said son, William Palliser Item, I devise unto the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and successors, such editions of my books as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be in like manner sorted and set out by the said Doctor Gilbert and my said son, William Palliser.   Provided always, and my will is, that the editions and books hereby devised shall go by the name, and be always called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and that the same shall be, and continue placed and kept next to the library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, by the late Lord Primate Ussher, now called *Bibliotheca Usseriana*. And my farther will and meaning is, that if the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, or their successors, shall at any time fail to call the editions and books hereby devised by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or shall at any time fail to keep them next to the said library, devised by the late Lord Primate Ussher, the disposition hereby made to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors, shall, upon such failure, become void and of no effect."

Another most valuable addition to the Library was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly 13,000 volumes.   In the year 1735 he retired on the living of Ardstraw, and soon after presented his Library to the College, having spent his whole life in collecting books for that purpose.*

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, bequeathed to the Library the valuable

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* The following passage appears in the "Annual Register" for 1759 :—
"Doctor Claudius Gilbert, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This excellent person besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that College a collection of books consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (Feb. 1, 1758) placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verproil, and for exoression and elegance does great credit to the taste and skill of the Statuary.

collection of MSS. preserved in Class F of the Manuscript Room, together with all such books from his private collection as were not already in the Library.

Besides these, the Manuscript Library is indebted to Dr. Miles Sumner, admitted a Fellow during the Commonwealth, and afterwards for many years Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University; to Sir William Gore; Sir Henry Prescot; Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin; William Barry, M. A.; John Lyon, M. A., and Librarian; Thomas Hey of Chester ("Cestensis Signifer"), A. D. 1646; Gordian Strowbridge; Murtogh Dowling, Esq., A. D. 1693; Charles Willoughby, M. D.; Cornelius Higden; and Edward Worth, M. D. Besides these, Peter Carewe, President of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth, gave to the Library a valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts.

In 1774, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Library by Thomas Holles, Esq., to be applied to the purchase of books written by English, Irish, or Scotchmen, upon Politics, Natural and Civil History, and Mathematics.

A very considerable addition was made to the Library in the year 1802, when the Fagel Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, was purchased by the Board of Erasmus Smith for £10,000, and presented to the University. This valuable collection was made by M. Greffier Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and in 1794, when the French invaded that country, was removed to England for sale, and there purchased for the College.

In the year 1805, a small but choice collection of books, including many *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, was bequeathed to the Library by Henry George Quin, Esq., under the conditions expressed in the following extract from his will, dated September 23, 1794:—

"I give and bequeath my large mahogany book-case, together with such of my books and manuscripts as are specified in a catalogue bound in red morocco leather, written in my own hand, and marked with the letters L. T. C. D., which book-case, books, and manuscripts, together with the catalogue itself, and the hammer which was presented to me at Amsterdam by Signor Crevanna, I give and bequeath for ever to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that they may be placed in the Library of the College. And as most of the books hereby bequeathed are of considerable value, and on that account the more liable to be stolen if placed in a situation easy of access, it is my will and desire that they be deposited, not in the great public room of the Library, but in that part of it called the Manuscript Room. And it is my will that the book-case hereby bequeathed which is to contain them, may be placed exactly in the centre of the side of the room, opposite to the door of entrance, and I desire that the words *Bibliotheca Quiniana*, in capital letters, two inches in height, and gilt on a dark-coloured ground, be put on the top of the two central doors of the aforesaid book-case, one word on each door. And it is my will and desire, that the said book-case be generally kept locked, and that it be never opened, or the books handled by any

person, but in presence of the librarian or his assistant, one of whom shall always keep the key thereof. And it is my desire that none of the books hereby bequeathed shall ever be taken out of the Manuscript Room. I desire likewise that none of them shall ever be rebound, or any new or additional covering or lettering of any kind be put upon them, but that they shall always remain precisely in the same state wherein they shall be found at the time of my decease. And I desire that a copy of the part of my will which relates to the disposal of my books be sent by my executors to the Provost and Senior Fellows, within one month after my decease, in order that my bequest may, in every particular, be fully carried into effect."

The Library is continually increased by copies of every book published in England. This privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament,[a] 54 Geo. III. cap. 156.

In addition to gifts from Colonial and Foreign Governments, Universities, Academies, Institutions, and Societies, the following presentations were made to the Library between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1909 :—

A collection of foreign mathematical works in 50 volumes.
> From B. Williamson, Sc.D., Vice-Provost.

Université catholique de Louvain : Bibliographie.
> From Rev. Dr. Mahaffy, C.V.O., S.F.T.C.D.

Queens' College, Cambridge, in the fifties. By W. H. Langhorne, M.A.
> From Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D.

Diaire de J. Guillaudeau, La Rochelle.
> From Rev. Dr. Newport J. D. White.

The Old Cathedral Register of Killaloe has been bought for the Library, to prevent its removal from Ireland.
> E. R. McC. Dix, Councillor J. M. Coghlan Briscoe, Rev. Dr. Lawlor, R. S. Longworth-Dames, M.A., T. J. Westropp, M.A., subscribed half the purchase money.

Transcripts of some 17th century Irish Diocesan Visitations.
> From Blair Smith, J.P., Londonderry.

1. Dublin University Examination Papers, 1855–64 : 23 vols.
2. Paris pendant l'année, 1795 . . . 99. Par M. Peltier: 20 vols.
> From J. P. Johnston, Sc.D.

1. The Smuggler. By John Banim.
2. Mr. Ledbury. By A. Smith.
3. The last of the Mohicans : with introduction by S. Cooper.
> From S. E. Brambell, Library, T.C.D.

A collection of Professor E. H. Bennett's pamphlets and contributions to medical journals.
> From T. Percy Kirkpatrick, M.D.

Is our Climate changing ? By Sir John W. Moore, M.D.
> From Author.

An album containing the Proceedings of the Lecky Memorial Com-
　　mittee, with list of subscribers and an account of the unveiling
　　of the statue in Trinity College, Dublin.
　　　　From Mrs. C. Litton Falkiner.
Atlas météorologique, 1907.　Par G. Eiffel.
　　　　From R. H. Scott, F.R.S.
Seven volumes of the Franciscan Tertiary.
　　　　From Rev. T. A. O'Reilly, O.S.F.
Thirty-one volumes of the Annual Monitor.
　　　　From T. W. Lyster, M.A.
A map and deed showing the apportionment of the lands north of
　　the Liffey towards Clontarf, 1717.
　　　　From Charles A. Stanuell, M.A.
Catalogue of MSS. and early printed books forming part of the
　　Library of J. Pierpont Morgan : 3 vols.
　　　　From J. P. Morgan.
Eine altmexikanische Bilderschrift.　Bd. III.
　　　　From Le Duc de Loubat, Paris.
Savigny, On the conflict of laws.
　　　　From Serjeant Jellett, K.C.
1. J. Watts' Discourse of the world to come : with plates.
2. Francis' Horace.　Vol. 1 (*Dublin*, 1742).
3. Tournely, Praelectiones de Trinitate.
4. Langhorne's Theodosius and Constantia.
　　　　From J. Clancy, T.C.D.
The exiles of Italy.　By C. G. H.
　　　　From F. W. C. Hall, T.C.D.
1. Carrigogunnell Castle and the O'Briens of Pubble-Brian : pt. II.
2. Ring-forts of Eastern Clare.
3. Freemasonry in Cork City.
4. Promontory forts in the " Irrus," Co. Clare : pt. II.
5. Francis Wheeler.
6. Ring-forts in the Barony of Moyarta.
　　The monastery of St. Brigid, Kilcrea.
7. Drawings of Ecclesiastical and Residential Buildings of the
　　12th to the 15th century in Munster.　Three Album volumes.
8. The forests of the lower Shannon valley.
9. The Desmonds' Castle at Newcastle Oconyll.
　　　　From T. J. Westropp, M.A.
1. A Kilkenny-printed proclamation.
2. Humfrey Powell.
3. Hawkey's Horace and Juvenal, and Clarke's Paraphrase of the
　　Four Evangelists : vol. I.　As specimens of 18th century Irish
　　binding.
4. Baskerville Bible, 1763, in red morocco.
5. A list of Irish towns and the dates of the earliest printing in each.
　　　　From E. R. McC. Dix.
1. Demosthenes, De falsa legatione.　Edition Hachette.
2. Juvenalis Satirae.　Ed. John Stirling.
　　And other works.
　　　　From M. J. McGauran, B.A.
Pamphlets and papers contributed to scientific periodicals.
　　　　From R. J. Anderson, M.D., Galway.

1. The Hundred of Haytor in 1244.
2. Report on Devonshire provincialisms.
    From Rev. Oswald J. Reichel, D.C.L.
Le Verbe Basque trouvé et défini. With other Basque and Spanish tracts.
    From E. S. Dodgson, M.A., Bilbao.
Jewel, Apologia Ecclesiae Anglicanae.
Greek Testament. *London*, 1622.
Hesiod. Opera. 1631.
Ecclesiastical History epitomized. MS., with 2 other vols. of MS. notes.
Castellio, Dialogi sacri.
Henry VIII's Assertion.
Fonseca, Institutionum Dialecticarum libri octo.
Arbitrary government displayed to the life, 1682.
M. Fab. Quintiliani Declamationum liber.
La philosophie. Par P. Du Moulin.
King Coal's levee. By J. Scafe.
The Works of G. A. Stevens.
" The Book " complete. By C. V. Williams.
La Bible : 2 vols.
History of the Old and New Testament : illustrated.
Harte, Essay on reason.
The Bride-woman's Counsellor.
Bunyan's Pharisee and Publican.
    From S. H. Tickell, B.A., London.
A facsimile reproduction of the Diploma of Doctor of Medicine granted by the University of Padua to William Harvey, 1602 : with notes and a translation by J. F. Payne, M.D., F.R.C.P.
    From the Royal College of Physicians of London.
Calendar of Ancient Records of Dublin : ed. by Lady Gilbert. Vol. XIV.
    From the Corporation of Dublin.
A guide to the MSS. and Early-printed books in Auckland Public Library. By H. Shaw.
    From the Mayor of Auckland, N.Z.
An illustrated Catalogue of the Music loan exhibition, London, 1904.
    From the Worshipful Company of Musicians.
Catalogue of the library of F. D. Mocatta.
    From the Mocatta Library Committee.
Calendar of charters and documents of the Corporation of Maiden-head.
    From the Town Council.
A Catalogue of the Demotic papyri in the John Rylands Library, in 3 vols., and also, A Catalogue of Coptic MSS.
    From the Trustees and Governors.
Premier congrès international du froid. Rapports : 3 tomes.
    From Association internationale du froid.
Catalogues of Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Libraries.
    From The Public Libraries Committee.
The Journal of the American Irish Historical Society. Vol. VIII.
    From the Secretary-General.

1. Poetry and Ireland : essays. By W. B. Yeats and L. Johnson.
2. Poems and translations. By J. M. Synge.
　　From Cuala Press, Dundrum.
Fasciculus Ioanni Willis Clark dicatus.
　　From the Presentation Committee.
Dr. Maginn's "City of the Demons," with biographical notice by E. J. S. Smith, F.R.Hist.S.
　　From Editor, Lowestoft.
The psychology of inspiration. By Prof. G. L. Raymond.
　　From Author, Washington.
The Chronicle of John of Worcester : ed. by J R. H. Weaver.
　　From Editor, Oxford.
1. An unpublished astronomical treatise by the Irish monk Dicuil : ed. by M. Esposito.
2. The Latin writers of mediæval Ireland.
　　From Editor.
John Watts de Peyster. By Frank Allaben : 2 vols.
　　From Author, New York.
Biographical sketch.
　　From A. Welcker, San Francisco.
J. L. Runeberg, Patria nostra : trad. da Fr. E. Akerblom e Il duca Francesco di Silvestri Falconieri.
　　From Translator, Rome.
Hardwicke of Derbyshire.
　　From W. Allen, St. Leonards on Sea.
Anatomie de la fourmi (lasius niger) : Texte, Planches & Notes. Par Ch. Janet.
　　From Author, Beauvais.
Points of practice in maladies of the heart. By Sir James Sawyer, M.D.
　　From Author, Birmingham.
Onomatopöie und Algebra. Von Dr. Anton von Velics.
　　From Author, Budapest.
Ireland's story. By Ch. Johnston and Carita Spencer.
　　From Miss Spencer, New York.
An Irish Congregational church, 1808–1908. By F. Hayward.
　　From Author, Dublin.
Life of Mary Baker Eddy. By S. Wilbur.
　　From Miss M. S. Bruen, Dublin.
The Christian Science Journal.
　　From First Church of Christ Scientist, Dublin.
The strange adventures of Lewis Gordon. By J. M. Bulloch.
　　From Author, London.
Bion's Lament for Adonis : translated by John Patterson.
　　From Translator, Louisville University.
La Police des mœurs. Par L. Fiaux : 2 voll.
　　From Author, Paris.
Milton Tercentenary Banquet, Mansion House, London : Programme and List of Guests.
　　From the Lord Mayor.
Thy Kingdom come. By A. Manow.
　　From Author, Chicago.

A Sketch of the history of medicine in Ireland. By T. Gillman
Moorhead, M.D.
From Author, Dublin.
Early History of Tarboro, N. Carolina. By G. Lichtenstein.
From Author, Richmond, Va.
The Tuatha Dé Danaans, Homeric and Irish. By D. Daly.
From Author, London.
L'Art du Repos et L'Art du Travail. MM. Duchatel et Warcollier.
From Authors, Montmorency.
More Japonico. By James S. de Benneville.
From Author, Yokohama.
The Wonderworld of Fairyland. By Carrie Ebstein.
Messrs. Adams, Durban, Natal.
Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York: Year-
books, 1906, 8, and Report of Honble. J. Fitzgerald Banquet.
From Society, New York.
The evolution of libraries in Europe. By A. F. Hatcher.
From Author, Bolton.
Le principal réseau télégraphique souterrain de la Grande Bretagne.
Par Major W. A. J. O'Meara, C.M.G.
From Author, General Post Office.
An illuminated ms. thesis on Ideals, &c. By F. H. Line.
From Author, Penleigh, Essex.
Scientific papers. By D. Francisco de las Barras de Aragon.
From Author, London.
On an inward mechanism of the heavenly bodies. By Hakon
Jensen.
From Author, Copenhagen.
Psychology, normal and abnormal. By Warren E. Lloyd and
A. E. Cheney.
From Authors, Los Angeles.
History of the Carlile family (Paisley Branch).
From J. W. Carlile, Hertford.
Lelio Della Torre: Scritti sparsi. 2 vols.
From the Brothers Della Torre, Padua.
Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Glasgow: vols. 1 & 2
(1887-94).
From J. A. Mackeggie, Lenzie.
The secret languages of Ireland. By Prof. Kuno Meyer.
From Author, University of Liverpool.
The Library of Henry Savile, of Banke. By J. P. Gilson.
From Author.
Captain Sir Josias Bodley. A Paper by Lt W. P. Pakenham-
Walsh, R.E.
From Author.
Systematic theology, vols. 2 & 3. Outlines of systematic theology.
The great poets and their theology. By Rev. A. H. Strong, D.D.
From Arthur L. Lesher, New York.
The Irvings of Newton. By Miles Irving.
From Author, Tiverton.
Poems and translations. Christ among the cattle. Consecrated
womanhood. By F. R. Marvin.
From C. A. Brewster, Troy, N.Y

Conditions du progrès de la philosophie positive. Signification
réelle du terme "force." Par A. M. Parchine.
From Author, Moscow.

Bishop Charles Inglis and his descendants. By Rev. Dr. Eaton.
From Author, Boston, U.S.A.

B. Marr: Altjudische Sprache, Metrik, und Lunartheosophie.
From Author, Dux, Bohemia.

P. Camille Revel: Le hasard, & La métempsycose.
From Author, Paris.

The limits of knowledge: an address. By G. A. Gibson, M.D.
From Author, Edinburgh.

C. Sauvageau. Huitres de Marennes. Halopteris.
From Author, Bordeaux.

The Key to Heaven.
From W. Richardson, Melbourne.

The number of volumes contained in the Library (including
MSS.) was as follows:—

September,	1889,	.	218,241	September, 1899,	.	257,323
,,	1890,	.	221,336	,, 1900,	.	264,075
,,	1891,	.	224,586	,, 1901,	.	269,939
,,	1892,	.	228,037	,, 1902,	.	275,110
,,	1893,	.	231,538	,, 1903,	.	280,741
,,	1894,	.	235,093	,, 1904,	.	287,248
,,	1895,	.	238,606	,, 1905,	.	293,638
,,	1896,	.	241,818	,, 1906,	.	299,068
,,	1897,	.	244,887	,, 1907,	.	305,248
,,	1898,	.	251,876	,, 1908,	.	311,570

LENDING LIBRARY.

As the Royal Statutes by which the General Library is regulated
forbid the removal of any book from its precincts, except for
binding or other special cause, the Provost and Senior Fellows,
many years since, established a Lending Library, consisting of books
on the general subjects of collegiate study, which it was desirable
that Students should be able to read in their own chambers, but
which might prove too costly for ordinary purchase. The Lending
Library receives constant augmentations of books, either from
special donations, or from the proceeds of a grant made from time
to time, out of the College funds.

The Lending Library contains an extensive collection of mathe-
matical, classical, and theological books, as well as works connected
with civil engineering. Medical Students are privileged to borrow
books from the Medical Library of the College of Physicians.

The Lending Library is usually open for the lending and receipt
of books, on three days in each week from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock,
P.M., during Term. A large room in the Museum Building is
fitted up to receive the books of the Lending Library. Students
can be furnished with Catalogues on application to the Clerk in
charge of the Library.

Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College.

THE Observatory is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer for Ireland. The principal instruments are a Meridian Circle by Pistor and Martins; a Chronograph by Grubb; a 12-inch refractor by Canchoix, presented by Sir James South, and a 15-inch silvered glass reflector by With, presented by Isaac Roberts, Esq., both of which are mounted equatorially. The Observatory is open on the first Saturday of each month from 7 to 9 P.M. during the winter half of the year, from October to March inclusive, and from 8 to 11 P.M. during the other months. Special arrangements are made in Hilary Term to enable Students to see the instruments, and have their use explained, and in Michaelmas Term Weekly Demonstrations are held to which Students are invited.

Time-Service.—The clock in the Museum Building and two clocks in the office of the Dublin Port and Docks Board are under the direct electrical control of the Mean-time Clock at the Observatory, and by a relay the control is extended to other clocks in Dublin. For the convenience of mariners a time-ball is dropped on week-days on the roof of the Port and Docks Office at one o'clock Greenwich mean time, by electrical arrangement.

Publications.—" Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin " (printed by order of the Board of Trinity College) :—

PART.
   I. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1870.
  II. Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars, 1873.
 III. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1879.
  IV. Mean Places of 321 Red Stars. 1882.
   V. Observations in search of Stars with an Annual Parallax. 1884.
  VI. Mean Places of 1012 Southern Stars. 1887.
 VII. Mean Places of 717 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1896.
VIII. Mean Places of 1101 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1899.
  IX. Mean Places of 321 Stars of reference for Clusters and of Zodiacal Stars. 1900.

Museums of Trinity College.

THE principal Museums which are used for the purposes of practical instruction in Trinity College are the following:—

1. Museum of Natural Philosophy.
2. Museum of Anatomy and Zoology.
3. Museum of Anthropology.
4. Museum of Geology and Mineralogy.
5. Museum of Engineering Models.
6. Museum of Surgical and Medical Pathology.
7. Museum of Materia Medica.
8. Herbarium and Botanical Laboratory.

I.—MUSEUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Curator—WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

This Museum was founded about the year 1730, when Dr. Richard Helsham was Professor of Natural Philosophy. It contains a collection of various Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connexion with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Theory of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Steps have lately been taken by the Board of Trinity College to place this Museum in a condition more suited to the purposes of modern scientific research, as well as more adapted to illustrate the Lectures given in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. The Instruments are now kept in the new Physical Laboratory, the gift of Viscount Iveagh to the College, along with the instruments purchased out of the funds supplied by him for its equipment.

II.—MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Curator—HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, M.A., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The present building was completed in 1876, and contains the Zoological Collection formerly kept in the Regent House; and the Comparative Anatomy Collection, formerly combined with that of Pathology, and kept in the Medical School.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. The Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles are arranged on the ground-floor. The Amphibians and Fishes are in the gallery. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the Insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons of large Mammals and Birds.

The Galleries contain the Anatomical collection, and a set of Microscopes, under which are arranged specimens, specially intended for the Students attending the Lectures in Zoology during the Summer Session.

There is a Zoological Laboratory in connexion with the Zoological Department, to which Students are admitted during Terms on payment of a Fee of Five Shillings per Term. The Laboratory is provided with Microscopes and Appliances, and Students are supplied with specimens.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

III.—ANTHROPOMETRIC MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

The Museum forms a portion of the Department of Anatomy, and is in the charge of the Professor of Anatomy. Visitors are admitted on application.

IV.—MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Curator—JOHN JOLY, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer.

V.—MUSEUM OF ENGINEERING MODELS.

Curator—THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

This Museum was founded in 1846. It contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine ; a model of a Locomotive Engine (scale one-fourth) ; a model of a Cornish Pumping Engine (scale one-twelfth) ; a large collection of timber bridges; a model of the lifting apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct, and other lattice structures. It contains likewise a complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System.

VI.—MUSEUM OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Director—EDWARD H. TAYLOR, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

This Museum is intended for the use of the Students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It is open daily to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VII.—MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Curator—WALTER G. SMITH, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

A Course of Demonstrations on Practical Pharmacy will be given in the Museum of Materia Medica. Each Student will be provided with apparatus and tests.

The Museum is open to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

VIII.—HERBARIUM.

Keeper of the Herbarium.—E. PERCEVAL WRIGHT, M.D.

The Herbarium is open for reference during Term, from 11 till 3 ; and at other times on special application to the Keeper.

It contains—

1. A Herbarium, containing the Plants indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland.

2. A General Herbarium, open to receive the Plants of all countries. This latter is particularly rich in the Plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia; and less so in those of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe.

Donations of specimens from all countries are solicited from Students of the University.

The Board allows an annual sum for the support of the Herbarium.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director—H. H. DIXON, Sc.D.

The Gardens are situated about one mile from the College, near Ball's Bridge, and now contain about eight acres of ground.

Since their inception in 1806, the Gardens have been added to in 1832 and in 1848.

The inner or original Garden contains a well-arranged collection of the principal Natural Orders of hardy plants for teaching purposes, and there are also heated plant-houses in which choice and tender exotics are grown.

A small pond is utilised for the growth of aquatic and marsh plants, and there are borders of rock-edging of considerable extent, on which herbaceous, Alpine, and bulbous plants are grown.

Classes for Students in Arts and Medicine are held in the Gardens as occasion arises. Strangers to Dublin are admitted by orders from the Provost, any of the Fellows, or the Professor of Botany.

For the conditions under which keys giving admission to the Gardens are granted to residents in Dublin, application should be made to the Director.

NORMAL CLIMATOLOGICAL STATION.

In January, 1904, the Provost and Senior Fellows established a
Normal Climatological Station within the precincts of Trinity
College. The station occupies an open space in the Fellows'
Garden, and is fully equipped.

A "Normal Climatological Station"—or "Second Order Station"
of the International Classification—is one at which readings are
taken each day at 9 A.M. and at 9 P.M., local time, and which
is provided with the following instruments properly verified
and exposed:—barometer, dry-bulb, wet-bulb, maximum and
minimum thermometers, and rain-gauge. In addition to these
instruments, the equipment of the Trinity College Meteorological
Observatory includes a Campbell-Stokes sunshine-recorder and
two earth-thermometers, of which the bulbs are placed under-
ground at a depth of one foot and of four feet respectively.

The Meteorological Observatory is under the superintendence of
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy,
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D. Practical demonstrations of the
use of the instruments are given by the Professor or his Assistants
to Students of the School of Physic in Ireland, Engineering, and
other Students from time to time during Term.

The observations are taken by an Undergraduate or Graduate
in Arts, appointed each year by the Provost and Senior Fellows,
on the nomination of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and
Experimental Philosophy.

Buildings of Trinity College.[a]

Of the buildings of the original College of Queen Elizabeth no portion now remains.

A grant was made by the Corporation of Dublin, July 20, 1592, in which the bounds of Trinity College are recited as follows (Thomas Smith, Mayor, George Kennedy and John Myles, Sheriffs):

" Sicut se extendunt in longitudinem a campo vocato Anglice Hoggin Greene ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis juxta Dublin nunc in tennure Johannis Dongan generosi ; ex parte orientali et sicut jacet in latitudine a venella quæ ducit ad fontem St. Patricii ex parte australi usque ad terram prædictam nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et flumen Anliffey ex boreali parte."

In 1695–6 there were 144 hearths in Trinity College.

LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Library was laid May 12, 1712, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a grant of £5000 from Queen Anne, on the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building a Library. The building itself was finished in 1724, but some years elapsed before it was prepared for the reception of books. The total cost was about £17,000, of which £15,000 in all was provided by the Parliament. The architect was Thomas Burgh.

The Long Room is 209 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth, 8 feet 4 inches being occupied on either side by the Stalls.

In 1743 Dr. Gilbert bequeathed a sum of £500 to purchase busts for the Long Room. Among the busts first placed in the Library, which were executed by Roubillac, is one of Dean Swift, which was presented to the College, in 1745, by the Senior Sophister Class. The busts of Lord Plunket and M'Cullagh are by Christopher Moore ; that of Sir William Hamilton by the late J. H. Foley ; that of Provost Humphrey Lloyd is by A. Bruce Joy.

In 1890 it was decided to enlarge the Library by enclosing the colonnades.

PRINTING HOUSE.

The Printing House was built between 1726 and 1734, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

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[a] For most of the statements contained under this head, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of the late Dr. Stubbs.

DINING HALL.

The Dining Hall was erected between 1740 and 1745. It contains a number of portraits, chiefly of Chancellors of the University.

The portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, over the entrance, was painted by Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to Trinity College by George III. Its frame was carved by G. Gibbons, and was originally in Windsor Castle.

FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The West Front of Trinity College was erected in 1759, the architect being Sir William Chambers, who constructed Somerset House in London. The College received £40,000 from George II. upon the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building this Front and the adjoining Parliament Square.

The statues of Goldsmith and of Burke, standing in front of the College, executed by J. H. Foley, were erected by public subscription in 1864 and 1868.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

The Provost's House was erected in 1760, at a cost of £13,000, by Provost Andrews. It is a fac-simile of a house designed by the Earl of Burlington, and erected for General Wade, in Piccadilly, London.

The Provost's House contains original portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher, painted by Zuccheri, and a fine portrait of the Duke of Bedford, by Gainsborough.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

The Public Theatre, usually called the Examination Hall, was opened in 1787. It contains a Monument to Provost Baldwin (who died in 1758), and a number of portraits. Those of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher are copies of the original portraits in the Provost's House. That of Bishop Berkeley is copied from a picture in Lambeth Palace. The portrait of Edmund Burke was painted by Hopner.

In the gallery is the case belonging to the organ of the old chapel. This organ was built in Holland for a church in Spain, but was taken from the Spaniards in Vigo Bay, 1702, and repaired and enlarged in 1705. It was presented to the College by the Second Duke of Ormonde.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The present Chapel is the third which has existed in Trinity College. It was opened in 1798, and cost £22,000. It contains three painted glass windows :—

One, representing the Recapitulation of the Law by Moses and

the Restoration of the Jews, was erected in memory of Richard
Graves, D.D., author of "Lectures on the Pentateuch," by his son
and other relatives, in 1865.

The corresponding window on the other side of the Communion
Table was erected in 1867, in memory of Bishop Berkeley, by the
Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court
of Probate.

The central window, directly over the Communion Table, was
painted in Munich, and was erected in memory of Archbishop
Ussher, by Dr. Butcher, late Bishop of Meath, in 1867.

The Chapel which preceded the present was consecrated in 1686.
Its dimensions were the same as those of the present structure.

CAMPANILE.

The Campanile was erected in 1853, by Lord John George
Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and Chancellor of the Univer-
sity. The Bell, which was cast at Gloucester in 1744, weighs 31
cwt. 12 lbs. ; and its clapper 2 cwt. 13 lbs.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

This Building was erected by the Provost and Senior Fellows
in 1857.

It contains the Museums of Geology, and Mineralogy, and of
Engineering Models, the Drawing Room of the Engineering
School, the Room of the Lending Library, a Physical Lecture
Room, the Lecture Room of the Schools of Divinity and Law,
and a number of other Lecture Rooms. It contains also a
Clock in electric connexion with the Observatory clock at
Dunsink.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These comprise three blocks.

In the middle one are :—

I. The Anatomical Department, which includes a large
Dissecting Room with electric light; a Bone Room, in which are
Sections of the frozen body, and various preparations and
models illustrating the Development and the Topography of the
Brain ; a Lecture Theatre, with a powerful projecting Lantern ;
the Professors' rooms.

II. The Chemical Science School, including four general Laboratories, as well as special Laboratories for Quantitative and Gas Analysis; a Balance Room; a Chemical Museum, in which are a number of the rarer Chemical substances; a large Lecture Theatre; the Professors' rooms and laboratory.

III. A spacious Pathological Museum (see p. 306), with rooms for the Professor of Surgery.

IV. The Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including a Laboratory, a Museum (see p. 307), and the Professors' rooms.

V. Two Lecture Theatres, Professors' rooms, the Office of the Registrar of the School, a Tutorial Class Room and a Students' Luncheon Room.
This part of the block was completed in 1887.

VI. The Museum of Anatomy and Zoology (see p. 305), completed in 1876.

At the north end of the Zoological Museum is the block containing the Department of Institutes of Medicine, which includes a large Laboratory for Histology, a Theatre in which the Lectures in Physiology are given, and the Professors' rooms. This block was finished in 1878; and subsequently enlarged in 1901.
On the south of the middle block is the School of Pathology, which contains a large Laboratory, a Theatre, the Lecturer's room, and a number of work and preparation rooms. In this building also accommodation is at present provided for the Department of Röntgen photography.
This building was completed in 1898.
All the Theatres have their seats numbered consecutively, one being assigned to each Student on entering for the corresponding course of Lectures.

SQUARES.

The Front Square, also known as Parliament Square, was erected along with the West Front.
The Library Square contains the oldest buildings in College, some of which were standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century.
The greater part of Botany Bay Square was built about the year 1816.
The New Square was begun in 1838, and finished in 1844.

GRADUATES' MEMORIAL.

The north side of the Library Square, which contained the old houses numbered 28 to 31, was demolished in 1899.

The Graduates' Memorial occupies the centre of the new building which has been erected in the space thus vacated, and contains a theatre, a library, a reading room, recreation rooms, rooms for the use of the College Societies, cloak rooms, &c.

The wings of the new building contain forty sets of single students' chambers, and the entrances are at the east and west ends.

LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Laboratory of Experimental Physics was completed during the Summer of 1906. It is the gift of Viscount Iveagh ; his Lordship contributing a sum of £16,500 for its construction and equipment. The actual cost of building was £14,708 ; of the fittings £1292 ; and the balance of nearly £500 has been laid out on Scientific Instruments.

The interior is designed so as to provide special accommodation for Students engaged in research, as well as to meet all the requirements of a large teaching laboratory. Several research rooms, furnished with every convenience in the way of scientific fittings, as well as class rooms for teaching the great divisions of Physical Science, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, are provided. There are also a large class room for introductory teaching, and a lecture theatre, seating 132, fitted with the latest facilities for demonstration.

The city current is laid on throughout the building, and a continuous current is supplied from a large storage battery in the basement.

The Architect was Mr. W. C. Marshall of London.

The annual outlay upon the upkeep of this Department is in part defrayed by the Board, and in part derived from a fund contributed by the Graduates and friends of the University during the years 1903–1906 [see Calendar Vol. III., pp. 457–463]. From this fund an annual income of £350 is assigned to the Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

The New School of Botany was opened at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1907. It was built and equipped through the munificence of Viscount Iveagh at a cost of about £7950, and endowed with an income of £280 *per annum* by public subscription to the Science Fund. The Building contains a Lecture Theatre, a large Laboratory to accommodate practical classes of 60 students, various Class Rooms, and Research Laboratories, and a small Library. The Building is equipped throughout with the various appliances and apparatus required for Botanical Instruction and Research.

Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

1908–1909.

Michaelmas Term, 1908.

AUTUMN ENTRANCE.

OCTOBER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Multiply $x^2 + 2yz - y^2 - z^2$ by $y^2 + z^2 - x^2 + 2yz$.

2. Divide $x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4$ by $x^2 + xy + y^2$.

3. Simplify $\dfrac{x^3 - y^3}{x - y} - \dfrac{x^3 + y^3}{x + y}$.

4. Solve the equation

$$8(x - 5) - 4[5 - 2\{x - 3(4 - 2x)\}] = 100.$$

5. Solve the equation $\dfrac{3x - 4}{5} - \dfrac{6 - 2x}{3} = \dfrac{5 - x}{2}$.

6. Find to four places of decimals

$$\left\{ \sqrt{9} + \sqrt{11} \right\}^2.$$

7. Find simplest value of

$$\frac{\dfrac{3}{17} - \dfrac{2}{51}}{\dfrac{3}{26} - \dfrac{2}{39}} \times \frac{\dfrac{4}{6} - \dfrac{1}{13}}{\dfrac{2}{3} - \dfrac{10}{17}}.$$

8. Multiply £99 19s. 11d. by 720.

9. Find the interest on 10,000 guineas for three years at 4 per cent. simple interest.

10. Prove that the sum of £4 1s. can be made up of an equal number of florins and half-crowns.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. TATE.

1. In a voyage from Hamburg to Gibraltar what important river-mouths would one pass?

2. Describe, naming the principal towns which you would pass, a railway journey from Dublin to Killarney, *or* Dublin to Derry, *or* Euston to Carlisle.

3. Indicate roughly the position of the following mountain ranges and straits:—Mourne Mountains, Apennines, Drakenberg Mountains, Alleghany Mountains; Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, Dardanelles, Palk Strait, Torres Strait.

4. Give the boundaries of, and principal states composing, the German Empire.

5. What are the principal naval powers of the world? Account for their big navies. Between which of them do alliances exist?

6. In whose reign, in what year, between whom, and with what result, were the following battles fought:—Evesham, Bosworth, The Boyne, Malplaquet, Waterloo?

7. For what are the following notable (give rough dates where you can):—Chaucer, Caxton, Thomas Cromwell, General Monk, General Wolfe?

8. Mention, with approximate dates, the most important wars in which Great Britain has been engaged since Waterloo.

9. Give some account of the Home Rule movement since 1880.

10. State shortly the main provisions of the Statute of Praemunire, Poynings' Law, Habeas Corpus Act, Test Act, Act of Settlement.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. I think that wicked men ought to be punished by the king, in order that the State may be more prosperous.

2. Caesar implored his soldiers to obey his commands, and advance boldly to the two camps of the enemy.

3. They collected two thousand horses as quickly as possible, for the purpose of following up the fugitives.

4. When you were there, I was here; when I might have gained my freedom, I preferred to remain a slave.

5. For the last twenty years he has remained constantly at Rome, although in his youth he went every summer either to Athens or to Egypt.

6. Having ascended to the summit of the mountain, Balbus assured his two companions that he would not leave that spot before they had agreed to act as he desired, declaring solemnly that in no other way could the consul's safety be secured, or the troops rescued from their dangerous position; and adding that their compliance with his request would involve them personally in no risk and in no responsibility. But if they persisted in their refusal, he continued, they would incur the enmity of the Romans, and drag down their country and themselves to utter and irremediable ruin.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German:—

The activity of my monkey was something extraordinary. He knew well enough when the orders were given to take him to bed, and move him from his comfortable corner under the fender, for he was a lazy rascal, and did not like going to bed early or getting up before eleven o'clock in the morning. When bedtime arrived, if not immediately secured before he was aware of his coming fate, he would cry like a naughty child: he was off like a bird, and catch him if you could! no art, no inducements, no devices, ever so cunningly used, would induce him to come within arm's length, and it was sometimes half an hour's work to get him at all.

[B.]

Translate into English:—

Son corps semblait acquérir une légèreté immatérielle, son esprit s'éclaircissait d'une façon inouïe, ses sens semblaient doubler leurs facultés; l'horizon allait toujours s'élargissant, mais non plus cet horizon sombre sur lequel planait une vague terreur et qu'il avait vu avant son sommeil, mais un horizon bleu, transparent, vaste, avec tout ce que la mer a d'azur, avec tout ce que le soleil a de paillettes, avec tout ce que la brise a de parfums; puis, au milieu des chants de ses matelots, chants si limpides et si clairs qu'on en eût fait une harmonie divine si l'on eût pu les noter, il voyait apparaître l'île de Monte-Cristo, non plus comme un écueil menaçant sur les vagues, mais comme

une oasis perdue dans le désert ; puis à mesure que la barque appro-
chait, les chants devenaient plus nombreux, car une harmonie en-
chanteresse et mystérieuse montait de cette île à Dieu, comme si
quelque fée, comme Lorelay, ou quelque enchanteur, comme Amphion,
eût voulu y attirer une âme ou y bâtir une ville.

Or,

Während ich aber, auf der alten Bank des Hofgartens sitzend, in die
Vergangenheit zurückträumte, hörte ich hinter mir verworrene Men-
schenstimmen, welche das Schicksal der armen Franzosen beklagten,
die, im russischen Kriege als Gefangene nach Sibirien geschleppt, dort
mehre lange Jahre, obgleich schon Frieden war, zurückgehalten worden
und jetzt erst heimkehrten. Als ich aufsah, erblickte ich wirklich
diese Waisenkinder des Ruhmes ; durch die Risse ihrer zerlumpten
Uniformen lauschte das nackte Elend, in ihren verwitterten Gesichtern
lagen tiefe, klagende Augen, und obgleich verstümmelt, ermattet und
meistens hinkend, blieben sie doch noch immer in einer Art militäri-
schen Schrittes, und, seltsam genug ! ein Tambour mit einer Trommel
schwankte voran ; und mit innerem Grauen ergriff mich die Erinnerung
an die Sage von den Soldaten, die des Tags in der Schlacht gefallen und
des Nachts wieder vom Schlachtfelde aufstehen und mit dem Tambour
an der Spitze nach ihrer Vaterstadt marschieren, und wovon das alte
Volkslied singt.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[Choose ONE *subject for an Essay.]*

Which would you choose and why—town life or country life ?

What are the best (or worst) forms of punishment for the various
offences of schoolboys and schoolgirls ? Should they be punished for
not learning their lessons ?

What knowledge is most worthy of study ?

Old Age Pensions.

The crisis in the near East.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER.

———

1. Divide

$$14x^4 + 45x^3y + 78x^2y^2 + 45xy^3 + 14y^4 \quad \text{by} \quad 2x^2 + 5xy + 7y^2.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$x - \frac{x-15}{7} = \frac{6x-1}{5} + \frac{2}{3}\left(7 - 4x\right).$$

3. Divide £1120 between A and B, so that for every half-crown that A receives, B may receive a shilling.

4. Resolve into factors

$$(a) \quad a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - d^2 - 2ab - 2cd \; ;$$
$$(b) \quad x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4.$$

5. Find the highest common factor of the expressions

$$1 - x^4 - x^6 + x^7, \quad 1 + x + x^3 - x^5.$$

6. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{x^2 + xy + xz}{(x-z)^2 - y^2} \times \frac{(x+y)^2 - z^2}{(x+y+z)^2} \div \frac{x^2 - xy + xz}{(x-y)^2 - z^2}.$$

7. What is the rate per cent. which will produce £x interest of £2000 in y years?

8. Divide $\quad 4 + 3\sqrt{2} \quad$ by $\quad 5 - 3\sqrt{2}.$

9. Find the price of 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs. at £2 16s. 8d. per cwt.

10. Express 1d. as a decimal of £1.

——————

[*Not more than* SEVEN *questions to be answered.*]

1. Name the Balkan States in geographical order, with their capital towns.

2. Name and indicate the position and direction of the chief mountain ranges and of ten of the chief rivers of Asia.

3. What European powers have possessions in Africa, and in what parts?

4. How and when did England obtain India, Canada, Gibraltar, Jamaica?

5. Make a sketch of South America, showing the States which compose it.

6. In what way are the following names connected with early English history:—Julius Caesar, Agricola, Boadicea, Augustine, Egbert, Guthrum, Harold, Thomas-à-Becket, Matilda, Innocent III? Give dates.

7. Name, with dates, five of the principal Acts by which the royal power was curtailed in England.

8. Name some of the chief statesmen, naval commanders, and authors in the reign of Elizabeth.

9. What do you know of—Catherine of Aragon, Lady Jane Grey, the Earl of Strafford, the Earl of Clarendon, Thomas Cromwell, Oliver Cromwell, the Earl of Chatham, Henry Grattan, Daniel O'Connell, Charles Parnell?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin :—

1. The speeches which he delivered at Athens, Rome, Corinth, and Carthage were more truthful than agreeable to his hearers.

2. The rest of the prisoners were led to the top of the hill and executed.

3. Justice never does harm to anybody.

4. They brought Cincinnatus from the plough to be dictator.

5. Caesar repressed the audacity of his own soldiers, that the spirit of the others might be broken more easily.

6. He replied that the Helvetii, if the Roman people would make peace with them, would go to whatever place Caesar decided upon, and would remain there; if, on the other hand, Caesar persisted in carrying on the war, he should remember the loss suffered in former times by the Romans, and the traditional valour of the Helvetii, and should not despise them because he had made a sudden and successful attack on a single division of their forces, when it was unsupported by their main body.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German :—

Since I am recollecting upon this subject such passages as occur to my memory out of ancient authors, I cannot omit a sentence in the celebrated funeral oration of Pericles, in Thucydides, which he made in honour of those brave Athenians that were slain in a fight with the Lacedemonians. After having addressed himself to the several ranks and orders of his countrymen, and shown them how they should behave themselves in the public cause, he turns to the female part of his audience : 'And as for you,' says he, ' I shall advise you in very few words ; aspire only to those virtues that are peculiar to your sex ; follow your natural modesty, and think it your greatest commendation not to be talked of one way or other.'

[B.]

Translate into English :—

Cependant le souvenir de Vulcain ne l'avait point quitté, et plusieurs fois il s'était éveillé en sursaut, croyant reconnaître ses aboiements. Trompé par cette espèce d'hallucination, il venait de rouvrir les yeux pour la dixième fois peut-être lorsqu'il vit la cabane éclairée par une lueur vive et rougeâtre. Il se dressa sur son séant, se demandant encore s'il était pas le jouet d'un rêve ; mais la lumière devint plus étincelante, et un souffle brûlant pénétra tout à coup dans l'*iourte*.

Godureau poussa un cri éveilla le receveur et Nicolas.

Tous deux se levèrent et coururent à la porte : tout un côté de la forêt de sapins était en feu.

Leur premier mouvement fut de s'élancer vers le côté opposé ; mais, à peine entrés dans le fourré, ils y rencontrèrent également les flammes qui les forcèrent à rebrousser chemin. Ils coururent dans une autre direction, puis dans une troisième : le feu était partout, et, après mille détours inutiles, ils se retrouvèrent à la clairière, près de l'*iourte* de refuge.

Or,

Den deutschen Universitäten muss man überhaupt nachrühmen, dass sie die deutschen Schriftsteller mehr als jede andere Zunft mit allerlei Narren versorgen, und besonders Göttingen habe ich immer in dieser Hinsicht zu schätzen gewusst. Dies ist auch der geheime Grund, wesshalb ich mich für die Erhaltung der Universitäten erkläre, obgleich ich stets Gewerbefreiheit und Vernichtung des Zunftwesens gepredigt habe. Bei solchem fühlbaren Mangel an ausgezeichneten Narren kann man mir nicht genug danken, wenn ich neue aufs Tapet bringe und allgemein brauchbar mache. Zum Besten der Literatur will ich daher

jetzt vom Grafen August von Platen-Hallermünde etwas ausführlicher reden. Ich will dazu beitragen, dass er zweckmässig bekannt und gewissermassen berühmt werde, ich will ihn literarisch gleichsam herausfüttern, wie die Irokesen thun mit den Gefangenen, die sie bei späteren Festmahlen verspeisen wollen.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Choose any *one* of the following as subject for an English essay :—

1. The recent crisis in South-Eastern Europe, and its causes.

2. British athletics, as a national training, compared with the universal military service of Continental States.

3. The essentials, in your opinion, of a good novel.

4. A description, in the form of a letter, of your last summer holiday.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Michaelmas Term, 1908.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. RUSSELL.

[*Full marks may be obtained by good answers to* six *questions.*]

1. Define the following terms and expressions :—*First point of Aries, declination, right ascension, altitude, zenith distance, hour angle, sidereal time at which an event takes place.*

2. Give an explanation of the fact that the duration of daylight per day varies at different times of the year. Illustrate by diagrams. On the same diagram show what are meant by twilight and dawn, and how their durations are measured.

3. What is the usual rule for allowing for refraction of a star ?
Show how to find the latitude of a place and the coefficient of refraction by means of observations on circumpolar stars.

4. You have as many astronomical instruments as you require, and you wish to verify that the apparent path of the Sun is very nearly situated in a plane. What kinds of observations would you make ?

5. What kind of time is a sun-dial supposed to keep ?
The maker of a sun-dial is ignorant of astronomy, and he places the style in a vertical position, the plane on which the shadows are cast being horizontal. If you take two positions of the Sun on the same meridian, show that, except at noon, the shadows will occupy different positions on the sun-dial. Illustrate the above statements on a diagram of a celestial sphere, and state the direction in which the style should point.

6. Give an account of the probable past history of the Moon. In what ways do we feel the effect of the Moon on the Earth ? Suggest a probable future history of the Earth. Have the tides any part in this future history ?

7. How is the longitude of a place at sea found—

(a) by observations near Solar noon ?
(b) by observations of stars ?

8. Give an account of the way in which eclipses occur, and explain what is meant by the ' ecliptic limits.'

9. Explain how the distance of the Moon from the Earth is found.

10. The apparent position of a star varies throughout the year because light is not instantaneous. Explain this, and show how to obtain its true position from the apparent position.

ETHICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[*Choose* FIVE *questions.*]

1. (a) Give proofs that there is such a thing in man as a moral faculty.
   (b) This faculty being granted, must we take it as an *original* part of human nature? Give your arguments.

2. (a) Explain what is meant by the doctrine of Immutable Morality, and name some philosophers who have held it.
   (b) Name others who have denied it, and state doctrines which they substituted for it.

3. (a) Is Morality dependent on Religion?
   (b) Is Morality dependent on Free Will?
   Give, from Butler and Stewart, reasons for your answers.

4. (a) In the analysis of human nature, how does Butler show that, even leaving out conscience, we may have a clear conception of the superior nature of one inward principle to another?
   (b) How does he treat the possibility of a conflict between the principles of Conscience, Self-Love, and Benevolence?

5. Show your acquaintance with the method and chief conclusions of Butler's *Analogy*.

6. Use your knowledge of Butler's two sermons on anger to treat the following:—' Forgive and Forget.'

7. Mention, from Stewart, several characteristic doctrines of ancient moralists.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The Earl of Kent in *King Lear*.
2. Did Lear deserve his fate?
3. British Colonization in the eighteenth century.
4. The results of the British occupation of India.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. If the sum of the moments of a set of coplanar forces about each of the vertices of a triangle is zero, prove that the forces are in equilibrium.

2. Find the position of the centre of gravity of a rigid body consisting of two uniform circular plates connected together by a rod. The circles are of the same material, their radii are 6 inches and 12 inches, and their centres are 2 feet apart. The weight of the connecting-rod may be neglected.

3. A uniform horizontal bar AB weighing 20 lbs. is supported by two vertical strings AC, BD of equal length. The point C is kept in position by a string CD and string CP; D is kept in position by the string CD, and string DQ; each of the strings CP and DQ makes an angle of 30° with the vertical.

Draw (with explanations) the force-diagram from which the tensions of the five strings may be determined, or calculate the tensions in any way.

4. A body projected vertically upwards reaches a height of 100 feet. Neglecting the resistance of the air, find the initial velocity.

5. An engine of known weight moves at a known speed round an arc of a circle of given radius. How can you find the outward pressure on the rails due to the curve?

6. In the hydrostatic press, prove that the work done by the power at the small piston is equal to the work done at the large piston.

What assumption is made as to the compressibility of water?

7. State the law connecting the pressure, volume, and temperature of a gas.

What will be the volume at 273°C. of a quantity of gas which at 0°C. occupies a cubic foot, the pressure being the same?

8. State and prove Archimedes' principle. Show (without details) how it enters into the theory of the two kinds of hydrometer.

9. Draw a concave mirror of focal length 10 inches, and show how to construct geometrically the image of a point near the axis.

10. Explain by means of a figure the magnification of a simple magnifying-glass. Distinguish between the 'real' and 'apparent' magnification of the image.

[I.]

GREEK.

MR. WILKINS.

Translate:—

τηρητέον δὴ εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων προθεμένοις ἔργα, ἐν οἷς ἄν τις τὸ τοιοῦτον μάλιστα ἐπιλανθάνοιτο καὶ ἐξαπατῷτο, καὶ τὸν μὲν μνήμονα καὶ δυσεξαπάτητον ἐγκριτέον, τὸν δὲ μὴ ἀποκριτέον. ἦ γάρ; Ναί. Καὶ πόνους γε αὖ καὶ ἀλγηδόνας καὶ ἀγῶνας αὐτοῖς θετέον, ἐν οἷς ταὐτὰ ταῦτα τηρητέον. Ὀρθῶς, ἔφη. Οὐκοῦν, ἦν δ᾽ ἐγώ, καὶ τρίτου εἴδους τοῦ τῆς γοητείας ἅμιλλαν ποιητέον, καὶ θεατέον, ὥσπερ τοὺς πώλους ἐπὶ τοὺς ψόφους τε καὶ θορύβους ἄγοντες σκοποῦσιν εἰ φοβεροί, οὕτω νέους ὄντας εἰς δείματ᾽ ἄττα κομιστέον καὶ εἰς ἡδονὰς αὖ μεταβλητέον, βασανί-ζοντας πολὺ μᾶλλον ἢ χρυσὸν ἐν πυρί, εἰ δυσγοήτευτος καὶ εὐσχήμων ἐν

πᾶσι φαίνεται, φύλαξ αὐτοῦ ὢν ἀγαθὸς καὶ μουσικῆς ἧς ἐμάνθανεν,
εὔρυθμόν τε καὶ εὐάρμοστον ἑαυτὸν ἐν πᾶσι τούτοις παρέχων, οἷος δὴ
ἂν ὢν καὶ ἑαυτῷ καὶ πόλει χρησιμώτατος εἴη. καὶ τὸν ἀεὶ ἔν τε παισὶ
καὶ νεανίσκοις καὶ ἐν ἀνδράσι βασανιζόμενον καὶ ἀκήρατον ἐκβαίνοντα
καταστατέον ἄρχοντα τῆς πόλεως καὶ φύλακα, καὶ τιμὰς δοτέον καὶ ζῶντι
καὶ τελευτήσαντι, τάφων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μνημείων μέγιστα γέρα
λαγχάνοντα· τὸν δὲ μὴ τοιοῦτον ἀποκριτέον. τοιαύτη τις, ἦν δ’ ἐγώ,
δοκεῖ μοι, ὦ Γλαύκων, ἡ ἐκλογὴ εἶναι καὶ κατάστασις τῶν ἀρχόντων τε
καὶ φυλάκων, ὡς ἐν τύπῳ, μὴ δι’ ἀκριβείας, εἰρῆσθαι.—PLATO.

1. Parse the following:—ἐρῴη, ἐπιταθέν, ἀνεθέντος, θεασάσθων, ἴοι,
ὠμιληκέναι, ἠρώτας, παρεσκευάσθαι, ἐπαροῖ.

2. Complete the lines:—

     στῆθος δὲ πλήξας
     τέτλαθι δή

3. What forms of music would Socrates banish from the state?

[II.]

LATIN.

Translate :—

     Aetatis cuiusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
     Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis.
     Reddere qui voces iam scit puer et pede certo
     Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere et iram
     Colligit ac ponit temere et mutatur in horas.
     Imberbis iuvenis, tandem custode remoto,
     Gaudet equis canibusque et aprici gramine campi,
     Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
     Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus aeris,
     Sublimis cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix.
     Conversis studiis aetas animusque virilis
     Quaerit opes et amicitias, inservit honori,
     Commisisse cavet, quod mox mutare laboret.
     Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, vel quod
     Quaerit et inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti,
     Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat,
     Dilator, spe longus, iners, pavidusque futuri,
     Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti
     Se puero, castigator censorque minorum.

                       HORACE.

1. Indicate the quantities of the syllables, and give the meanings of
the following words:—pituita, quotus, posticum, mediastinus, securus,
tibicina, aerugo, poesis, echinus, pilentum.

2. What reference does Horace make to—Telemachus, Aristippus,
Eutrapelus, Bestius, Afranius, Choerilus, Aristarchus, Cratinus,
Grosphus?

3. Forte meum si quis te percontabitur aevum. What answer is
to be given?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

From the hill on which this villa stood the spectator surveyed a wide and various prospect, rich at once in natural beauty and historic associations. The plain at his feet was the battle-field of the Roman kings and of the infant commonwealth; it was strewn with the marble sepulchres of patricians and consulars; across it stretched the long straight lines of the military ways which transported the ensigns of conquest to Parthia and Arabia. On the right, over meadow and woodland, lucid with rivulets, he beheld the white turrets of Tibur, Aesula, Praeneste, strung like a row of pearls on the bosom of the Sabine mountains; on the left, the glistening waves of Alba sunk in their green crater, the towering cone of the Latin Jupiter, the oaks of Aricia and the pines of Laurentum, and the sea bearing sails of every nation to the strand of Ostia.—MERIVALE.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

Rien d'affreux, rien de lugubre comme une station dans cette sombre galerie des juges d'instructions. D'un bout à l'autre est établi contre le mur un grossier banc de chêne, noirci par un usage quotidien. Involontairement on songe que sur ce banc sont venus tour à tour, depuis dix ans, s'asseoir tous les prévenus, tous les voleurs, tous les assassins du département de la Seine. C'est que tôt ou tard, fatalement, comme l'immondice à l'égout, le crime arrive à cette terrible galerie qui a une porte sur le bagne, l'autre sur la plate-forme de l'échafaud. C'est là, selon la triviale mais énergique expression d'un premier président, le grand lavoir public de tout le linge sale de Paris. La galerie, à l'heure où Prosper y arriva, était fort animée. Le banc était presque entièrement occupé. A côté de lui, si près qu'il le coudoyait, on avait placé un homme en haillons, à figure sinistre.

Or,—

Es war die Absicht gewesen, eine hohe Rampe vor dem Schloss aufzuführen, der Haupteingang war in den Thurm eingeschlagen und ausgewölbt worden, aber die Rampe war nicht aufgeschüttet, und die steinerne Schwelle der Hausthür lag weit über Manneshöhe in der Thurmmauer, ohne Leiter nicht zu betreten. Keine Thür verschloss die grosse Oeffnung. Die Fensterlöcher des untern Stocks wiesen noch die rohe Mauer, sie waren mit Bretern nothdürftig verschlagen, im obern Stock waren einzelne Fenster mit künstlichen Rahmen von gedrehtem Holz verziert, und grosse Scheiben hatte man eingefugt, aber wieder zerschlagen. In andern Fensterlöchern hingen Nothrahmen aus rohem Kieferholz mit kleinen trüben Glasaugen. Auf der

Zinne des Thurms sass eine Gesellschaft Dohlen und blickte verwundert herab auf die fremden Männer, zuweilen flog eine mit lautem Schrei auf und liess sich an einer andern Stelle des Daches nieder, um wieder auf die Unwillkommenen herabzustarren.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

At length the mournful procession came through the crowd. Nuncomar sat up in his palanquin, and looked round him with unaltered serenity. He had just parted from those who were most nearly connected with him. Their cries and contortions had appalled the European ministers of justice, but had not produced the smallest effect on the iron stoicism of the prisoner. The only anxiety which he expressed was that men of his own priestly caste might be in attendance to take charge of his corpse. He again desired to be remembered to his friends in the Council, mounted the scaffold with firmness, and gave the signal to the executioner.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MR. WARDELL.

[FOUR *questions only to be attempted :* TWO *from each section.*]

[A.]

1. Consider the following statements in relation to the present position of the House of Commons :—

    (*a*) The discussion of a measure is rapidly becoming an impossibility in the House of Commons ;

    (*b*) The House of Commons no longer controls the Executive ;

    (*c*) The refusal of supplies is a constitutional figment.

2. 'No limits are set to the sovereignty of the people, . . . yet the multitude does not rule England.' Explain.

3. 'The strength of the House of Lords is in its weakness.' 'The old constitutional duty of the House of Lords becomes of much more actual and practical importance.' Reconcile these remarks with the present attitude of the Commons.

4. Discuss, with especial reference to the English party-system, the infirmities and dangers to which Representative Government is liable.

5. Reproduce Mill's views as to the conditions and modes of Federal Government.

[B.]

6. Write an essay which shall include a brief discussion of the following points :—the scope, the method, and the laws of Political Economy with its relation to the other sciences.

7. Discuss the economic basis of Socialism.

8. What do you understand by the following terms:—' Law of diminishing return'; 'the Malthusian theory'; 'profits'; 'capital'; 'rent'; 'normal value'; 'progress'?

9. State clearly the general argument for Free Trade.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Describe a freezing mixture, and explain carefully the principles upon which its action depends.

2. Describe the slide-valve of a steam-engine, and explain how the times at which it admits steam to the cylinder and allows it to leave can be regulated by means of the eccentric.

3. Explain what is meant by the polarisation of an electric cell. Describe a battery in which such polarisation is made use of in order to obtain a source of electrical energy.

4. Describe the experiments by which you would proceed to demonstrate the law of induced electric pressure in electromagnetic induction.

5. Define the index of refraction of a substance, and describe the method by which you would determine it for a given transparent substance.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. What is the action of strong sulphuric acid on the following substances:—(a) metallic copper, (b) potassium iodide, (c) manganese dioxide, (d) ethyl alcohol?

2. A mixture of 10 c.c. hydrogen, 5 c.c. marsh gas, 5 c.c. carbon monoxide, and 20 c.c. oxygen, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., is exploded in an eudiometer tube. What is the volume of the resulting gaseous mixture, measured at the same temperature and pressure, and of what does it consist?

3. How may urea be prepared synthetically? What is the action of (a) strong nitric acid, (b) nitrous acid, (c) sodium hypobromite on urea in aqueous solution?

4. Explain the bleaching action of chlorine and of sulphur dioxide. What is the action of chlorine on sulphurous acid?

5. How would you prepare a specimen of pure silver from a shilling piece?

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND SENIOR SOPHISTER SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

LOGICS AND ETHICS.

MR. TATE.

[*N.B.—Junior Sophisters to answer* 1–7. *Senior Sophisters supplementalizing Hilary Examination to answer* 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. *Senior Sophisters supplementalizing Trinity Examination to answer* 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15.]

1. Explain what Locke means by Reflection. Why are ideas of Reflection later than ideas of Sensation?

2. How do we obtain the idea of Solidity? Distinguish between solidity and hardness.

3. Explain, with the aid of examples, what Locke means by ' positive ideas from privative causes.' What explanation does he offer?

4. Explain the process of Abstraction. Why does Locke hold that this act is peculiar to man?

5. What does Locke mean by Infinity? In what sense do we apply it to the Supreme Being?

6. How do we get (*a*) our idea of Substance in general, (*b*) our ideas of sorts of substances? How does Locke show that our idea of spiritual substance is as clear as that of bodily substance?

7. (*a*) How does Locke define ' Definition '? Why are simple ideas indefinable? (*b*) How does Locke prove that the ideas of mixed modes are arbitrary?

8. What is the difference between actual and habitual knowledge? There are two kinds of habitual knowledge?

9. Why does Locke consider Morality capable of demonstration?

10. Locke says ' We have a threefold knowledge of existence.' Explain.

11. Where does Stewart find the basis of moral obligation? What false views on the question does he refute, and how?

12. Stewart notes some striking differences between Justice and the other virtues? On this point he quotes and refutes a theory of Hume's?

13. State briefly the arguments employed by Butler to prove the moral government of the world. What popular argument does Butler reject, and why?

14. Give briefly Butler's classification and explanation of ' habits.'

15. How does Butler show that Prudence is a virtue? How does he explain the fact that imprudence does not arouse so much indignation as other vices?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRASER.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. A square table, weight 30 lbs., has legs at the middle points of its sides, and three equal weights, each equal to the weight of the table, are placed at three of the angular points.
What is the greatest weight than can be placed at the fourth corner so that equilibrium may be preserved?

2. Find what mass can be lifted by a smooth vertical screw of 2-in. pitch if the power be a force of 30 lbs. weight, acting at the end of an arm 4 feet long.

3. A light string which connects two equal masses of 5 lbs. hangs over a smooth peg. If a third mass of 5 lbs. be laid on one of them, by how much is the pressure on the peg increased?

4. Find the work done by the Earth's pull on a stone of 1 lb. mass during the 9th second of its motion from rest.

5. Explain the term 'pressure at a point in a liquid.'

6. A cube of wood floats in water when a weight of 250 ozs. rests on it. If the weight is removed, it rises 2 inches. Find the size of the cube.

7. Explain a Nicholson's hydrometer, and show how it may be used to weigh small quantities.

8. Why does a small quantity of air introduced into the upper par of a barometer-tube depress the mercury considerably, whilst a small portion of iron floating on the mercury does not depress it?

9. Draw figures to illustrate the positions of the images of objects in (*a*) plane, (*b*) convex, (*c*) concave mirrors. When will the image be in front of the mirror?

10. Describe briefly with diagrams, where necessary, the construction of (*a*) the Newtonian reflector, (*b*) the magic lantern.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. WEBB.

1. Distinguish between the Moon's *sidereal period* and a *lunation*, and calculate the former if the latter is $29\frac{1}{3}$ days.

2. Explain the two causes which give rise to the 'equation of time,' stating when each is at a maximum.

3. How does the velocity of the Earth in its orbit affect the apparent position of a star? Draw a diagram to explain your answer.

4. Show how to obtain the horizontal parallax of the Moon by simultaneous observation of its zenith distance at two places on the same meridian of the Earth.

5. Prove that there is more moonshine in winter than in summer, quite apart from the fact that more summer moonshine is in daylight, and therefore less noticeable.

6. The satellites of Jupiter give rise to four different classes of phenomena, viz., *Eclipses, occultations, transits, and transits of shadows.* Distinguish and explain these.

7. How is the coefficient of refraction determined, when the latitude is known, by observation of a circumpolar star?

8. What do you know of Halley's Comet?

9. Explain how any error of eccentricity of the graduated circle of the transit instrument can be eliminated by taking diametrically opposite readings.

10. There are more solar eclipses than lunar, and yet solar eclipses at any given place are much less frequent than lunar ones. Give an accurate explanation of this with diagrams.

———

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Swift's powers of satire as exhibited in *Gulliver's Travels.*

2. A description of Lilliput.

3. Sidney Carton.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The political views of those whom Burke styles 'New Whigs.'

2. An estimate, based on *The Borough,* of Crabbe's merits as a writer.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. A reproduction of Carlyle's criticisms on any famous character in history or literature.

2. What you regard as the best features of More's ideal commonwealth.

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[I.]

Translate :—

ἀλλ' ὦ ταλαίπωρ', ἃς ἔχεις ὀργὰς ἄφες,
ζήτει δὲ τῶνδε πημάτων ἀπαλλαγάς.
ἀρχαῖ' ἴσως σοι φαίνομαι λέγειν τάδε·
τοιαῦτα μέντοι τῆς ἄγαν ὑψηγόρου
γλώσσης, Προμηθεῦ, τἀπίχειρα γίγνεται.
σὺ δ' οὐδέπω ταπεινὸς οὐδ' εἴκεις κακοῖς,
πρὸς τοῖς παροῦσι δ' ἄλλα πρόσλαβεῖν θέλεις
οὔκουν ἔμοιγε χρώμενος διδασκάλῳ
πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς, ὁρῶν ὅτι
τραχὺς μόναρχος οὐδ' ὑπεύθυνος κρατεῖ.
καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν εἶμι καὶ πειράσομαι
ἐὰν δύνωμαι τῶνδέ σ' ἐκλῦσαι πόνων·
σὺ δ' ἡσύχαζε μηδ' ἄγαν λαβροστόμει.
ἢ οὐκ οἶσθ' ἀκριβῶς ὢν περισσόφρων ὅτι
γλώσσῃ ματαίᾳ ζημία προστρίβεται ;

AESCHYLUS.

1. Write out the last two lines of this passage, marking the feet and quantities.

2. Parse—ἄφες, ζήτει, πρόσλαβεῖν, ἐκτενεῖς.

3. Give the English of—οἶμος, λεωργός, πάγος, σταθευτός, πάχνη, ἐλινύειν.

4. (a) ἔνεστι γάρ πως τοῦτο τῇ τυραννίδι
νόσημα.—Complete.

(b) μή πού τι προύβης τῶνδε καὶ περαιτέρω ;
What is the force of μή in this sentence?

(c) What epithet is applied to Sicily in the *Prometheus Vinctus*?

(d) τούτου φυλάσσου μή ποτ' ἀχθεσθῇ κέαρ.
Translate accurately.

[II.]

Translate :—

Castor gaudet equis ; ovo prognatus eodem
Pugnis ; quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum
Millia.   Me pedibus delectat claudere verba
Lucili ritu nostrum melioris utroque.
Ille velut fidis arcana sodalibus olim
Credebat libris ; neque si male cesserat, unquam
Decurrens alio, neque si bene ; quo fit, ut omnis
Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
Vita senis.   Sequor hunc Lucanus an Apulus anceps :
Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus,
Missus ad hoc pulsis, vetus est ut fama Sabellis,
Quo ne per vacuum Romano incurreret hostis,
Sive quod Apula gens seu quod Lucania bellum
Incuteret violenta.

HORACE.

1. Compare Horace and Lucilius as satirists.

2. Write grammatical notes on—

   (*a*)   Peream male, si non optimum erat.

   (*b*)   Notante iudice, quo nosti, populo.

   (*c*)   Matutine pater, seu Iane libentius audis.

3. Write explanatory notes on—

   (*a*)   Thraex est Gallina Syro par?

   (*b*)   Non est mihi tempus aventi
Ponere signa novis praeceptis, qualia vincunt
Pythagoran Anytique reum doctumque Platona.

   (*c*)   Non magis audierit quam Fufius ebrius olim,
Cum Ilionam edormit, Catienis mille ducentis
'Mater te appello' clamantibus.

4. Write out the following lines, marking feet and quantities:—

   (*a*)   Quam laudas, pluma? cocto num adest honor idem?

   (*b*)   Me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque.

   (*c*)   Ut Nasidieni iuvit te cena beati?

(For Hilary Supplementalists.)

[I.]

Translate:—

ἔτι, ὡς καὶ πρῴην εἴπομεν, πᾶσα ψυχῆς ἕξις ὑφ' οἵων πέφυκε γίνεσθαι χείρων καὶ βελτίων, πρὸς ταῦτα καὶ περὶ ταῦτα τὴν φύσιν ἔχει· δι' ἡδονὰς δὲ καὶ λύπας φαῦλοι γίνονται, τῷ διώκειν ταύτας καὶ φεύγειν, ἢ ἃς μὴ δεῖ ἢ ὅτε οὐ δεῖ ἢ ὡς οὐ δεῖ ἢ ὁσαχῶς ἄλλως ὑπὸ τοῦ λόγου διορίζεται τὰ τοιαῦτα. διὸ καὶ ὁρίζονται τὰς ἀρετὰς ἀπαθείας τινὰς καὶ ἠρεμίας· οὐκ εὖ δέ, ὅτι ἁπλῶς λέγουσιν, ἀλλ' οὐχ ὡς δεῖ καὶ ὡς οὐ δεῖ καὶ ὅτε, καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα προστίθεται. ὑπόκειται ἄρα ἡ ἀρετὴ εἶναι ἡ τοιαύτη περὶ ἡδονὰς καὶ λύπας τῶν βελτίστων πρακτική, ἡ δὲ κακία τοὐναντίον.—ARISTOTLE.

1. What does Aristotle give as the sign of a developed ἕξις?

2. In what connexions does he mention Plato, Heracleitus, Milo?

3. Give the English of—καταπλήξ, παραγγελία, ἀδέκαστος, δημογεροντες.

[II.]

Translate:—

Sed, ut laudandus Regulus in conservando iure iurando, sic decem illi, quos post Cannensem pugnam iuratos ad senatum misit Hannibal se in castra redituros ea, quorum erant potiti Poeni, nisi de redimendis captivis impetravissent, si non redierunt, vituperandi. De quibus non omnes uno modo: nam Polybius, bonus auctor in primis, ex decem nobilissimis, qui tum erant missi, novem revertisse dicit, re a senatu non impetrata: unum ex decem, qui paullo postquam erat egressus e castris redisset quasi aliquid esset oblitus, Romae remansisse. Reditu

enim in castra liberatum se esse iure iurando interpretabatur. Non recte; fraus enim astringit, non dissolvit periurium. Fuit igitur stults calliditas perverse imitata prudentiam. Itaque decrevit senatus ut ille veterator et callidus vinctus ad Hannibalem duceretur.—CICERO.

1. Write notes on— Regulus, pugna Cannensis, Polybius.

2. Give the meanings of—supplantare; cuniculus; scalmus; micare.

3. How did Aquilius define *dolus malus*?

4. What do you know of the lex Plaetoria?

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate :—

τοῦ δὲ Περικλέους ἐν τῷ τῆς στρατηγίας ἀπολογισμῷ δέκα ταλάντων ἀνάλωμα γράψαντος ἀνηλωμένων εἰς τὸ δέον, ὁ δῆμος ἀπεδέξατο μὴ πολυπραγμονήσας μηδ' ἐλέγξας τὸ ἀπόρρητον. ἔνιοι δ' ἱστορήκασιν, ὧν ἐστι καὶ Θεόφραστος ὁ φιλόσοφος, ὅτι καθ' ἕκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην ἐφοίτα δέκα τάλαντα παρὰ τοῦ Περικλέους, οἷς τοὺς ἐν τέλει πάντας θεραπεύων παρῃτεῖτο τὸν πόλεμον, οὐ τὴν εἰρήνην ὠνούμενος, ἀλλὰ τὸν χρόνον, ἐν ᾧ παρασκευασάμενος καθ' ἡσυχίαν ἔμελλε πολεμήσειν βέλτιον. εὐθὺς οὖν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀφεστῶτας τραπόμενος καὶ διαβὰς εἰς Εὔβοιαν πεντήκοντα ναυσὶ καὶ πεντακισχιλίοις ὁπλίταις κατεστρέψατο τὰς πόλεις. καὶ Χαλκιδέων μὲν τοὺς ἱπποβότας λεγομένους πλούτῳ καὶ δόξῃ διαφέροντας ἐξέβαλεν, Ἑστιεῖς δὲ πάντας ἀναστήσας ἐκ τῆς χώρας Ἀθηναίους κατῴκισε, μόνοις τούτοις ἀπαραιτήτως χρησάμενος ὅτι ναῦν Ἀττικὴν αἰχμάλωτον λαβόντες ἀπέκτειναν τοὺς ἄνδρας.—PLUTARCH.

1. Give some account of Theophrastus; describe the situation of Euboea; and write a note on—Χαλκιδέων τοὺς ἱπποβότας λεγομένους.

2. Parse—ἀνηλωμένων, παρῃτεῖτο, ἀφεστῶτας, διαβάς.

3. Plutarch mentions a μειρακιώδης καὶ σοβαρὰ προσωνυμία applied to Pericles?
There was one thing that justified its application?

4. How does Plutarch account for the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War?

[II.]

Translate :—

> Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella,
> Ac veluti lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis
> Quum properant, alii taurinis follibus auras
> Accipiunt redduntque, alii stridentia tingunt
> Aera lacu; gemit impositis incudibus Aetna;
> Illi inter sese magna vi brachia tollunt
> In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe ferrum :
> Non aliter, si parva licet componere magnis,
> Cecropias innatus apes amor urget habendi,
> Munere quamque suo.   Grandaevis oppida curae,

Et muniré favos, et daedala fingere tecta :
At fessae multa referunt se nocte minores,
Crura thymo plenae ; pascuntur et arbuta passim,
Et glaucas salices casiamque, crocumque rubentem
Et pinguem tiliam et ferrugineos hyacinthos.

VIRGIL.

1. Write out each of the following lines, marking feet and quantities, and adding notes on the metre :—

   (a) Illi inter sese magna vi bracchia tollunt.
   (b) Ille comam mollis iam tondebat hyacinthi.
   (c) Aut dulcis musti Volcano decoquit umorem.
   (d) Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes.

2. Explain the epithet *Cecropias* in the passage above.

3. Write explanatory notes on—

   (a) Cum prima novi ducent examina reges vere suo.
   (b) Biferique rosaria Paesti.
   (c) Canoros Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque aera secutae.
   (d) Medus Hydaspes.
   (e) Et circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis.

4. Give the English of—*imbrices, bimus, hirundo, pensum, mantele.*

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

The tidings of despair created a terrible commotion in the starving city. There was no hope either in submission or resistance. Massacre or starvation were the only alternative. But if there was no hope within the walls, without there was a soldier's death. For a moment the garrison and the able-bodied citizens resolved to advance from the gates in a solid column, to cut their way through the enemy's camp, or to perish on the field. It was thought that the helpless and the infirm, who would alone be left in the city, might be treated with indulgence after the fighting men had all been slain.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

Les travailleurs des champs restent indifférens aux routes neuves, plus longues pour eux que leurs sentiers, et, s'ils prennent le chemin de fer, à un sou le kilomètre, c'est pour quelque voyage extraordinaire. Bien plus, on les sent hostiles à tout ce progrès dont ils ne profitent pas, mais

qu'on leur fait payer comme aux autres. Certes, l'Italie a dépensé l'argent des Italiens non seulement, comme on le dit toujours, pour soutenir son rang de nation jeune et ambitieuse, mais aussi pour mener à bien des travaux nécessaires et féconds. Il n'en est pas moins vrai que les provinces et les communes de l'Italie méridionale ont dû payer très cher la civilisation qui leur était imposée. Par contre-coup, propriétaires et colons plient sous les impôts : que de fois je les ai entendus maudire les 'taxes' et jusqu'au progrès dont ils souffrent !

Or,

Endlich huschte sie selbst in Antons Stube. Sie warf noch einen prüfenden Blick auf das Sophakissen, das sie für den Abwesenden gestickt hatte, und ordnete in einer Alabasterschaale alle Blumen, welche der Gärtner aufgetrieben hatte. Als sie so über der Schaale stand, fielen ihre Blicke auf die Wände des Zimmers, wo noch die Zeichnung hing, welche Anton in den ersten Wochen nach seinem Eintritt gemacht, und auf den kostbaren Teppich, den noch Fink über den Fussboden gezogen hatte. Zum ersten Mal seit langer Zeit war sie in diesem Raum, den ihr Fuss gemieden hatte, so lange der Andere ein Bewohner des Hauses war. Wo lebte er jetzt ? Ihr war heut, als sei sie seit vielen vielen Jahren von ihm getrennt, und die Erinnerung an ihn kam ihr wie das bange Gefühl nach einem schweren Traume.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

They may say what they will, but it does one ten times more good to leave Bath than to go to it. I may sometimes drink the waters, as Mr. Bentley used to say I invited company hither that I did not care for, that I might enjoy the pleasure of their going away. My health is certainly mended, but I did not feel the satisfaction of it till I got home. I have still a little rheumatism in one shoulder, which was not dipped in Styx, and is still mortal ; but, while I went to the rooms, or stayed in my chambers in a dull court, I thought I had twenty complaints. I don't perceive one of them.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. State the laws of radiation of heat, and explain how you would investigate them by means of the thermopile.

2. Describe a freezing machine, and explain the principles upon which its action depends.

3. Describe the lead storage cell, and point out its advantages and disadvantages.

4. State the laws of vibration of stretched strings, and explain how you would investigate them experimentally.

5. Explain the way in which you would compare the intensities of two lights.

Point out the difficulties in the way of making such a comparison.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. What volume of air would be required for the complete combustion of 10 litres of ethylene? Find the volume of carbon dioxide, and the weight of water formed. [The volumes are measured at 0° C. and 760 mm.]

2. You are given a quantity of galena. How would you prepare from it specimens of—(*a*) litharge, (*b*) lead sulphate, (*c*) lead iodide? Write the formulæ of these substances.

3. Explain the formation of the black ring when strong sulphuric acid is added to a mixture of potassium nitrate and ferrous sulphate in aqueous solution.

4. What is the action of chlorine on aqueous solutions of— (*a*) potassium bromide, (*b*) sodium hydrate, (*c*) sulphur dioxide, (*d*) ammonia. Give equations.

5. What are the chief sources of boron? Write the formulæ of— (*a*) boracic acid, (*b*) boron chloride, (*c*) boric oxide, (*d*) borax.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Calculate the weight of oxalic acid required to produce 10 litres of carbon monoxide, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm.

2. Explain the chemical relationship between acetic acid, acetamide, and methyl cyanide. How would you prepare acetic acid from methyl cyanide and acetamide from acetic acid?

3. How do you account for the fact that hydrogen peroxide behaves in some cases as an oxidising agent, in others as a reducing agent? Give instances of each kind of action.

4. Starting from ethyl alcohol, how would you prepare (*a*) acetaldehyde, (*b*) chloral, (*c*) chloroform? Write the formulæ of these substances.

5. What is the chief ore of mercury, and how is the metal obtained from it? Describe the properties and write the formulæ of (*a*) mercuric chloride, (*b*) mercurous chloride, (*c*) mercuric oxide, (*d*) mercuric iodide.

MR. WARDELL.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

[FOUR *questions only to be attempted*, TWO *from each section.*]

(A) FRANCE.

1. Sketch the part played by the Huguenots in the history of France.

2. Describe the growth of the monarchy during your period.

3. State and criticize the foreign policy of Louis XIV.

4. What do you know of *any three* of the following persons or events :—' Mirabeau,' ' Danton,' ' the Reign of Terror,' ' the Hundred Days,' ' Henry IV,' ' Mazarin,' ' the Parlement of Paris ' ?

(B) ENGLAND.

1. Write an essay on the Colonial Expansion of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

2. In what ways does the Tudor monarchy constitute an epoch in the history of England ?

3. Discuss the causes and results of the Revolution of 1688.

4. What do you know of *any five* of the following persons or events :— ' Walpole,' ' Chatham,' ' Sir John Moore,' ' the Petition of Right,' ' the Non-Jurors,' ' the New Model,' ' the Gordon Riots,' ' Whigs and Tories ' ?

5. Tabulate the principal events in the history of Ireland, 1688–1800.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[FOUR *questions only to be attempted in each case.*]

1. With regard to the English Constitution De Tocqueville has remarked ' elle n'existe point.' Explain.

2. Discuss the system of Government by Party.

3. Notice the principal aspects of change in the Constitution.

4. Define the scope and method of Political Economy.

5. (*a*) How far is the Law of Diminishing Returns operative in other industries than agriculture ? (*b*) State and criticize the three propositions of the Malthusian theory. (*c*) What do you understand by the term ' rent ' ?

6. Define ' Socialism,' ' production on a large scale,' ' Capital,' Explain the differences which exist in wages.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. What standards might be adopted as a test of economic progress?

2. Define Value, and notice the principal problems which arise in connexion therewith.

3. Write notes on the following:—'Index Numbers,' 'Bimetallism,' 'Gresham's Law,' 'the Bank Charter Act.'

4. Explain the following terms with reference to Taxation:— 'Equality,' 'Progressive taxation,' 'Unearned Increments,' 'the Benefit theory.'

5. How does Mill combat the idea of 'benevolent despotism'? What are the proper functions of a Representative body? What was Hare's scheme for the representation of constituencies?

6. Why does Mill not regard a bicameral system as an efficient check on democracy? What are the two modes of organizing a Federal Union?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. What was the influence of Scholasticism on the intellectual life and education of the Middle Ages?

2. Give an account of the origin and organization of the early Universities.

3. Contrast the influence of the Renaissance in the South and North of Europe in regard to moral and intellectual education.

4. Give an account of the most striking features in the Jesuit schools.

5. Locke expresses his views on punishment in several places?

6. Give some of those views of Locke which enable us to estimate the degree of his insight into child-nature.

7. 'Locke considers learning as the least important requisite in education.' What is the foundation for this statement?

MR. CULVERWELL.

(*Senior Sophister Supplementalists.*)

1. Explain, following Locke, the *disciplinary* conception of education, and give a summary of the arguments *pro* and *con* as they have been stated since the time of Locke.

With Locke education was not identified with instruction?

2. What was the Illumination, or the Enlightenment, and how did it affect ideals of education?

3. Give the three meanings of ' Nature ' in the *Emile.* These three interpretations of nature mark out the lines of educational development during the nineteenth century ?

4. Outline the most important of the permanent results of Rousseau's influence.

5. Give some of the most significant thoughts in Pestalozzi's letter on his work in Stanz.

6. Pestalozzi's injunction that the mother was never to teach the child to count one, two, three, &c., but always one stick, two sticks, three sticks, or stones, &c., and so on, was but an application of his most fundamental principle ?

7. How does Kant seek to train character so that the child shall at once be conscious of his own freedom, and yet should respect the freedom of others.

8. Kant holds that man is by nature neither morally good nor morally bad ; how then does he propose to make man moral ?

9. What does Kant give as the three principal features in a child's character ?

10. Give Fénelon's ideas on the education of girls.

11. ' Our pedantic mania for instructing leads us to teach children what they can learn far better for themselves, and to lose sight of what we alone can teach them.'

Expand and comment on this. Who wrote it ?

SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION IN ASTRONOMY FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

MR. CULVERWELL AND MR. RUSSELL.

[*Time for Questions,* 1½ *hours ; time for Essay,* 1 *hour.*]

1. Explain the apparent movements of the planets, *i.e.* why their motions sometimes appear to be direct and sometimes retrograde. Why is the stationary position not where the line from the outer planet touches the orbit of the inner one ?

2. Explain fully how to measure the radius of the Earth, and prove the astronomical proposition about the elevation of the pole on which it depends.

3. Define the *hour angle.* Explain why it is thus called. Show by a figure how to draw the hour angles, measuring the times which elapse from midday (1) to sunset, and (2) to the end of twilight for lat. 45° on March 21.

4. What are the adjustments of the transit instrument ? In what order have they to be made ?

5. Explain clearly how the diameter of the Earth's orbit can be obtained from a knowledge of the velocity of light, and of the times of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. Is it necessary to know the times of several such eclipses, or only those of two eclipses?

6. Describe the apparent annual motion of the sun among the fixed stars, and explain how this gives rise to the seasons.

7. What is Kepler's first law? Explain carefully how the first and second laws can be verified for the Earth. What additional difficulties are there in verifying them for the other planets?

8. How may the longitude of a place on land be determined? And how of a ship at sea? Why can the latter not be as accurately determined as the former?

9. What are the various causes, in virtue of which the apparent direction in which a star is seen differs from its true direction? Explain that part of the difference which is due to the velocity of the Earth and of light.

Subjects for Essays.

The mode in which the dimensions of the Solar System are ascertained, with an account of the method of getting the distances of the nearer among the fixed stars.

The Moon. What we know of its physical state—of its movements—of its influence on terrestrial phenomena—and of its physical history?

Saturn.

The probable past history of the Solar system, and its probable future.

FINAL FRESHMAN EXAMINATION AND SENIOR FRESH-MEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY AND TRINITY EXAMINATIONS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1908.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

MR. ALEXANDER.

1. In a circle of 2 inches radius inscribe a regular octagon. Scale off and write down the length of one side.

2. Construct a triangle, the length of the sides being 2·3, 3·2, and 4·1 inches. Measure the three angles, using either a protractor or a scale of chords.

3. Construct a scale of 11 feet to the inch. Make the scale sufficiently long to show 60 feet. Figure correctly, and state the representative fraction.

4. Construct an equilateral triangle equal in area to the sum of the areas of two equilateral triangles of sides 2 inches and 3 inches respectively.

5. On a chord of length 2½ inches construct a segment of a circle containing an angle of 45°.

6. Two balloons were liberated from the same place. One travelled 3 miles to the south-east and rose ½ mile, while the other rose 1¼ mile and travelled 4 miles to the east. Determine the direct distance between the balloons.

7. In the accompanying figure ab and $a'b'$ are the plan and elevation of a line. Determine the true length of this line and the angles which it makes with the planes of projection.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Find the value of x what will make

$$\frac{(x - a)(x - b)(x - c)}{x^2 - (b + c)^2}$$

equal to $x - (a + b + c)$.

2. If $a + b + c = 0$, find the value of

$$(a + b)^3 + (b + c)^3 + (c + a)^3 + a^3 + b^3 + c^3.$$

3. Reduce the expression

$$\frac{x^4 + 4x^3 + 9x^2 + 11x + 5}{x^4 + 2x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 5}$$

to its lowest terms.

4. Determine the value of a so that the equation

$$x^2 - ax + a + 5 = 0$$

may have a root equal to 3, and find the value of the remaining root.

5. Solve the equations

$$x^2 - xy = 2,$$
$$2x^2 + y^2 = 9.$$

6. Express $\dfrac{\sqrt{6}}{1 + \sqrt{2}}$ true to three places of decimals.

7. The number of candidates who passed a certain examination was four times the number rejected; if there had been 14 more candidates, and if 4 less were rejected, the number of those who passed would have been five times the number rejected. Find the number of candidates.

8. At what time between 3 and 4 o'clock will the hands of a watch be in a straight line?

9. How much wine at 15s. a gallon must be mixed with 20 gallons of wine at £1 a gallon to make the mixture worth 17s. a gallon?

10. Find the consecutive numbers whose product is 552.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Give definitions of $\sin A$ and $\cos A$ that will include angles greater than a right angle.
Hence show that

$$\sin(90 + A) = \cos A, \quad \cos(90 + A) = -\sin A,$$
$$\sin(180 - A) = \sin A, \quad \cos(180 - A) = -\cos A.$$

2. Given $\sin A = \dfrac{4}{5}$, $\sin B = \dfrac{5}{13}$, find the value of $\tan(A - B)$.

3. Prove the formulæ

$$1 + \cos A = 2\cos^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A,$$
$$1 - \cos A = 2\sin^2 \tfrac{1}{2}A.$$

4. If $\tan A = \dfrac{5}{12}$, find $\tan \dfrac{A}{2}$.

5. An impassable river runs between an observer and a tower : how would you propose to find the height of the tower?

6. How are the sizes of very distant spherical bodies found when their distances from the observer are known.

7. If $\dfrac{a}{b} = \tan\theta$, show that

$a\cos x + b\sin x = c$ reduces to $b\sin(x+\theta) = c\cos\theta$.

Explain how you would find the value of x satisfying the equation by means of logarithms.

8. Given of a triangle

$$a = 100 \text{ yards}, \quad B = 60°, \quad C = 45°,$$

find the area to the nearest whole number.

9. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{\cos(\alpha-\beta) - \cos(\alpha+\beta-2\gamma)}{\sin(\alpha-\beta) - \sin(\alpha+\beta-2\gamma)}.$$

[*Note with care the sign to be attached to the answer.*]

10. Give a sketch of the method you would adopt if you were asked to undertake the survey of a large tract of country.

LOGIC.

MR. EXHAM.

1. Express in logical form and give the contradictory, converse, and contrapositive of each of the following :—

    (*a*) Whoso increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow.

    (*b*) Only the actions of the just
    Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.

    (*c*) All men are not entitled to vote.

    (*d*) Self-praise is no praise.

2. What kinds of premisses yield no syllogistic conclusion and why?

3. If the major term in a syllogism is predicate of the major premiss, what do you know about the minor premiss? Prove your answer.

4. Examine the logical validity of the following arguments :—

(*a*) Successful men have been either clever or industrious : X is both clever and industrious : therefore he may expect to succeed.

(*b*) A man cannot have good health without temperance, nor can he have happiness without good health : therefore the intemperate are unhappy.

(*c*) Free trade means cheap food : therefore in the British Colonies, which have adopted Protection, food is expensive.

5. Express the subjoined enthymeme in syllogistic form, name the mood and figure, and reduce it to a syllogism in fig. I.

A true patriot will be ready to die for his country, a thing which many politicians will not be ready to do.

6. What must be added to an argument from Induction to make it logically conclusive?

Illustrate your answer by an example.

MECHANICS.

MR. ROGERS.

[*Questions* 1–10 *are for Little-Go Candidates.*

Questions 1–5 *and* 11–12 *are for Senior Freshmen Supplementalists.*]

1. Forces proportional to 15 and 24 meet at an angle of 120°: find the magnitude of their resultant.

2. *ABCD* is a square. At the point *A* the following forces act:— 3 units along *AB*, 4 along *AC*, and 7 along *AD*.

Draw the force-diagram of this system of forces, and state what line in the diagram represents in magnitude and direction the resultant of the forces.

3. A uniform rigid beam *AB* weighing 10 lbs. rests on two props at its extremities *A*, *B*, and supports at *P* a weight of 18 lbs., and at *Q* a weight of 12 lbs. Find the pressure on the props, given *AB* = 4 ft., *AP* = 1 ft., *BQ* = 1 ft.

4. A uniform triangular slab is supported by three vertical strings attached to the corners of the triangle. Prove that the tension in each string is equal to one-third of the weight of the triangle.

5. Prove that a set of coplanar forces will be in equilibrium if the sum of the moments of the forces round each of the vertices of any one triangle is zero.

(*a*) If the sum of the moments of a set of forces about three collinear points were zero, what could be inferred as to the resultant?

6. In Atwood's machine, if the weights are 12 ozs. and 16 ozs., find the tension of the string, and the acceleration of the weights.

7. A force *F* acts on a mass of 5 lbs. from rest for 4 seconds. What time will the same force take to move a mass of 20 lbs. from rest over the same space?

8. A particle projected vertically upwards returns to the ground in 10 seconds: neglecting the resistance of the air, find (*a*) the velocity with which it started, (*b*) the greatest height reached.

9. A man weighing 12 stone slides down a snow-slope, making 30° with the horizon. The length of the slope being 200 feet, find, neglecting friction, (*a*) his velocity and (*b*) his kinetic energy in foot-pounds when he reaches the end of the slope.

10. A ball is thrown at an angle of 45° with the horizon, and returns to the same horizontal level at a distance of 128 feet. Find the initial velocity, neglecting the resistance of the air.

(a) If the ball weighs 8 ozs., find its initial kinetic energy, stating the units employed.

[*For Trinity Supplementalists only, together with* 1-5.]

11. Prove that if three forces keep a body in equilibrium, they act at a point, and each force is proportional to the sine of the angle between the other two.

12. Describe the Wheel and Axle. Express its mechanical advantage in terms of its dimensions. Neglecting friction, prove that the work done by the power is equal to the work done against the weight.

CLASSICS.

MR. ALTON.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

I.

Translate :—

> At regina dolos—quis fallere possit amantem ?—
> Praesensit, motusque excepit prima futuros,
> Omnia tuta timens. Eadem inpia Fama furenti
> Detulit armari classem cursumque parari.
> Saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem
> Bacchatur; qualis commotis excita sacris
> Thyias, ubi audito stimulant trieterica Baccho
> Orgia, nocturnusque vocat clamore Cithaeron.
> Tandem his Aenean compellat vocibus ultro :
> ' Dissimulare etiam sperasti, perfide, tantum
> Posse nefas, tacitusque mea decedere terra ?
> Nec te noster amor, nec te data dextera quondam,
> Nec moritura tenet crudeli funere Dido ?
>
> VIRGIL.

1. Where was Cithaeron ? State what you know about the Bacchic rites. Scan line 7.

2. State the context of the following lines :—

   (a) Varium et mutabile semper | femina

   (b) Igneus est ollis vigor et caelestis origo
   Seminibus, quantum non noxia corpora tardant
   Terrenique hebetant artus moribundaque membra.

   (c) I, decus, i, nostrum ; melioribus utere fatis.

3. Quote what you know of the lines referring to the young Marcellus.

[II.]

Translate :—

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥα γόοιο τετάρπετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
καί οἱ ἀπὸ πραπίδων ἦλθ' ἵμερος ἠδ' ἀπὸ γυίων,
αὐτίκ' ἀπὸ θρόνου ὦρτο, γέροντα δὲ χειρὸς ἀνίστη,
οἰκτίρων πολιόν τε κάρη πολιόν τε γένειον,
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
ἆ δείλ', ἦ δὴ πολλὰ κάκ' ἄνσχεο σὸν κατὰ θυμόν.
πῶς ἔτλης ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἐλθέμεν οἶος,
ἀνδρὸς ἐς ὀφθαλμοὺς ὅς τοι πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς
υἱέας ἐξενάριξα; σιδήρειόν νύ τοι ἦτορ.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ κατ' ἄρ' ἕζευ ἐπὶ θρόνου, ἄλγεα δ' ἔμπης
ἐν θυμῷ κατακεῖσθαι ἐάσομεν ἀχνύμενοί περ·
οὐ γάρ τις πρῆξις πέλεται κρυεροῖο γόοιο.

HOMER.

1. Parse—ὦρσε, ἀπώσατο, ἐλυσθείς, τετάρπετο, ἐλθέμεν.

2. Translate and state the context of the following lines :—

   (a)   αἰδέομαι Τρῶας καὶ Τρῳάδας ἑλκεσιπέπλους.

   (b)   ἐσθλὸν γὰρ Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνασχέμεν, αἴ κ' ἐλεήσῃ.

3.   ἔτλην δ' οἷ' οὔ πώ τις ἐπιχθόνιος βροτὸς ἄλλος——

Give the next line.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate :—

Si haec non gesta audiretis, sed picta videretis, tamen appareret uter esset insidiator ; uter nihil cogitaret mali, cum alter veheretur in raeda paenulatus, una sederet uxor.   Quid horum non impeditissimum ? Vestitus an vehiculum an comes ?   Quid minus promptum ad pugnam, cum paenula irretitus, raeda impeditus, uxore paene constrictus esset ? Videte nunc illum, primum egredientem e villa subito.   Cur ?   Vesperi. Quid necesse est ?   Tarde.   Qui convenit, praesertim id temporis ? Devertit in villam Pompei.   Pompeium ut videret ?   Sciebat in Alsiensi esse.   Villam ut perspiceret ?   Miliens in ea fuerat.   Quid ergo erat ? Morae et tergiversationes ; dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit.— CICERO.

1. Graeci homines deorum honores tribuunt eis viris, qui tyrannos necaverunt.   Explain.

2. What are the meaning of—*Collina nova, diem dicere, insanae substructiones, eculeus, perduellio.*

3. What was the *salutaris littera* ?   The *tristis littera* ?

[II.]

Translate:—

ταῦτα λέγοντος Θεμιστοκλέος αὖτις ὁ Κορίνθιος Ἀδείμαντος ἐπεφέρετο, σιγᾶν τε κελεύων τῷ μή ἐστι πατρὶς καὶ Εὐρυβιάδην οὐκ ἐῶν ἐπιψηφίζειν ἀπόλι ἀνδρί· πόλιν γὰρ τὸν Θεμιστοκλέα παρεχόμενον οὕτω ἐκέλευε γνώμας συμβάλλεσθαι. ταῦτα δέ οἱ προέφερε, ὅτι ἡλώκεσάν τε καὶ κατείχοντο αἱ Ἀθῆναι. τότε δὴ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκεῖνόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλά τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγε, ἑωυτοῖσί τε ἐδήλου λόγῳ ὡς εἴη καὶ πόλις καὶ γῆ μέζων ἤ περ ἐκείνοισι, ἔστ' ἂν διηκόσιαι νέες σφι ἔωσι πεπληρωμέναι. οὐδαμοὺς γὰρ Ἑλλήνων αὐτοὺς ἐπιόντας ἀποκρούσεσθαι. σημαίνων δὲ ταῦτα τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυβιάδην, λέγων μᾶλλον ἐπεστραμμένα. " σὺ εἰ μενέεις αὐτοῦ καὶ μένων ἔσεαι ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός· εἰ δὲ μή, ἀνατρέψεις τὴν Ἑλλάδα· τὸ πᾶν γὰρ ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσι αἱ νέες. ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ πείθεο. εἰ δὲ ταῦτα μὴ ποιήσῃς, ἡμεῖς μὲν ὡς ἔχομεν ἀναλαβόντες τοὺς οἰκέτας κομιεύμεθα ἐς Σῖριν τὴν Ἰταλίην ἥ περ ἡμετέρη τε ἐστὶ ἐκ παλαιοῦ ἔτι, καὶ τὰ λόγια λέγει ὑπ' ἡμέων αὐτὴν δέειν κτισθῆναι· ὑμεῖς δὲ συμμάχων τοιῶνδε μουνωθέντες μεμνήσεσθε τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων."—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse—ἡλώκεσαν, ἐπεστραμμένα, κομιεύμεθα, κτισθῆναι, μεμνήσεσθαι.

2. Where was Siris? A famous colony was founded later on this site?

3. What Greeks assisted the Persians? Who was Bacis? What was the name of Themistocles' servant?

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

I.

Translate:—

Ch. Pol hic quidem fungino generest: capite se totum tegit.
Illurica facies uidetur hominis: eo ornatu aduenit.
Sv. Ille qui me conduxit, ubi conduxit, abduxit domum.
Quae uoluit mihi dixit, docuit et praemonstrauit prius,
Quo modo quicque agerem, nunc adeo siquid ego addidero amplius,
Eo conductor melius de me nugas concillauerit.
Ille uti me exornauit, ita sum ornatus: argentum hoc facit.
Ipse ornamenta a chorago haec sumpsit suo periculo:
Nunc ego si potero ornamentis hominem circumducere,
Dabo operam ut me ipsum plane esse sucophantam sentiat.
PLAUTUS.

1. Translate and state the context of—

verum nos homunculi

Scintillula animae, quam quom extemplo emisimus,
Aequo mendicus atque ille opulentissimus
Censetur censu ad Acheruntem mortuos.

2. Explain—*sine sacris hereditas, ad incitas redactus, solstitialis morbus, ‘ tammodo ’ inquit Praenestinus.*

3. Why was the *Trinummus* so called?

II.

Translate :—

> ὦ πολλὰ τλᾶσα καρδία καὶ χεὶρ ἐμή,
> νῦν δεῖξον οἷον παῖδά σ' ἡ Τιρυνθία
> Ἠλεκτρυόνος ἐγείνατ' Ἀλκμήνη Διί.
> δεῖ γάρ με σῶσαι τὴν θανοῦσαν ἀρτίως
> γυναῖκα κεἰς τόνδ' αὖθις ἱδρῦσαι δόμον
> Ἄλκηστιν, Ἀδμήτῳ θ' ὑπουργῆσαι χάριν.
> ἐλθὼν δ' ἄνακτα τὸν μελάμπεπλον νεκρῶν
> Θάνατον φυλάξω, καί νιν εὑρήσειν δοκῶ
> πίνοντα τύμβου πλησίον προσφαγμάτων.
> κἄνπερ λοχήσας αὐτὸν ἐξ ἕδρας συθεὶς
> μάρψω, κύκλον δὲ περιβαλῶ χεροῖν ἐμαῖν,
> οὐκ ἔστιν ὅστις αὐτὸν ἐξαιρήσεται
> μογοῦντα πλευρά, πρὶν γυναῖκ' ἐμοὶ μεθῇ.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse—τλᾶσα, δεῖξον, ἐγείνατο, συθείς, μεθῇ.

2. Name the speakers and context of the following lines :—

    (a)   βροτοῖς ἅπασι κατθανεῖν ὀφείλεται.

    (b)   χαίρεις ὁρῶν φῶς· πατέρα δ' οὐ χαίρειν δοκεῖς ;

    (c)   χρόνος μαλάξει, νῦν δ' ἔθ' ἡβάσκει κακόν.

4. Write a note on the male characters in the *Alcestis*.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin :—

1. He asked me whether I intended to go to the celebrated city of Athens or to the ancient land of Egypt.

2. Caesar replied that, if they surrendered the city within ten days, without attacking his camp in the meantime, he would spare the lives of all the inhabitants.

3. I fear that Balbus will not remain at Corinth till the troops arrive, as he is dissatisfied with the behaviour of young Cicero.

4. It is the part of a general to give commands, of a soldier to obey them without question.

5. The glory of this little town is more splendid than that of any great city.

6. The angry and sorrowful queen scarcely knew, in this great calamity, which alternative to prefer, whether it was better to give up her kingdom, or to run the risk of being killed. However, with her usual firmness, she soon decided on the fit course to pursue. Sending for the sergeant of her bodyguard, she informed him of all that had occurred, and requested him to send the ten strongest men that he had, armed and prepared for a journey to Rome.

1. Translate into English :—

Il y avait marché, ce matin-là à Montreux. Des rangées de petites boutiques en plein vent le long du lac, étalages de fruits, de légumes, de dentelles à bon marché et de ces bijouteries claires, chaînes, plaques, agrafes, dont s'ornent les costumes des Suissesses comme de neige travaillée ou de glace en perles. A cela se mêlait le train du petit port où s'entrechoquait toute une flottille de canots de plaisance aux couleurs vives, le transbordement des sacs et des tonneaux débarqués des grandes brigantines aux voiles en antennes, les rauques sifflements, les cloches des paquebots, et le mouvement des cafés, des brasseries, des fleuristes, des brocanteurs qui bordent le quai. Un coup de soleil là-dessus, on aurait pu se croire à la marine de quelque station méditerranéenne, entre Menton et Bordighera. Mais le soleil manquait, et les Tarasconnais regardaient ce joli pays à travers une buée d'eau qui montait du lac bleu, grimpait les rampes, les petites rues cail-louteuses, rejoignait au-dessus des maisons en étage d'autres nuages noirs amoncelés entre les sombres verdures de la montagne, chargés de pluie à en crever.

Or,

Otto v. Bismarck war gleich gewaltig an Leib wie an Geist. Eine Hünengestalt, ein rechter deutscher Recke, schwer und breitschulterig, das mächtige Haupt stolz erhoben, aus den grossen, stark über-buschten Augen feurig blickend, sah er wie ein Krieger aus, und mit Vorliebe trug er später die Kürassieruniform. In der Tat war er auch ein unerschrockener Kämpe; die Gefahr wägend, dann furchtlos wagend, bog er nur deshalb zuweilen vorsichtig aus, um desto entschlossener vorzugehen; nie liess er sich überraschen, denn stets hatte er alle Möglichkeiten erwogen und war schlagfertig für jeden Fall. Auch in Herz und Sinn ein echter Deutscher, war er stolz auf die Kraft des Volkes, dem er angehörte, und verzweifelte nie an dem Siege des gesunden Sinnes. Gern nahm er an den Freuden des Lebens Auteil, Feld und Wald waren ihm der liebste Aufenthalt. Zu seinem Könige hielt er wie ein Gefolgsmann der alten Zeit, in persönlicher Treue und ehrfurchtsvoller Liebe, und in seinem Herrn erblickte er zugleich den Hort des gesamten Vaterlandes.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

Diderot had acquired such a reputation for kindness that he was constantly assailed by a crowd of importunates. Some came and asked his help, others his counsel. He threw open his door to all, and welcomed and served them as well as he could. One day there came to him a young poet, rather badly dressed, and holding in his hand a hat which had suffered badly. The visitor inquired after the philosopher's health, made him the usual compliments, and then, after an instant's reflection, drew a paper from his pocket, and offered it to him.

1. Translate into English :—

A la hauteur du bureau dont les guichets ouvrent assez bizarrement à même la rue, Tartarin passait et repassait, guettait les physionomies avant de s'approcher, puis s'élançait, fourrait sa tête, ses épaules dans l'ouverture, chuchotait quelques mots indistinctement, qu'on lui faisait toujours répéter, ce qui le mettait au désespoir, et, possesseur enfin du mystérieux dépôt, rentrait à l'hôtel par un grand détour du côté des cuisines, la main crispée au fond de sa poche sur le paquet de lettres et de journaux, prêt à tout déchirer, à tout avaler à la moindre alerte.

    Or,

Die menschlichste der Königspflichten, die Beschützung der Armen und Bedrängten, war für die Hohenzollern von jeher Gebot de Selbsterhaltung. So suchten sie den ländlichen Mittelstand vom Untergange zu retten ; seit Friedrich Wilhelm I. arbeitete eine durchdachte Ackergesetzgebung an der Entfesselung des Landvolkes. Der König wünschte die Erbuntertänigkeit aufzuheben und allen bäuerlichen Besitz in freies Grundeigentum zu verwandeln ; schon im Jahre 1719 sprach er aus, ,,was es denn für eine edle Sache sei, wenn die Untertanen statt der Leibeigenschaft sich der Freiheit rühmen.''

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

The attitude taken up by Servia in the present trouble is so characteristic of King Peter, that one can only trace the hand of the ruler in it. There are many good Servians who well remember the day, in King Milan's time, when Peter, then supposed to be a quiet resident in a small villa on the banks of Lake Geneva, sent a handful of soldiery to the Servian frontier. Arriving there an officer rode out to the boundary, and read aloud from a weighty proclamation that he had taken possession in the name of King Peter, only to fall dead from a well-aimed Servian bullet as he finished.

1. Translate into English :—

Dans un salon, le premier devoir est de ne point déplaire ; le second, de plaire. Vous devez éviter aux gens, surtout aux femmes, tout langage spécial : ils ne l'entendraient pas ; les termes de chimie, de zoologie ou de banque feraient là le même effet que des cornues, des squelettes ou des registres étalés auprès des jardinières et sur les divans ; l'amour-propre souffrirait de ne point les comprendre ; le bon goût serait

choqué de ces disparates ; la délicatesse répugnerait à ses souvenirs de travail et d'argent. Vous devez encore éviter tout jargon métaphysique, vous auriez l'air de professer ; une soirée n'est pas une école ; d'ailleurs ou s'y amuse, et jamais la métaphysique n'a diverti. Vous devez surtout éviter les mauvais gestes et les cris trop forts. Les gens ici sont riches, tout au moins oisifs, lettrés ; ils forment une sorte d'aristocratie ; et l'aristocratie par orgueil, par pruderie, par finesse de goût, rejette avec horreur tout ce qui sent le cabaret.

Or,

Der drückenden Hitze, die in der letzten Zeit geherrscht hatte, folgten einige kühle regnerische Tage.

An solchen Tagen erschien Schloss Grenwitz noch öder und einsamer, als gewöhnlich. Sonst kam, wenn auch Niemand anders, doch wenigstens der Sonnenschein zum Besuch, und blieb bis zum Abend und drang in alle Räume, selbst in die verschlossenen Gesellschafts-zimmer des oberen Stocks, wo er flüchtig über die Stühle und Sophas mit den kostbaren, obgleich ein wenig verblichenen Damastüberzügen weghuschte und hier und da ein Bild an der Wand begrüsste, das er schon seit hundert Jahren und darüber kannte. Sonst waren, wenn weiter auch niemand, doch wenigstens die Spatzen lustig und guter Dinge, die in den Löchern des alten Turmes und in den Stuckornamenten des Neubaues nisteten und schon vom frühesten Morgen sich so ungenirt über ihre Angelegenheiten unterhielten und zankten, als ob das Baronenschloss ihnen nicht mehr Achtung abnötigte, als eine Bauernscheune.

2. Translate into French and German :—

A cry arose from the soldiers demanding instantly to be led against the enemy. The aged monarch placed himself at the head of his guards to lead the van of battle ; but at this point his sons and all the attendant princes and commanders protested against his attempting, at his advanced age, to take part personally in the conflict : and eventually, after much effort, they succeeded in prevailing upon him to retire to his tent and to let the chief command devolve upon his eldest son.

DUTCH.

PROFESSOR GEROTHWOHL.

1. Translate into English :—

En middelerwijl is de gloeiende zonneschijf, allengs gedaald, nedergezonken, en heeft het stralend hoofd aan de kimme ondergehaald. Licht en schaduw zijn over de heide samengesmolten tot eene onzekere schemering, en de duisternis treedt buiten het dennebosch, om de gansche landstreek te overvleugelen.

Zwart wordt het woud, en grauw de heide, maar heerlijk helder welft zich nog de fijn-blauwe lucht daarover, en het westen biedt een nieuw, naamloos schoon schouwspel : de purperen dampen en violet-kleurige wolken, met hunne tintelend helle zoomen, zijn afgedreven ;

het stralend avondrood is geslonken tot een donkeren, koperachtigen
gloed; maar bijna te midden daarvan vertoont de zinkende maan heure
bleek-gouden sikkel met zulk een tooverachtige werking, dat ge voor
dit aanbiddelijk-stille, vriendelijk-rustige tafereel de prachtige avon-
droodflikkering niet terugvraagt.

2. Translate into Dutch:—

But this went against the grain with him; nor did his father wish it.
As a youth he fixed his choice on the study of Medicine, but Latin
Grammar was anything but easy and pleasant to him, and ‘ as it was
not necessary that he should do it "for a living,"’ he applied himself
to this study as little as possible. Moreover, his father asserted that a
physician should learn how to cure patients not by speaking Latin, but
by practice and exercise, and Janus became a student at the Academy,
without anybody’s knowing quite well how he could have got there.
He was there a good ‘ patriot’ indeed, but an indifferent medical man,
and only as the arrival of the French decided the political questions, he
began to understand what a lump of difficulties he had still to struggle
through, before he could become ‘ Medicinae Doctor.’ And notwith-
standing the most sincere inclination to this profession, he gave it up
(after one or two trials to pass his exam.), because ‘ it was not intended
to be his living.’

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

[Candidates will choose ONE *subject.]*

1. The characters of Captains Fluellen, Macmorris, and Jamy.

2. King Henry V as statesman, soldier, and lover.

3. The estimation in which women were held by Addison, Steele,
and Swift.

4. Sterne as a ‘ man of sentiment,’ and as a writer.

[For Candidates Supplementalizing Trinity Examination.]

1. The relations between Mr. Tryan and Mr. Dempster.

2. The behaviour of Captain Wybrow.

3. The death of Samson : ‘ nothing is here for tears.’

4. Dalila’s apology.

[For Candidates Supplementalizing Hilary Examination.]

1. The case against the Earl of Strafford.

2. The crimes and public services of Warren Hastings.

3. Tony Lumpkin and his mother.

4. The plot of *She Stoops to Conquer.*

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

1. Construct a square equal in area to a rectangle whose adjacent sides are two inches and one inch respectively.

2. Construct an isosceles triangle having its equal sides two inches long, and the vertical angle one-third of a right angle.

(a) Measure the length of the perpendicular from an extremity of its base on the opposite side.

3. Prove that the sum of the three angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

4. If a straight line is divided into two parts, prove that the sum of the squares of the whole line and one part is equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole line and that part together with the square on the remaining part.

5. From a point O in the plane of a circle two lines OPP', OQQ' are drawn making equal angles with the line joining O to the centre of the circle and meeting the circle in P, P'; Q, Q'. Prove that $OP = OQ$, and $OP' = OQ'$.

6. Prove that if the sides of two triangles are proportional, the triangles must be equiangular.

7. Explain what is meant by the term 'duplicate ratio of two magnitudes.'

(a) Prove that when the two magnitudes are lines, the duplicate ratio is the ratio of the areas of the squares described on these lines.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Divide

$$a^3 (b - c) + b^3 (c - a) + c^3 (a - b) \quad \text{by} \quad (b - c) (c - a) (a - b).$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x - 1}{4} + \frac{x + 11}{3} = \frac{x + 7}{2} + x - 12.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{3x - 6} + \frac{5}{4 - x^2} + \frac{7x}{72 (x + 2)} = 0.$$

4. A is twice as old as B, and 9 years ago he was three times as old : find the present ages of A and B.

5. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{3x^4 - 11x^3 + 21x^2 - 19x + 6}{4x^4 - 15x^3 + 29x^2 - 27x + 9}.$$

6. A farmer bought some sheep for £72, and found that if he had received 6 more for the same money, he would have paid £1 less for each. How many sheep did he buy?

7. Simplify

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6}}\right)^2.$$

8. A tea-dealer buys a chest of tea containing 2 qrs. 16 lbs. at 3s. $1\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb., and two chests, each containing 3 qrs. 12 lbs. at 3s. $5\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. : what will he gain per cent. by selling the mixture at 4s. per lb.?

9. In a rainfall of 1 inch, find the weight in tons of water which falls over 28 acres, taking a cubic foot of water to weigh $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

10. Find the difference in annual income between the investment of £10647 in $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consols at $84\frac{1}{2}$, and the investment of the same sum in 6 per cent. £10 Preference shares at $15\frac{3}{4}$.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

1. Explain clearly why a right angle is also described as an angle equal to $\dfrac{\pi}{2}$.

2. Prove $\qquad \tan^2\theta - \sin^2\theta = \dfrac{\sec^2\theta}{\csc^4\theta}.$

3. Establish an expression for $\sin 3A$ in terms of the trigonometrical ratios of the angle A.

4. How do you express $2\sin A \sin B$ as a difference of two cosines?

5. What positive values of θ less than $360°$ satisfy the equation

$$\sin^2\theta = \tfrac{1}{4} \text{ ?}$$

Draw a figure to prove your answer.

6. If $A + B + C = \pi$, show that

$$\tan A + \tan B + \tan C = \tan A \tan B \tan C.$$

7. Prove that in a plane triangle

$$\tan\tfrac{1}{2}(A - B) = \frac{a - b}{a + b} \cot\frac{C}{2}.$$

8. X and Y, starting from the same point, walk along two diverging roads. They walk 100 $\sqrt{2}$ and 100 yards respectively, when X observes that a line to Y makes an angle of 30° with the road he, X, is walking on. What is the angle between the roads?

9. If log 1456 = 3·1632, write down the values of log 145600 and log ·0001456, giving your reasons.

10. Given $\log 3 = ·4771213$, $\log 11 = 1·0413927$,

find $\log \sqrt{\dfrac{27}{11}}.$

CLASSICS.

MR. TATE.

[A.]

Translate :—

ἐγὼ οὖν δεινὰ ἂν εἴην εἰργασμένος, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, εἰ, ὅτε μέν με οἱ ἄρχοντες ἔταττον, οὓς ὑμεῖς εἵλεσθε ἄρχειν μου, καὶ ἐν Ποτιδαίᾳ καὶ ἐν Ἀμφιπόλει καὶ ἐπὶ Δηλίῳ, τότε μὲν οὗ ἐκεῖνοι ἔταττον ἔμενον ὥσπερ καὶ ἄλλος τις καὶ ἐκινδύνευον ἀποθανεῖν, τοῦ δὲ θεοῦ τάττοντος, ὡς ἐγὼ ᾠήθην τε καὶ ὑπέλαβον, φιλοσοφοῦντά με δεῖν ζῆν καὶ ἐξετάζοντα ἐμαυτὸν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, ἐνταῦθα δὲ φοβηθεὶς ἢ θάνατον ἢ ἄλλο ὁτιοῦν πρᾶγμα λίποιμι τὴν τάξιν. δεινὸν τἂν εἴη, καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς τότ᾽ ἄν με δικαίως εἰσάγοι τις εἰς δικαστήριον, ὅτι οὐ νομίζω θεοὺς εἶναι ἀπειθῶν τῇ μαντείᾳ καὶ δεδιὼς θάνατον καὶ οἰόμενος σοφὸς εἶναι οὐκ ὤν. τὸ γάρ τοι θάνατον δεδιέναι, ὦ ἄνδρες, οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐστὶν ἢ δοκεῖν σοφὸν εἶναι μὴ ὄντα· δοκεῖν γὰρ εἰδέναι ἐστὶν ἃ οὐκ οἶδεν. οἶδε μὲν γὰρ οὐδεὶς τὸν θάνατον οὐδ᾽ εἰ τυγχάνει τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ πάντων μέγιστον ὂν τῶν ἀγαθῶν, δεδίασι δ᾽ ὡς εὖ εἰδότες ὅτι μέγιστον τῶν κακῶν ἐστί.—PLATO.

Parse—εἰργασμένος, εἵλεσθε, ἀποθανεῖν, φοβηθεὶς, δεδίασι, εἰδότες.

What was the charge brought against Socrates? What was the μαντικὴ ἡ τοῦ δαιμονίου, and when did it manifest itself?

[B.]

Translate :—

Ab Gadibus Carthaginem ad hiberna exercitus redit; atque inde profectus praeter Onussam urbem ad Hiberum marituma ora ducit. Ibi fama est in quiete visum ab eo iuvenem divina specie, qui se ab Iove diceret ducem in Italiam Hannibali missum; proinde sequeretur neque usquam a se deflecteret oculos. Pavidum primo nusquam circumspicientem aut respicientem secutum; deinde, cura ingenii humani, cum, quidnam id esset, quod respicere vetitus esset, agitaret animo, temperare oculis nequivisse; tum vidisse post sese serpentem mira magnitudine cum ingenti arborum ac virgultorum strage ferri, ac post insequi cum fragore caeli nimbum. Tum, quae moles ea quidve prodigii

esset, quaerentem audisse vastitatem Italiae esse : pergeret porro ire nec ultra inquireret sineretque fata in occulto esse.

Hoc visu laetus tripertito Hiberum copias traiecit praemissis, qui Gallorum animos, qua traducendus exercitus erat, donis conciliarent Alpiumque transitus specularentur. Nonaginta milia peditum, duodecim milia equitum Hiberum traduxit.—Livy.

Parse, in this passage—quiete, sequeretur, nequivisse, ferri, specularentur. Why is *specularentur* in the subjunctive ? What would *sequeretur* be in Oratio Recta ?

What do the following words mean :—Praerogativa, tragula, phalarica, caetra, actuaria navis, adminiculum, velites, pulvinarium ?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin :—

1. I pity all men who are not ashamed of dishonour.

2. It was to the interest of Clodius that Milo should die.

3. I do not doubt that all your friends have written to tell you what is happening at Rome.

4. There are some who think that Balbus, when he arrived at the wall, declared the whole matter to be unworthy of further consideration, and ordered his soldiers to break down the gate of the city.

5. Caesar was so far from fearing the threats of the enemy, that he even refused to take the advice of his officers and attack at daybreak.

6. It was hard to decide whether Hannibal was more beloved by the general or by the army ; nor was there anyone whom Hasdrubal preferred to put in command, whenever courage and persistency were specially needed, nor any officer under whom the soldiers were more confident and more daring. Bold in the extreme in incurring peril, he was perfectly cool in its presence.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

PROFESSOR WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into **French** *or* German :—

I was a poor friendless boy. My parents, and those who should care for me, were far away. Those few acquaintances of theirs, which they could reckon upon as being kind to me in the great city, after a little forced notice, which they had the grace to take of me on my first arrival in town, soon grew tired of my holiday visits. They seemed to them to recur too often, although I thought them few enough ; and, one after another, they all failed me, and I felt myself alone among six hundred playmates.

2. Translate into English :—

Ce fut une victoire, et plus considérable même que nous le crûmes au premier moment. Car plus tard, quand il nous fut donné de lire dans les journaux allemands le récit de cette bataille, nous apprîmes avec étonnement qu'elle leur avait coûté plus de monde que celle de Gravelotte, qui avait été si terrible sous Metz. Ils évaluaient leurs pertes à quinze mille hommes. Ils avaient été fauchés par les mitrailleuses, qui en couchaient par terre des rangées entières. Si l'on n'illumina point dans Paris, c'est d'abord qu'on n'avait pas beaucoup de gaz à dépenser en niaiseries, c'est ensuite qu'on était devenu plus sage et qu'on se rappelait les écoles déjà faites.

Or,—

Fränkisch Blut mit gallischem vermischt rollte in seinen Adern, das schuf ihm ein Stück von jener Beweglichkeit und Immerlebendigkeit, die dem Germanen reinen Stammes abgeht. Darum hatte er auch in währender Schreibarbeit mehr Federn zerbissen und Schnipfel zerzaust und Selbstgespräche geführt, als ein Genosse in deutschem Kloster in gleicher Frist gethan hätte. Aber er hielt seines Fleisches natürliche Unruhe nieder und zwang seine Füsse mannhaft unter dem bücher-schweren Tisch standzuhalten.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. Addison—Club Papers.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

        Ghosts.
        Party Spirit.
        The characteristics of Addison's prose style.

2. Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

       ' There is no woman's sides
       Can bide the beating of so strong a passion
       As love doth give my heart.'

The under-plot in the play.

The comparative worth and attractiveness of Viola and Olivia.

The following questions may be answered by those who do not spend the allotted time on the essay :—

Give some familiar quotations from the play.

Quote half a dozen lines in each of which some unusual or obsolete word occurs, and give its meaning.

Hilary Term, 1909.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.
JANUARY.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Find the factors of $x^3 + y^3$ and $x^3 - y^3$.

2. Express in powers of x, y, z
$$(x + y - z)(x - y + z)(x - y - z)(x + y + z).$$

3. Divide $x^6 - y^6$ by $x^2 - xy + y^2$.

4. Solve
$$\frac{3x - 4}{7} - \frac{4x + 8}{9} = \frac{2x - \frac{1}{3}}{21} - 1.$$

5. Solve
$$\frac{1}{x - 2} + \frac{1}{x - 4} - \frac{1}{x - 3} - \frac{1}{x - 5} = 0.$$

6. Find the common factor of
$$x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad x^3 + 7x^2 + 7x + 1.$$

7. Divide £100 between A, B, and C so that A gets half as much as B and C together, and B gets £5 more than C.

8. Find the simple interest on £1000 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

9. Find the square root of ·3 to three places of decimals.

10. At what time between 2 o'clock and 3 o'clock are the hands of a clock at right angles?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

[*N.B.—Candidates are to choose* THREE *questions in each section.*]

[A.]

1. Name four seaports in France, four rivers in Germany, and four lakes in Switzerland.

2. On what river is each of the following towns situated:—Athlone, Bagdad, Berwick, Bristol, Coleraine, Delhi, Liverpool, Mallow, Oxford, Perth?

3. Say whether each of the following is north or south of the Equator or intersected by it:—Abyssinia, Borneo, Brazil, Ceylon, Congo State, New Guinea, Panama, Peru, Rhodesia, Venezuela.

4. Note the chief physical features of North America.

[B.]

5. Give the date of the accession and death of Henry II, Edward I, Charles II, William III, George I, and name one important Parliamentary Act passed in each reign.

6. Write a short note on the religious movements of the sixteenth century.

7. State the causes and results of the wars between England and France from 1700–1800 A.D.

8. Give some account of Ireland during the reign of Elizabeth.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin :—

1. Shall this man die anywhere but in his native land?

2. If any man is timorous, it is I.

3. He ordered the soldiers to break down the bridge which was near Rome.

4. Caesar decided that he must wait for the fleet.

5. They kept asking each other the reason why Cicero had answered one letter and left the other unanswered.

6. When all the cavalry had been put to flight, more than seven hundred foot soldiers surrendered.

7. Relying on the favour of Caesar, Balbus refused to obey the commands of the senate.

8. Such was the effect of his words upon the bold spirits of his soldiers, that they not only listened to these suggestions with patience, but surrendered, at his desire, the very treasures for the sake of which they had crossed a perilous ocean and penetrated unknown regions.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

Et elle redit son humiliation, un jour qu'elle allait vers Galaad, pour la récolte du baume. Des gens, au bord du fleuve, remettaient leurs habits. Sur un monticule, à côté, un homme parlait. Il avait une peau de chameau autour des reins, et sa tête ressemblait à celle d'un

lion. Dès qu'il m'aperçut, il cracha sur moi toutes les malédictions des prophètes. Ses prunelles flamboyaient; sa voix rugissait; il levait les bras, comme pour arracher le tonnerre. Impossible de fuir! les roues de mon char avaient du sable jusqu'aux essieux; et je m'éloignais lentement, m'abritant sous mon manteau, glacée par ces injures qui tombaient comme une pluie d'orage.

Or,

Wie der Dreizack des Poseidon die Oceane aufspritzen macht, so hatte das Wort des Kaisers die Menschengemüther aufgewühlt, vom Orient bis in den Occident, bis an die letzten fernsten Grenzen des unermesslichen römischen Reiches. Aus den Seelen der Menschen stieg der dampfende Athem der Leidenschaft; wie ein Gewölk lag es über der Menschheit, blutroth angestrahlt; und unter dem blutigen Widerschein verzerrten sich die Gesichter, verwandelten sich die Gemüther, und Seelen, die sich bis dahin schaudernd verschlossen hatten vor Gewaltthat und Blut, thaten sich langsam, staunend auf vor der Luft, die jetzt die Welt erfüllte, und wurden sich bewusst, dass man auch im Schlachthause leben kann, wenn man sich nur daran gewöhnt hat.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

He once saw a crowd staring at something on a wall. He rode up and found that the object of curiosity was a scurrilous placard against himself. The placard had been posted up so high that it was not easy to read it. Frederic ordered his attendants to take it down and put it lower. 'My people and I,' he said, 'have come to an agreement which satisfies us both. They are to say what they please, and I am to do what I please.'

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. An earthquake.

2. The different effects produced by reading a novel and seeing a play on the same plot.

3. Springtime.

4. The ways of pets.

5. Any question of social reform.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROGERS.

[*Try* FIVE *questions only.*]

1. Prove that the altitude of the pole is equal to the latitude of the place.

2. How is the principle just mentioned used to find the magnitude of the Earth?

3. What is the highest altitude of the Sun in Dublin (lat. 53° 23′)?

    (*a*) on January 11, when its declination is 21° 54′,

    (*b*) on May 13, when its declination is 18° 13′?

4. Why is it hotter in summer than in winter? Draw a figure to explain this.

5. Some planets when brightest are visible as long as the Sun is below the horizon; others are only visible near sunset or sunrise. Explain this, using a figure.

6. Name the planets in the order of their distances from the Sun.
Apply Bode's rule to find approximately the distance in miles of Jupiter from the Sun.

7. The Sun's horizontal parallax being 8·8″, find its distance from the Earth, whose radius is 4000 miles. Find also the Sun's diameter if its apparent angular diameter is 32′.

8. Given that the Moon's synodic period is $29\frac{1}{2}$ days, find its sidereal period.
Which of these is the interval between two new Moons or two full Moons?

ETHICS AND LOGICS.

MR. ALTON.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[SIX *questions only to be attempted.*]

1. Write a note on the characters which sensations in general possess. How can we classify sensations as higher and lower?

2. What is meant by associations? How are they formed?

3. How do we acquire our perception of external reality?

4. Distinguish the terms *idea*, *image*, and *impression*.

5. What theories did Shaftesbury advance in his *Inquiry concerning Virtue*? How did Butler criticize them?

6. What, according to Butler, is the rôle played by the several appetites, passions, and affections in the moral economy of man?

7. What remarks does Butler make on our perceptions of good and ill desert?

8. Show how Hobbes' ethical and political views follow from his psychology.

9. 'An important step further in political utilitarianism was taken by Hume.' Explain.

10. How far is Hartley a mere sensationalist?

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. State with brief criticisms the different views which Stewart mentions concerning the origin of our moral ideas.

2. What is Locke's doctrine concerning certainty of knowledge? How is such knowledge limited?

3. State clearly Butler's line of argument in the *Analogy*, as formulated by himself in the *Introduction*.

4. What exactly does Butler mean by his words that this world 'is a theatre of action for the manifestation of persons' character'?

5. How does Butler meet the suggestion that a beneficent Deity should interpose to prevent irregularities and the consequent unhappiness?

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. What are the different arguments mentioned by Stewart in support of a Future State?

2. How does Butler show that the argument of Necessity cannot invalidate the obligation of virtue?

3. According to Butler, man from his mental constitution is necessarily liable to disturbances arising from his passions and affections. Explain clearly, and show how such irregularities can be diminished.

4. There are certain passions and affections directly subsidiary to the Principle of Benevolence? That Principle is not derivative, but ultimate?

5. The Principle of Benevolence can never be entirely abrogated. Why?

6. How does Butler develop the view that Morality is both a restraint and true freedom?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Burke's defence of his opinions on the French Revolution.
2. The Church and the Sects of Religion in The Borough.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The social life and customs of the inhabitants of Utopia.
2. Carlyle's estimate of Oliver Cromwell.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Shakespeare's knowledge of human nature.
2. The Irony of Life as shown in *King Lear* and other tragedies of Shakespeare.
3. A comparison of the British Empire, the United States, and Russia.
4. Imperialism.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Show how to find the resultant of two like parallel forces.

2. Forces of magnitudes 2, 4, 6, 8 act along the sides AB, BC, CD, DA of a square whose area is 16 square inches. Find the point in AB through which the resultant of the four forces passes.

3. State what is meant by ' work,' and find the work done in dragging a body whose weight is w up a smooth inclined plane of length l and height h.

4. From a balloon ascending with a velocity of 32 feet per second a stone is let fall and reaches the ground in 17 seconds. How high was the balloon when the stone was let fall?

5. What uniform retarding force will bring to rest within 220 yards a body of mass 100 lbs. which moves initially with a velocity of 60 miles an hour ?

6. Prove that the surface of a heavy liquid at rest is horizontal.

7. A piece of lead weighs 30 grains in water. A piece of wood weighs 120 grains in air ; and when fastened to the lead the two together weigh 20 grains in water. Find the specific gravity of the wood.

8. Prove that the focal length of a spherical mirror is half the radius.

9. What is meant by 'the dispersion of light'?

10. Explain how spectacles can be made to correct long-sightedness and short-sightedness.

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[I.]

Translate :—

εἰ δὴ πᾶσα ἐπιστήμη οὕτω τὸ ἔργον εὖ ἐπιτελεῖ, πρὸς τὸ μέσον βλέπουσα καὶ εἰς τοῦτο ἄγουσα τὰ ἔργα (ὅθεν εἰώθασιν ἐπιλέγειν τοῖς εὖ ἔχουσιν ἔργοις ὅτι οὔτ' ἀφελεῖν ἔστιν οὔτε προσθεῖναι, ὡς τῆς μὲν ὑπερβολῆς καὶ τῆς ἐλλείψεως φθειρούσης τὸ εὖ, τῆς δὲ μεσότητος σωζούσης), οἱ δ' ἀγαθοὶ τεχνῖται, ὡς λέγομεν, πρὸς τοῦτο βλέποντες ἐργάζονται, ἡ δ' ἀρετὴ πάσης τέχνης ἀκριβεστέρα καὶ ἀμείνων ἐστίν, ὥσπερ καὶ ἡ φύσις, τοῦ μέσου ἂν εἴη στοχαστική. λέγω δὲ τὴν ἠθικήν· αὕτη γάρ ἐστι περὶ πάθη καὶ πράξεις, ἐν δὲ τούτοις ἔστιν ὑπερβολὴ καὶ ἔλλειψις καὶ τὸ μέσον.—ARISTOTLE.

1. Give the Greek names for any three of the virtues mentioned by Aristotle, and also for the corresponding vices.

2. What does Aristotle describe as ὀρθὴ παιδεία?

3. Parse ἡσθῆναι, ἐλεῆσαι, ὁρίσειεν, διελόμενοι, ὀργιστέον.

[II.]

Translate :—

Quocirca astutiae tollendae sunt eaque malitia, quae volt illa quidem videri se esse prudentiam, sed abest ab ea distatque plurimum. Prudentia est enim locata in dilectu bonorum et malorum, malitia, si omnia, quae turpia sunt, mala sunt, mala bonis ponit ante. Nec vero in praediis subeat ius civile ductum a natura malitiam fraudemque vindicat, sed etiam in mancipiorum venditione venditoris fraus omnis excluditur. Qui enim scire debuit de sanitate, de fuga, de furtis, praestat edicto aedilium. Heredum alia causa est. Ex quo intellegitur, quoniam iuris natura fons sit hoc secundum naturam esse, neminem id agere, ut ex alterius praedetur inscitia.—CICERO.

1. Write notes on—(*a*) dignum esse quicum in tenebris mices; (*b*) ut inter bonos bene agier oportet.

2. Give the meanings of—*furax, sponsio, orichalcum, locuples, insimulare, luculente, argentarius.* What is the Latin for 'a lodging-house'?

3. (*a*) Cicero translates some remarkable lines from Euripides?
   (*b*) What were the dates of the battle of Cannae, and the destruction of Corinth?

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate :—

ἤδη δὲ πεπληρωμένων τῶν νεῶν καὶ τοῦ Περικλέους ἀναβεβηκότος ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ τριήρη τὸν μὲν ἥλιον ἐκλιπεῖν συνέβη καὶ γενέσθαι σκότος ἐκπλαγῆναι δὲ πάντας ὡς πρὸς μέγα σημεῖον. ὁρῶν οὖν ὁ Περικλῆς περίφοβον τὸν κυβερνήτην καὶ διηπορημένον ἀνέσχε τὴν χλαμύδα πρὸ τῶν ὄψεων αὐτοῦ καὶ παρακαλύψας ἠρώτησε, μή τι δεινὸν ἢ δεινοῦ τινος οἴεται σημεῖον· ὡς δ' οὐκ ἔφη "Τι οὖν" εἶπεν "ἐκεῖνο τούτου διαφέρει, πλὴν ὅτι μεῖζόν τι τῆς χλαμύδος ἐστὶ τὸ πεποιηκὸς τὴν ἐπισκότησιν ;" ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐν ταῖς σχολαῖς λέγεται τῶν φιλοσόφων. ἐκπλεύσας δ' οὖν ὁ Περικλῆς οὔτ' ἄλλο τι δοκεῖ τῆς παρασκευῆς ἄξιον δρᾶσαι, πολιορκήσας τε τὴν ἱερὰν Ἐπίδαυρον ἐλπίδα παρασχοῦσαν ὡς ἁλωσομένην ἀπέτυχε διὰ τὴν νόσον.—PLUTARCH.

1. Parse ἀνῄρηκε, ἐνδιεσπάρθαι, ἀπήχθοντο, συνδραμεῖν, ἀπομόσαι.

2. Give the meanings of κληρουχία, νεμεσητά, περίαπτον, βληχρός, ἀναψυχή, αἴθων, ἄγος, ἐπαύλεις, ἄδεια, ἀτέλεια.

3. What were the immediate causes of the Peloponnesian War?

[II.]

Translate :—

> Nec tempore eodem
> Tristibus aut extis fibrae apparere minaces
> Aut puteis manare cruor cessavit, et altae
> Per noctem resonare lupis ululantibus urbes.
> Non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno
> Fulgura, nec diri totiens arsere cometae.
> Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis.
> Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi ;
> Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro
> Emathiam et latos Haemi pinguescere campos.
> Scilicet et tempus veniet, cum finibus illis
> Agricola incurvo terram molitus aratro
> Exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila,
> Aut gravibus rastris galeas pulsabit inanes,
> Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulcris.
>
> VIRGIL.

1. Write notes on the places and historical events referred to in this passage.

2. Scan the last two lines.

3. (*a*) Give the Latin for 'bee,' 'drone,' 'hive,' 'honeycomb,' 'wax.'

(*b*) Relate the story of Eurydice.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

[I.]

Translate :—

Ἆρ' οὖν τοῖς ποιηταῖς ἡμῖν μόνον ἐπιστατητέον καὶ προσαναγκαστέον
τὴν τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ εἰκόνα ἤθους ἐμποιεῖν τοῖς ποιήμασιν ἢ μὴ παρ' ἡμῖν
ποιεῖν, ἢ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις δημιουργοῖς ἐπιστατητέον καὶ διακωλυτέον τὸ
κακόηθες τοῦτο καὶ ἀκόλαστον καὶ ἀνελεύθερον καὶ ἄσχημον μήτε ἐν εἰκόσι
ζῴων μήτε ἐν οἰκοδομήμασι μήτε ἐν ἄλλῳ μηδενὶ δημιουργουμένῳ ἐμποιεῖν,
ἢ ὁ μὴ οἷός τε ὢν οὐκ ἐατέος παρ' ἡμῖν δημιουργεῖν, ἵνα μὴ ἐν κακίας εἰκόσι
τρεφόμενοι ἡμῖν οἱ φύλακες ὥσπερ ἐν κακῇ βοτάνῃ, πολλὰ ἑκάστης ἡμέρας
κατὰ σμικρὸν ἀπὸ πολλῶν δρεπόμενοί τε καὶ νεμόμενοι, ἕν τι ξυνιστάντες
λανθάνωσι κακὸν μέγα ἐν τῇ αὐτῶν ψυχῇ.—PLATO.

1. Give the meanings of νήφειν, κατακερματίζειν, ψοφεῖν, ἰχνεύειν,
δυσχεραίνειν. Parse κλαπέντες.

2. In what exactly did the virtue of σωφροσύνη consist according to
Plato?

3. (*a*) Express in Greek 'gold,' 'silver,' 'iron,' 'brass.'

   (*b*) τοῦτ' ἄν εἴη κάλλιστον θέαμα τῷ δυναμένῳ θεᾶσθαι—What is
   this?

[II.]

Translate :—

> Verum age et his, qui se lectori credere malunt
> Quam spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi,
> Curam redde brevem; et munus Apolline dignum
> Vis complere libris et vatibus addere calcar,
> Ut studio maiore petant Helicona virentem.
> Multa quidem nobis facimus mala saepe poëtae,—
> Ut vineta egomet caedam mea—, quum tibi librum
> Sollicito damus aut fesso; quum laedimur, unum
> Si quis amicorum est ausus reprehendere versum;
> Quum loca iam recitata revolvimus irrevocati;
> Quum lamentamur non apparere labores
> Nostros et tenui deducta poëmata filo;
> Quum speramus eo rem venturam, ut simul atque
> Carmina rescieris nos fingere, commodus ultro
> Arcessas et egere vetes et scribere cogas.

HORACE.

1. Parse, and give the meanings of—*amictus, circumlita, differtum,
secer, nosti, insenuit.* Mention any Latin word for 'a purse.'

2. Complete the following :—(*a*) Graecia capta ferum ————;
(*b*) virtus est medium ————; (*c*) mors ultima ————; (*d*) nil
admirari ————; (*e*) non cuivis homini ————; (*f*) caelum
non animum ————.

3. What does Horace say about Plautus?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Translate into Latin :—

1. He ordered my companions to return to Athens, and warned me not to go on to Italy.

2. He told me how many persons had perished in the earthquake.

3. He asked me whether I wished to go or not.

4. He was born in the famous city of Rome.

5. On this particular day, if you had entered the hut, no one would have welcomed you ; but had you tired of waiting, and followed the indentations of the coast for a mile or more by a deep bay under tall cliffs, you would have seen a woman and a child coming quickly up the sands. Slung upon the woman's shoulders was a small fisherman's basket. The child ran before.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into English :—

Un pur passionné, un sentimental, un nerveux ne se remettraient pas d'une pareille decouverte : tout l'être s'effondrerait, quand l'objet de l'affection se déroberait ainsi ; on ne saurait où rattacher sa vie, quand on s'apercevrait avoir vécu si longtemps d'une chimère. La créature de volonté ne se démonte pas si aisément ; elle change d'action quand le motif change, mais comme elle choisit son cativité et ne la subit pas, elle ne risque pas de manquer d'objet. D'où sa sérénité dans une situation où les âmes communes seraient misérablement déchirées : pour elle, perdre une erreur, épurer sa volonté, c'est un bien, c'est un gain. Il ne faut pas croire au reste, que les âmes se renouvellent dans le théâtre de Corneille que par des changements à vue. La connaissance souvent se complète lentement au lieu de s'illuminer soudainement : et la volonté s'oriente, et le personnage tourne par une évolution graduelle.

Or,

Auch über Herrn Hummel kam das Frühlingsahnen. Dies äusserte sich jährlich dadurch, dass er Farbe für den Kahn mischte und an einem kluggewählten Nachmittag mit Frau und Tochter in einen entlegenen Kaffeegarten lustwandelte. Für Laura war die festliche Reise ein mässiges Vergnügen, denn Herr Hummel spazierte den Frauen mit starken Schritten voraus, er freute sich ganz in der Stille darüber, wie Alles in der alten Natur wieder in Stand kam, und gönnte den Seinen nur dann eine Bemerkung über die Schulter, wenn ihn eine Veränderung im Pflanzenwuchs ärgerte. Aber Laura wusste, dass der Vater auf diese Märzfreude hielt, und eilte auch in diesem Jahre neben der

Mutter hinter ihm her, einem einsamen Dorfe zu, wo Herr Hummel seine Pfeife rauchte, die Hühner fütterte, den Kellner abkanzelte, mit dem Wirth ein Gespräch über die Saaten führte, und der Sonne gestattete, sich auch ihrerseits über das gute Aussehen ihres alten Bekannten Hummel zu freuen.

[B.]

Translate into French *or* German:—

This Horse is not a metal or a stone statue, but simply a rude figure of a horse cut out on the turf on the side of one of the lofty hills which forms part of the range of the Berkshire downs. The horse is situated in a most bleak and exposed position, and is not often favoured with visitors in the winter, though frequent picnics take place on the hill during the summer. Passing along the side of my friend's fish-pond, and along the brook, and through the copse, I soon arrived at the spring head where the water gushes out from the chalk in a perpetual ever-flowing, never-freezing stream, and as cold as ice itself. Emerging from the fir-wood, I was at once on the downs; and here for the first time, I was enabled to perceive the gigantic proportions of the Horse, though he was still several hundred feet above me. A few steps brought me suddenly to the brow of a precipice, forming one side of an enormous ravine so deep and so mysterious-looking that I felt a sort of awe come over me. This hollow is known in the neighbourhood as the Manger of the White Horse.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Define the *compressibility* of a substance, and describe how to measure it for a gas.

2. Explain the difference between conductivity and diffusivity in the conduction of heat.

Describe a method of comparing the conductivities of different substances.

3. State the laws relating to the production of heat in a circuit through which an electric current is flowing.

Describe the method by which you would investigate them.

4. Explain what is meant by the electro-chemical equivalent of a substance, and describe the method by which you would determine its value for a given substance.

5. Define *pitch*.

Describe a graphic method of determining the pitch of a note.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Hydrogen was passed over 2 grams of a heated metallic oxide until reduction to the metallic state was complete, and the weight of water formed was found to be 0·5 gram. Calculate the equivalent of the metal.

2. Under what conditions can the following substances be prepared from ethyl alcohol:—(a) sulpho-vinic acid, (b) ether, (c) olefiant gas? Write equations for the reactions which take place.

3. Describe the changes that occur (a) when sulphur is slowly heated from the ordinary temperature to its boiling-point, and (b) when boiling sulphur is allowed to cool until solidification takes place.

4. What is the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on aqueous solutions of the following substances acidified with hydrochloric acid:—(a) antimony chloride, (b) stannic chloride, (c) ferric chloride, (d) mercuric chloride, (e) potassium bichromate? Give equations.

5. Describe the preparation of methyl alcohol from wood. How would you distinguish between methyl alcohol and ethyl alcohol?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. Hydrogen was passed over 2 grams of a heated metallic oxide until reduction to the metallic state was complete, and the weight of water formed was found to be 0·5 gram. Calculate the equivalent of the metal.

2. Under what conditions can the following substances be prepared from ethyl alcohol:—(a) sulpho-vinic acid, (b) ether, (c) olefiant gas? Write equations for the reactions which take place.

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5. Explain the meaning of the terms:—(a) 'saponification,' (b) 'hydrolysis'; and illustrate your answer by examples.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[A.]

(For Senior Sophisters.)

1. Indicate the causes on which the growth of capital depends.

Or,

Contrast the operation of the law of diminishing with that of increasing returns.

2. State the characteristic features of the English Cabinet system.

Or,

Explain the statement that 'the British system of government is largely dependent on constitutional conventions.'

3. To what extent does the wages-fund theory bear the test of verification?

Or,

Mention the problems of quantitative distribution.

4. Comment on the statement that 'the root idea of "limited monarchy" lies embedded in our institutions.'

Or,

Estimate the work of the House of Lords as a critic of the Administration.

[B.]

(For Degree Candidates.)

1. Estimate the services of the House of Commons in supervising the national finances.

Or,

Explain the real powers of the Crown.

2. State and illustrate the conditions required for stable Federalism.

Or,

Consider the connexion between 'order' and 'progress.'

3. What are the uses of definitions in Economics? Illustrate by considering the definition of *one* of the following terms:—capital, rent, credit, tax.

Or,

Explain clearly the produce theory of wages.

4. Consider how far the value of money depends on (*a*) its quantity, (*b*) its cost of production.

Or,

Trace the incidence and effects of a tax imposed on building-land.

[c.]

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. Explain what is meant by 'the naturalistic theory of politics.'

2. What questions arise with regard to the functions of local governing bodies?

3. Indicate the various methods of governmental interference with individual liberty.

4. Notice the arguments in favour of limitations on the issue of bank-notes.

    Or,

Explain what is meant by the 'faculty theory of taxation.'

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[*Senior Sophisters will not attempt more than* TWO *questions from* [A], TWO *from* [B], *and* TWO *from* [C].
Similarly Degree Supplementalists will not attempt more than TWO *from* [A], [B], *and* [D], *with* ONE *from* [E].]

[*Senior Sophisters, one hour—Degree Candidates, one hour and a half.*]

[A.]

1. Newman considers as the true end of intellectual training, not learning nor acquirement, but rather reason exercised upon knowledge. Give his argument.

2. How does Newman discuss the effect of a great writer on the thought of a nation?

3. With what aim does Newman consider that Law and Medicine should be taught in a university?

[B.]

4. How does Spencer answer the question, 'Why not leave children *wholly* to the discipline of nature?'

5. How does Spencer justify the statement that, while most people recognize the evils of intellectual precocity, 'there remains to be recognized the fact that moral precocity also has detrimental results'?

6. What is the bearing on education of the principle that there is an antagonism between growth and development?

[c.]

7. Give some of the most striking instances of liberal thought in Luther's letter to the civic authorities of the cities of Germany.

8. 'I have read a hundred things in Livy that another has not, or at least has not taken notice of, and Plutarch has read a hundred times more than ever I could find, or than, peradventure, that author ever wrote.'
What does Montaigne mean by this, and what is the educational principle which he applies it to enforce?

[D.]

9. Discuss the question how far the 'social efficiency' aim of education is identical with or compatible with the 'morality' aim.

10. What does Bagley mean by apperceptive systems of high and of low degree?

11. How does Bagley maintain his thesis, that though habits cannot be generalized, ideals can be so generalized that they may appear to take the place of a function almost as if they were generalized habits?

[E.]

12. Give two of the most striking illustrations from Adams, showing how they are to be applied to education.

13. Discuss or criticize Adams' argument against the theory of 'formal education.'

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

LOGIC.

MR. MOONEY.

1. Give the contradictory of ' Only ignorant people hold such opinions.'
Give the converse of ' In man there is nothing great but mind.'
Give the contrapositive of ' Natives alone can stand the climate.'

2. Explain the logical principle of Substitution, and comment on the argument 'A St. Bernard is a dog; therefore a small St. Bernard is a small dog.'

3. Prove from the general rules of the syllogism, irrespective of figure, that I E can yield no valid conclusion.

4. Why cannot a particular negative stand as a premise in the first, as a major in the second, as a minor in the third, or as a premise in the fourth figure?

5. Construct a syllogism in the fourth figure to yield the conclusion ' No politicians are saints,' and reduce it to the first figure.

6. Define a dilemma, and construct one to prove that ' examinations are useless.'

7. In what different senses has the word Analogy been used? What is meant by Reasoning from Analogy? Give examples of good and bad analogical reasoning.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Prove that the moment of the resultant of two like parallel forces about a point in their plane lying on the same side of both is equal to the sum of the moments of the forces.

2. Equilateral triangles are described on the sides AB, BC, CD, of a square of area 16 inches. Find the distance of their centre of gravity from AB.

3. A particle is projected upwards along a rough plane inclined to the horizontal at 30°. How far will the particle ascend if its initial velocity is 50 feet per second and the coefficient of friction is $\frac{1}{4}$?

4. Prove the expression for the range of a projectile on a horizontal plane.

5. Find the specific gravity of a mixture of 2 lbs. of one substance of specific gravity ·8 with 1 lb. of another of specific gravity ·6.

6. How would you verify experimentally that a given pressure per unit of area applied at an element of surface of a liquid is transmitted to all parts of the surface?

7. Explain how total reflection occurs, and prove that the sine of the critical angle is equal to the reciprocal of the index of refraction.

8. Two thin double convex lenses *A* and *B* of focal lengths 2 feet and 6 inches respectively are placed with their axes coincident. If the distance between the lenses is 1 foot, find the image which the combination forms of a point on the axis distant 1 foot 6 inches from *A* on the far side from *B*.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects :—

1. That the practical working of the English Constitution depends on the peculiarities of the national character.

2. The proper functions of a Second Chamber : and whether they can be efficiently performed by a hereditary aristocracy.

3. James Boswell.

4. Johnson's reputation and his actual performance.

CLASSICS.

MR. EXHAM.

[I.]

1. Translate : —

τὸ δ' ἀληθέστατον γνῶτε ἐξ ὧν ἡμεῖς οἰόμεθα σαφῶς πεπύσθαι· ὑπερ- βαλλόντων γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν κακῶν καὶ βιαζόμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς παρούσης ἀπορίας ἐς ἀπόνοιαν καθεστήκασιν, οὐ παρασκευῆς πίστει μᾶλλον ἢ τύχης ἀποκινδυνεύσει οὕτως ὅπως δύνανται, ἵν' ἢ βιασάμενοι ἐκπλεύσωσιν ἢ κατα γῆν μετα τοῦτο τὴν ἀποχώρησιν ποιῶνται, ὡς τῶν γε παρόντων οὐκ ἂν πράξαντες χεῖρον. πρὸς οὖν ἀταξίαν τε τοιαύτην καὶ τύχην ἀνδρῶν ἑαυτὴν παραδεδωκυῖαν πολεμιωτάτων ὀργῇ προσμίξωμεν, καὶ νομίσωμεν ἅμα μὲν νομιμώτατον εἶναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους οἳ ἂν ὡς ἐπὶ τιμωρίᾳ τοῦ προσπε- σόντος δικαιώσωσιν ἀποπλῆσαι τῆς γνώμης τὸ θυμούμενον, ἅμα δ' ἐχθροὺς ἀμύνασθαι ἐγγενησόμενον ἡμῖν καὶ τὸ λεγόμενόν που ἥδιστον εἶναι. ὡς δ' ἐχθροὶ καὶ ἔχθιστοι, πάντες ἴστε, οἵ γ' ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἦλθον δουλωσόμενοι, ἐν ᾧ, εἰ κατώρθωσαν, ἀνδράσι μὲν ἂν τἄλγιστα προσέθεσαν, παισὶ δὲ καὶ γυναιξὶ τὰ ἀπρεπέστατα, πόλει δὲ τῇ πάσῃ τὴν αἰσχίστην ἐπίκλησιν.

2. Parse γνῶτε, πέπυσθαι, ἀποπλῆσαι, προσέθεσαν.

3. Give the Greek for—the deck of a ship, marines, to put out to sea, to retreat, to desert ; and the meaning of—ὁλκάς, νεώριον, ἀνακρούειν, ῥύμη, χέρσαῖοι.

[II.]

1. Translate :—

Nihil per libertos servosque publicae rei, non studiis privatis nec ex commendatione aut precibus centurionem milites veascire, sed optimum quemque fidissimum putare ; omnia scire, non omnia exsequi ; parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem commodare, nec poena semper, sed saepius poenitentia contentus esse ; officiis et administrationibus potius non peccaturos praeponere, quam damnare, quum peccassent. Frumenti et tributorum exactionem aequalitate munerum mollire, circumcisis, quae in quaestum reperta ipso tributo gravius tolerabantur. Namque per ludibrium assidere clausis horreis et emere ultro frumenta ac vendere, pretio cogebantur ; devortia itinerum et longinquitas regionum indicebatur, ut civitates, proximis hibernis, in remota et avia deferrent, donec, quod omnibus in promptu erat, paucis lucrosum fieret.—TACITUS.

2. Summarize the chief events in the Roman conquest of Britain.

3. Give the meaning of—incuriosus, tenus, veneo, indago, cetra, ambitiosus, conventus, persona, covinnarius, praetento ; and the Latin for—'It is a peculiarity of human nature to hate anyone you have injured.'

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

When they were met, Cato opened the matter by commending the three hundred for the extraordinary alacrity and fidelity they had shown in serving the public cause with their purses, their persons, and their counsels ; and by exhorting them neither to adopt different views, nor to endeavour to save themselves by flight ; for (he continued) if they kept in a body, Caesar would not hold them in such contempt, should they continue the war ; while, if they should have recourse to submission, they would be more likely to be spared. He desired them, he said, to consider the point thoroughly, and would not blame them, what resolution soever they might take.—PLUTARCH.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

Translate into English :—

Pendant que le cocher rassemblait ses guides, l'agent de la sûreté préparait ses jambes, et lorsque la voiture s'ébranla, en trois sauts il fut derrière, décidé à la suivre jusqu'au bout du monde. Le fiacre remontait le boulevard de Sébastopol. Il allait bon train, mais ce n'est pas pour rien que Fanferlot été surnommé l'Écureuil. Les coudes collés au corps, ménageant bien sa respiration, il se maintenait. Pourtant, en arrivant au boulevard Saint-Denis, il commençait à

s'essouffler, et il ressentait une légère douleur au côté, lorsque le fiacre, après avoir traversé la chaussée, s'engagea dans la rue du Faubourg-Saint-Martin. Mais Fanferlot, qui à huit ans polissonnait librement sur le pavé de Paris, est un homme de ressources. Il s'accrocha aux ressorts de la voiture, se souleva à la force des poignets et se maintint suspendu, les jambes appuyées sur l'essieu des roues de derrière. Il n'était certes pas à son aise, mais il ne courait plus le risque d'être distancé.

Or,

Alle sollten sie hinein in den läuternden Ofen des Gerichts. Wer sich läutern liess und bekehren und zurück sich wandte zu Gehorsam und Vernunft — gut — der sollte wieder aufgenommen werden zu Menschen und Bürgern. Wer sich widersetzte und verstockte — über dessen harten Nacken die noch härtere Faust des Henkers, über dessen Haupt der Tod! Aber Prüfung über sie Alle. Denn Ungeziefer ist Ungeziefer, und Christ ist Christ! Und es sollte keine Christen mehr geben. Zermamlt sollten sie werden und zertreten, die Maulwürfe, die Ratten, die Nager; aufgestöbert sollten ihre Nester werden, zerwühlt und zerstört bis auf den Grund, damit keine Brut sich wieder darin ansetzen und gross werden und heraufkriechen könnte an dem ragenden Baum der Welt.

Translate into French *or* German:—

These unhappy men were forced to work all the year round like negro slaves in the time of the sugar-crop. They never had a holiday. They never knew what it was to dine. It was necessary that, before they stirred, they should finish the whole of their work. The King, always on his guard against treachery, took from the heap a handful of letters at random, and looked into them to see whether his instructions had been exactly followed. This was no bad security against foul play on the part of the secretaries; for if one of them were detected in a trick, he might think himself fortunate if he escaped with five years of imprisonment in a dungeon. Frederic then signed the replies, and all were sent off the same evening.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Explain the meaning of compressive and shearing stresses. Contrast the behaviour of solids, liquids, and gases when subjected to such stresses.

2. Explain carefully the meaning of a degree of temperature on the Centigrade scale.

Describe how to make a mercury thermometer with a range from $0°$ C. to $100°$ C.

3. Describe the changes of density that water experiences while passing from the state of ice to the state of steam.

How may the temperature at which its density is a maximum be determined?

4. Define 'specific heat.'
Describe a method of determining the specific heat of a liquid.

5. Define 'a saturated vapour.'
Describe a method of measuring the pressure of saturated water-vapour for various temperatures.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Describe and compare the properties of the four halogen elements.

2. A litre of nitrous oxide is passed over strongly heated copper. Calculate the weight of copper oxide, and the volume of nitrogen formed by the reaction. [Atomic weight of $Cu = 63$.]

3. Oxygen and hydrogen are more active chemical agents in the 'nascent' than in the free (gaseous) state. How is this fact explained? Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. What are the chief sources of nitric acid? How may nitric acid be prepared from atmospheric air? Describe the characteristic properties of the acid.

5. What is meant by (a) the equivalent, (b) the atomic weight of an element? Give the equivalent and atomic weights of oxygen, nitrogen, and chlorine.

HISTORY.

MR. WARDELL.

1. Sketch the career of Theodoric the Ostrogoth.
Or,
Describe the political system of Constantine the Great and his immediate successors.

2. Describe the legislative work of Justinian.

3. What do you know of the Lombards, the Iconoclasts, the Mayors of the Palace?

4. Give a short account of *either* (a) the Mahometan conquests, *or* (b) the Third and Fourth Crusades.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. What does Adams say of attention and interest?

2. Explain the educational application of Adams' illustration of the judge and jury.

3. Explain what Adams means by saying that a man may have many different 'systems,' and give illustrations from Adams or, better, from your own experience.

4. What was the two-fold ideal in the Greek education of the Homeric period?

5. Give some of the points of contrast between the early Athenian and the early Spartan education.

6. Describe the Athenian education of Plato's day.

7. What was the place of 'music' in Greek education?

FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

———

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

MR. ALEXANDER.

1. Construct an equilateral triangle of 2·5 inches side, and construct a square of area equal to that of the triangle.

2. Construct a triangle, given that its base measures 3 inches, its vertical angle 60°, and one of its sides 2·5 inches.

3. Construct a regular hexagon of area equal to the sum of the areas of two regular hexagons of sides 1·3 and 1·9 inches respectively.

4. Construct a triangle of sides 2·1, 2·3, and 2·5 inches. Inscribe a circle in the triangle, and scale off the radius of this circle.

5. In a quadrilateral $ABCD$ the sides AB, BC, CD, and DA are 4·3, 2·5, 3·0, and 2·3 inches respectively, and the diagonal AC is 4·5 inches. Construct the quadrilateral, and determine the length of the diagonal BD.

6. Construct a scale of chords marking every fifth degree up to 90°.

7. A balloon was watched by two observers A and B, A's station being 5 miles due north of B's. At a particular instant A observed that the balloon was due east of him, and at an altitude of 30°. B's observation made at the same time showed that the balloon was then almost exactly north-east of his station. Find the height of the balloon above the ground at the time of observation.

———

ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Simplify
$$(x^2 - y^2)^2 + (x + y)^4 + (x - y)^4.$$

2. Solve the equation
$$(x - 1)^3 - (x - 2)^3 - (x - 3)^3 + (x - 4)^3 = 0.$$

3. Jane is 24; she is twice as old as Mary was when Jane was the same age as Mary is now. Find the age of Mary.

4. Find x, y, z from the simultaneous equations
$$x - 2y - 3z = 17,$$
$$2x - y - 4z = 37,$$
$$3x - 5y - 4z = 13.$$

5. Find the factors of
$$3x^2 - 14x - 7.$$

6. Simplify

$$\frac{1}{2(x-1)} - \frac{x-5}{x^2-7x+10} + \frac{x-6}{2(x^2-9x+18)} \,.$$

7. Solve the equation

$$\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2x+3} = \sqrt{8x+1}.$$

8. Find x and y from the equations

$$\begin{aligned} x - y &= 3, \\ x^3 - y^3 &= 117. \end{aligned}$$

9. A person having 10 miles to walk, increases his speed after the first 4 miles by a mile an hour, so that he is 18 minutes less on the road than he would have been had he not altered his speed. How long did he take?

10. Find the square root of

$$280 + 56\sqrt{21} \quad \text{in the form} \quad x + y\sqrt{21},$$

where x and y are rational quantities.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. CULVERWELL.

1. A tower known to be 80 feet high subtends at the eye of one observer an angle of $30''$; at the eye of another observer an angle of $30°$. Both observers being at the level of the foot of the tower, find their distances from it. Explain why the methods differ in the two cases.

2. Prove the formula for $\cos(A+B)$ in terms of A and B, omitting no necessary step.

3. Express, without extracting square roots, all the trigonometrical functions of an angle whose sine is one-fourth. How many such angles are there from $0°$ to $360°$?

4. Prove that $\sin^2 A - \sin^2 B = \sin(A+B)\sin(A-B)$.

5. Prove the identity

$$\frac{(\operatorname{cosec} A + \sec A)^2}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A + \sec^2 A} = 1 + \sin 2A.$$

6. A vertical column standing in the straight line between two points P and Q, one mile apart and on the same level, subtends at them angles A and B: find its height in feet, if

$$\sin A = \frac{9}{41}, \quad \cos B = \frac{24}{25}.$$

7. The sides of a triangle are 17 yards, 10 yards, and 21 yards: find the area.

8. What two geometrical propositions does the formula

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

embrace?

How does it adapt itself in each case?

9. Prove the formula for tan $(A + B)$ in terms of tan A and tan B.

(a) If $\qquad \tan A = m, \quad \tan B = \dfrac{1 - m}{1 + m}$,

what inference can be drawn as to the value of $A + B$?

10. Explain how, if you had a tape-measure, you could ascertain the width of a river by making measurements on one side of it, the ground at the side being supposed level.

LOGIC.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. Assuming the other general rules of Syllogism, prove that, if either premiss is particular, the conclusion must be particular.

2. State the *Dictum de Omni et Nullo*, and show clearly how it corresponds to the form of the First Figure.

3. (a) Enumerate the modes of immediate inference.

(b) Given that the proposition, 'No one has ever seen a dead donkey,' is *true*, how many immediate inferences can be drawn from this fact?

4. 'The present decline in prosperity cannot be due to Free Trade, for if Free Trade were the cause, the decline would have begun sixty years ago.'

State this argument in logical form, and consider whether it conforms to the rules.

5. 'Lord Roberts cannot be really courageous, for he is afraid of cats.' What sort of argument is this?

Show that it can be represented as a syllogism in Celarent or in Cesare, according to the premiss which is supplied.

6. Given that the conclusion of a valid syllogism is a universal affirmative, determine the order of terms in the premisses.

MECHANICS.

MR. ROBERTS.

[*Select* EIGHT *questions.*]

1. Prove that the sum of the moments of two forces about any point in their plane is equal to the moment of their resultant about the same point.

2. The sides of a triangle are 13, 12, and 5 feet respectively. Forces of 26 lbs., 12 lbs., and 10 lbs. act in cyclical order along these sides. Find their resultant.

3. Being given three pulleys, show how to arrange them and how to apply a pull equal to the weight of 14 lbs., so as to raise 8 stone.

4. Under what circumstances is work done by a force? Show how to measure the work done.

5. An arrow is shot with a velocity of 160 feet per second, and in a direction making an angle of 30° with the ground.
Find the greatest height to which it will rise, and the time of its flight.

6. A body is projected with a velocity of 56 feet per second along a rough horizontal plane, and comes to rest after moving over a space of 98 feet. What is the coefficient of friction?

7. A mass of one pound is connected by a string of 18 feet in length to a fixed point on a smooth table, and moves in a circle with a uniform velocity of 24 feet per second. Find the tension of the string in pounds.

8. Explain how ' g ' is found by means of a pendulum.

9. A body is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 224 feet per second : find its energy at the end of two seconds.

10. Explain the use of Atwood's Machine, and illustrate your remarks by means of a diagram.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[1.]

Translate into English :—

ὣς ἔφατο κλαίουσ'· ἄλοχος δ' οὔπω τι πέπυστο
Ἕκτορος· οὐ γάρ οἵ τις ἐτήτυμος ἄγγελος ἐλθὼν
ἤγγειλ', ὅττι ῥά οἱ πόσις ἔκτοθι μίμνε πυλάων·
ἀλλ' ἥγ' ἱστὸν ὕφαινε, μυχῷ δόμου ὑψηλοῖο,
δίπλακα πορφυρέην, ἐν δὲ θρόνα ποικίλ' ἔπασσεν.
κέκλετο δ' ἀμφιπόλοισιν ἐϋπλοκάμοις κατὰ δῶμα,
ἀμφὶ πυρὶ στῆσαι τρίποδα μέγαν, ὄφρα πέλοιτο
Ἕκτορι θερμὰ λοετρὰ μάχης ἐκ νοστήσαντι·
νηπίη, οὐδ' ἐνόησεν, ὅ μιν μάλα τῆλε λοετρῶν
χερσὶν Ἀχιλλῆος δάμασε γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.
κωκυτοῦ δ' ἤκουσε καὶ οἰμαγῆς ἀπὸ πύργου,
τῆς δ' ἐλελίχθη γυῖα, χαμαὶ δε οἱ ἔκπεσε κερκίς·
ἡ δ' αὖτις δμωῇσιν ἐϋπλοκάμοισι μετηύδα·
δεῦτε, δύω μοι ἕπεσθον, ἴδωμ', ὅτιν' ἔργα τέτυκται.
αἰδοίης ἑκυρῆς ὀπὸς ἔκλυον· ἐν δ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ
στήθεσι πάλλεται ἦτορ ἀνὰ στόμα, νέρθε δὲ γοῦνα
πήγνυται· ἐγγὺς δή τι κακὸν Πριάμοιο τέκεσσιν.
αἲ γὰρ ἀπ' οὔατος εἴη ἐμεῦ ἔπος· ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς
δείδω, μὴ δή μοι θρασὺν Ἕκτορα δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς,

μοῦνον ἀποτμήξας πόλιος, πεδίονδε δίηται,
καὶ δή μιν καταπαύσῃ ἀγηνορίης ἀλεγεινῆς,
ἢ μιν ἔχεσκ'· ἐπεὶ οὔποτ' ἐπὶ πληθυῖ μένεν ἀνδρῶν,
ἀλλὰ πολὺ προθέεσκε, τὸ ὃν μένος οὐδενὶ εἴκων.

<div align="right">HOMER.</div>

1. Parse—πέπυστο, ἐλελίχθη, μετηύδα, ἴδωμ', προθέεσκε, δμωῇσιν, ὀπός, οὗατος.

2. What does Homer illustrate by these similes ?—

    (a) παμφαίνονθ' ὥστ' ἀστέρα . . . .
        ὅς ῥά τ' ὀπώρης εἶσιν, ἀρίζηλοι δέ οἱ αὐγαὶ
        φαίνονται πολλοῖσι μετ' ἀστράσι νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ.

    (b) οἷος δ' ἀστὴρ εἶσι μετ' ἀστράσι νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ
        ἕσπερος, ὅς κάλλιστος ἐν οὐρανῷ ἵσταται ἀστὴρ
        ὣς ——

What are the stars to which the poet refers ?

3. What are the lines with which Fick thinks the original *Iliad* ended?

[II.]

Translate into English :—

        Tum vero infelix fatis exterrita Dido
        Mortem orat ; taedet caeli convexa tueri.
        Quo magis inceptum peragat lucemque relinquat,
        Vidit, turicremis cum dona inponeret aris—
        Horrendum dictu—latices nigrescere sacros
        Fusaque in obscenum se vertere vina cruorem.
        Hoc visum nulli, non ipsa effata sorori.
        Praeterea fuit in tectis de marmore templum
        Coniugis antiqui, miro quod miro colebat,
        Velleribus niveis et festa fronde revinctum ;
        Hinc exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
        Visa viri, nox cum terras obscura teneret,
        Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
        Saepe queri et longas in fletum ducere voces ;
        Multaque praeterea vatum praedicta priorum
        Terribili monitu horrificant. Agit ipse furentem
        In somnis ferus Aeneas, semperque relinqui
        Sola sibi, semper longam incomitata videtur
        Ire viam et Tyrios deserta quaerere terra.
        Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus
        Et solem geminum et duplicis se ostendere Thebas ;
        Aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes
        Armatam facibus matrem et serpentibus atris
        Cum fugit, ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae.

<div align="right">VIRGIL.</div>

1. Explain the references in the last five lines.

2. Parse—revinctum, admorunt, accingier, messae, moriemur, moriamur, abscissa, exoriare, avolsus, gratare.

3. Mark the quantities of the syllables in—Gaetulus, pronuba, formica, libat, cubile, Sidonius, Boreas.

4. What is peculiar in the scansion of the lines :—

　(a)　Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu.

　(b)　Conlucere faces iam fervere litora flammis.

　(c)　Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

After the mutual and repeated discharge of missile weapons, in which the archers of Scythia might signalize their superior dexterity, the cavalry and infantry of the two armies were furiously mingled in closer combat. The Huns, who fought under the eyes of their king, pierced through the doubtful and feeble centre of the allies, separated their wings from each other, and wheeling with a rapid effort to the left, directed their whole force against the Visigoths. As Theodoric rode along the ranks, to animate his troops, he received a mortal wound from the javelin of Andages, a noble Ostrogoth, and immediately fell from his horse. The wounded king was oppressed in the general disorder, and trampled under the feet of his own cavalry ; and this important death served to explain the ambiguous answer of the haruspices.—GIBBON.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

[A.]

Translate into French *or* German :—

It was a day at the end of winter, one of those days, mild and luminous, which in Paris often are more spring-like than spring itself. There were a great many people out-of-doors. A little confused by the noisy traffic of the street, I pursued my way timidly along the walls. I was jostled. I said, 'Excuse me,' and I became red all over. I took care not to stop before the shops, and I would not have asked my way for anything in the world. I took one street, then another, always going straight ahead. People looked at me. That made me very shy. There were people who turned round at my heels, and eyes which laughed as they passed me by ; once I heard one woman say to another, 'Just look at that person.'

[B.]

Translate into English :—

> Le vase où meurt cette verveine
> D'un coup d'éventail fut fêlé ;
> Le coup dut effleurer à peine,
> Aucun bruit ne l'a révélé.
>
> Mais la légère meurtrissure,
> Mordant le cristal chaque jour,
> D'une marche invisible et sûre
> En a fait lentement le tour.
>
> Son eau fraîche a fui goutte à goutte,
> Le suc des fleurs s'est épuisé ;
> Personne encore ne s'en doute,
> N'y touchez pas, il est brisé.
>
> Souvent aussi la main qu'on aime
> Effleurant le cœur, le meurtrit ;
> Puis le cœur se fend de lui-même ;
> La fleur de son amour périt ;
>
> Toujours intact aux yeux du monde,
> Il sent croître et pleurer tout bas
> Sa blessure fine et profonde,
> Il est brisé, n'y touchez pas.

Or,

Und man kletterte nach einander über die beiden Blechstufen durch das schmale Hinterthürchen in den Wagen hinein, der zehn Personen gefasst haben würde, und machte es sich auf den Polstern bequem, die — ohne Zweifel zu Ehren Herrn Permaneders— blau und weiss gestreift waren. Dann klinkte das Thürchen ins Schloss. Herr Longuet schnalzte mit der Zunge und stiess unterschiedliche Ho- und Hü-Rufe aus, seine muskulösen Braunen zogen an, und das Gefährt rollte die Mengstrasse hinunter, entlang der Trave, am Holstenthore vorbei, und später nach rechts auf der Schwartauer Landstrasse dahin.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Shakespeare's ideal of a king.

2. The justice or injustice of the war of Henry V. against France.

3. Compare the genius of Goldsmith with that of Swift.

4. The life and work of Pope.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Solve the equations

$$x^2 - y^2 = a^2 - b^2,$$
$$x + y = c.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x - 3}{x - 4} - \frac{4x - 1}{3x - 1} + \frac{29}{30} = 0.$$

The roots are rational.

3. Solve the equations

$$4x - 5y - 3z = 4,$$
$$3x + 2y + z = -6,$$
$$x + y + 2z = -4.$$

4. Write out the value of $(ax^2 + bx + c)^2$, and arrange the result so that the powers of x descend.

(a) If $4x^4 + 6x^3 + Px + Q$ is a perfect square, find the numerical values of P and Q.

5. Express

$$2a - \cfrac{1}{2b - \cfrac{1}{2c - \cfrac{1}{x}}}$$

as a simple fraction.

6. Give a full explanation of the statement :—minus a multiplied by minus b equals plus ab.

7. Interest is at 3 per cent., and an annual deposit of 10s. with interest (compound) added amounts in n years to £100 : how much will it amount to in $n + 1$ years ?

In the same case, show that a single deposit of 10s. will in $n + 1$ years at 3 per cent. compound interest amount to £3 10s.

8. Find to three places of decimals the value of

$$\frac{2\sqrt{5} + 3}{2\sqrt{5} - 3} + \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{\sqrt{5} + 1}.$$

9. The front cog-wheel of a bicycle has 41 cogs, and the back cog-wheel has 15 cogs. What is the gear of the bicycle ? How far does the bicycle move during one complete turn of the pedals ?

The back wheel of the bicycle is 28 inches high.

10. There are two investments. In one the shares are $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at 72, and in the other the shares are 5 per cents. at 115. What is the difference in income for every £100 invested? Fractions of a penny may be neglected.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

1. Explain how the unit is obtained in the circular measurement o angles, and why it is that this unit is independent of the size of th circle employed to obtain it.

2. ABC is a triangle, having the angle C right. Express in turn each pair of sides in terms of the third and of the angle A.

3. Prove the formula for $\cos(A + B)$ in terms of the trigonometrica ratios of A and B.

4. What values of θ less than 180° satisfy the equation

$$\tan\theta + \cot\theta = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}?$$

5. If $A + B + C = 180°$, prove that

$$\cos A + \cos B + \cos C = 1 + 4\sin\frac{A}{2}\sin\frac{B}{2}\sin\frac{C}{2}.$$

6. Express the cosine of half the angle of a plane triangle in terms of the sides.

7. If M is the middle point of the side BC of a triangle ABC, show that

$$\cot B - \cot C = 2\cot AMC.$$

8. The angles of elevation of the top of a tower from the top and the bottom of a house 30 feet high are respectively 45° and 75°. Find the height of the tower in feet to one place of decimals, given

$$\sin 75° = ·966.$$

9. What is $\log\sqrt[5]{·005}$, if $\log 5 = ·69897$?

10. Prove that in order to obtain the logarithm of any number to the base b we must divide its common logarithm by the common logarithm of b.

LOGIC.

MR. ALTON.

1. What are the rules for Definition, Description, and Division?

2. How far can the Predicate of Affirmative Propositions be said to be capable of Quantification?

2. State and explain the rule of Inference of Sub-contrary Propositions.

4. Show that the conclusion A can be drawn only in the First Figure.

5. Give an example of the reduction of *Baroko* to *Ferio*.

6. Examine the following arguments :—

(*a*) To call you an animal is to speak the truth : to call you a cat is to call you an animal ; therefore, to call you a cat is to speak the truth.

(*b*) The good only are happy ; Socrates is good ; therefore, Socrates is happy.

(*c*) He who is thirsty, drinks most ; he who drinks least, is most thirsty ; therefore, he who drinks most, drinks least.

MECHANICS.

MR. ROGERS.

(Senior Freshmen and Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. State the fundamental law by which forces are compounded, and give an example of its application.
What kind of evidence is there for its truth ?

2. A plank AB, weighing 25 lbs., is supported by a prop at each end ; a weight of 100 lbs. is placed on the plank at the point O, so that $AO = 5 \, BO$. Find the pressure on the props.

3. A weight of 12 lbs. is suspended from C by two strings CA and CB AB being horizontal. $AB = 2$ ft., $BC = 3$ ft., $CA = 4$ ft. Explain by a diagram how the tensions in CA and CB could be found by measurement without calculation.
(If you prefer it, calculate instead the actual values of these tensions.)

4. A weight of 100 lbs. is suspended by a smooth rope which passes over a smooth pulley A, and is fastened at the point O to three other ropes OB, OC, OD, which pass over smooth pulleys B, C, D, and support other weights that preserve equilibrium.
Draw a figure to illustrate this. Assuming that the weight attached to the rope OB is 25 lbs., construct roughly the polygon of forces corresponding to your figure, and show how it may be used to find the weights that must be attached to the ropes OC, OD to preserve equilibrium.

5. If the coefficient of friction is μ and the inclination of the plane i, how much Work is wasted by friction when a body of weight W is drawn a distance s up the plane ?
If

$$W = 1 \text{ cwt.}, \quad \mu = \tfrac{1}{4}, \quad S = 100 \text{ ft.}, \quad \cos i = \cdot 4,$$

express this Work in foot-pounds.

6. Describe the Wheel and Axle, and prove that the machine, even if frictionless, would not add to the Work done by the power.

7. Under what circumstances will a rigid body (with a plane base) topple, if placed on a horizontal or inclined plane?

What statical condition must be fulfilled by a force or set of forces that will prevent toppling?

8. A trap-door, vertical when closed, and weighing 50 lbs., is kept open by a vertical prop at the middle of the edge opposite the hinge. Find the pressure on the prop, assuming that this pressure is vertical, and that the reaction at a hinge acts through the hinge.

GREEK.

MR. GOLIGHER.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Translate :—

Ἐπειδὴ δὲ παρήγγελλον ἀναπλώειν, ἀνῆγον τὰς νέας ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμῖναέ καὶ παρεκρίθησαν διαταχθέντες κατ' ἡσυχίην. τότε μέν νυν οὐκ ἐξέχρησσφι ἡ ἡμέρη ναυμαχίην ποιήσασθαι, νὺξ γὰρ ἐπεγένετο, οἱ δὲ παρεσκευῂ άζοντο ἐς τὴν ὑστεραίην. τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας εἶχε δέος τε καὶ ἀρρωδίη, οὐκ ἥκιστα δὲ τοὺς ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου. ἀρρώδεον δὲ, ὅτι αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι κατήμενοι ὑπὲρ γῆς τῆς Ἀθηναίων ναυμαχέειν μέλλοιεν, νικηθέντες τε ἐν νήσῳ ἀπολαμφθέντες πολιορκήσονται, ἀπέντες τὴν ἑωυτῶν ἀφύλακτον.—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse—παρεκρίθησαν, ἀρρώδεον, ἀπολαμφθέντες, ἀπέντες.

2. Write an account of the battle of Salamis.

3. (*a*) What is the attitude of Herodotus towards oracles?

(*b*) Ἐν τοῖσι ἀγῶσι οἱ προεξανιστάμενοι ῥαπίζονται. Who said this? On what occasion?

(*c*) Give the English of—εὐφρόνη, ταρσοί, λυμαίνεσθαι, ἐσβολή.

(*d*) What do you know of the following persons?—Clinias the son of Alcibiades, Ameinias of Pallene, Tellias of Elis, Aristides the son of Lysimachus.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Translate :—

σαυτῷ γὰρ εἴτε δυστυχὴς εἴτ' εὐτυχὴς
ἔφυς· ἃ δ' ἡμῶν χρῆν σε τυγχάνειν, ἔχεις.
πολλῶν μὲν ἄρχεις, πολυπλέθρους δέ σοι γύας
λείψω· πατρὸς γὰρ ταῦτ' ἐδεξάμην πάρα.
τί δῆτά σ' ἠδίκηκα; τοῦ σ' ἀποστερῶ;
μὴ θνῆσχ' ὑπὲρ τοῦδ' ἀνδρός, οὐδ' ἐγὼ πρὸ σοῦ.
χαίρεις ὁρῶν φῶς· πατέρα δ' οὐ χαίρειν δοκεῖς;
ἦ μὴν πολύν γε τὸν κάτω λογίζομαι
χρόνον, τὸ δὲ ζῆν μικρόν, ἀλλ' ὅμως γλυκύ.

σὺ γοῦν ἀναιδῶς διεμάχου τὸ μὴ θανεῖν,
καὶ ζῇς παρελθὼν τὴν πεπρωμένην τύχην,
ταύτην κατακτάς· εἶτ' ἐμὴν ἀψυχίαν
λέγεις, γυναικὸς ὦ κάκισθ' ἡσσημένος,
ἢ τοῦ καλοῦ σοῦ προὔθανεν νεανίου ;

EURIPIDE

1. Parse—ἔφυς, ἠδίκηκα, κατακτάς, προὔθανεν.

2. Write an essay on the character of Admetus in the *Alcestis*.

3. (*a*) ἔστ' οὖν ὅπως Ἄλκηστις ἐς γῆρας μόλοι ; Write a note on the grammar.

   (*b*) οὐκ ἂν δύναιο πάντ' ἔχειν ἃ μή σε δεῖ. Explain the use of μή.

   (*c*) How did Alcestis employ her last hours ?

   (*d*) Καὶ δὴ προτείνω Γοργόν' ὡς καρατομῶν. Give the context of this remark.

LATIN.

MR. GOLIGHER.

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Translate :—

Age, sit ita factum ; quae causa, cur Romam properaret, cur in noctem se coniceret ? Ecquid adferebat festinationis, quod heres erat ? Primum erat nihil, cur properato opus esset ; deinde, si quid esset, quid tandem erat, quod ea nocte consequi posset, amitteret autem, si postridie Romam mane venisset? Atque ut illi nocturnus ad urbem adventus vitandus potiùs quam expetendus fuit, sic Miloni, cum insidiator esset, si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque expectandum fuit. Nemo ei neganti non credidisset, quem esse omnes salvum, etiam confitentem, volunt. Sustinuisset hoc crimen primum ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, cum neque muta solitudo indicasset neque caeca nox ostendisset Milonem ; deinde ibi multi ab illo violati, spoliati, bonis expulsi, multi haec etiam timentes in suspicionem caderent, tota denique rea citaretur Etruria.—CICERO.

1. Parse and give the principal parts of—adferebat, amitteret, confitentem, expulsi, caderent.

2. Write a short biography of P. Clodius, and describe the circumstances of his death in some detail.

3. (*a*) Quid minus promptum ad pugnam, cum uxore paene constrictus esset. Write a note on the grammar.

   (*b*) Quantum interesset P. Clodi se perire cogitabat. Explain the case of *Clodi*.

   (*c*) 'Heus tu, Rufio' verbi causa 'cave sis mentiare.' Translate this sentence, and parse *sis* and *mentiare*.

   (*d*) 'Est, est profecto illa vis': show your acquaintance with the famous passage in which this phrase occurs.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Translate :—

Ph. De mendico male meretur qui ei dat quod edit aut bibat :
Nam et illud quod dat perdit et illi prodit vitam ad miseriam.
Non eo haec dico, quin quae tu vis ego velim et faciam lubens :
Sed ego hoc verbum quom illi quoidam dico, praemonstro tibi,
Ut ita te aliorum miserescat, ne tis alios misereat.
Ly. Deserere illum et deiuvare in rebus advorsis pudet.
Ph. Pol pudere quam pigere praestat totidem literis.
Ly. Edepol deum virtute dicam, pater, et maiorum et tua
Multa bona bene parta habemus : bene si amico feceris,
Ne pigeat fecisse : ut potius pudeat, si non feceris.
Ph. De magnis divitiis siquid demas, plus fit an minus?
Ly. Minus, pater : sed civi inmoeni scin quid cantari solet?
Quod habes ne habeas et illud quod non habes habeas velim,
Quando quidem nec tibi bene esse pote pati neque alteri.

PLAUTUS.

1. Parse and give the principal parts of—edit, deserere, parta, demas, pati.

2. Write a short essay on the genius of Plautus, as exhibited in the *Trinummus*.

3. (*a*) Non aetate, verum ——— apiscitur sapientia.
Fill up the blank.

(*b*)   Edepol ne ego istum velim
        Meum fieri servom cum suo peculio.

Write a note on *peculio*.

(*c*) Give the English of—factio, luscus, ferentarius, condicio.

(*d*) Nam ibi de divinis atque humanis cernitur.   Where?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Translate into Latin :—

1. Cicero asked the witness whether this was false or true.

2. There is no doubt that Cicero was terrified by the soldiers when he was defending Milo.

3. It was advantageous to Clodius that Milo should die.

4. The followers of Clodius and Milo came into conflict on the Appian Way. It is not easy to say which of the two lay in wait for the other. Clodius was slain, and Milo was put upon his trial for having murdered him. Cicero pleaded that he should be acquitted, but thirty-eight out of the fifty-one jurymen voted for his condemnation. He went into exile to Massilia.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English:—

Nous aurions pu nous fâcher; au lieu de cela, nous descendons et nous trouvons du vin, du lard, de la choucroute, de l'eau-de-vie; nous remplissons nos tonneaux, nous prenons du lard, et puis nous remontons sans esclandre. Mais, en nous voyant revenir chargés, cet homme, qui se tenait tranquillement dans la chambre, se mit à crier comme un aveugle, et, au lieu d'accepter mes assignats, il les déchira et me prit par le bras en me secouant de toutes ses forces. Cincinnatus ayant déposé sa charge sur la table, prit ce grand flandrin au collet et le jeta contre la fenêtre de sa baraque. C'est alors que le sergent Laflèche est arrivé. Voilà tout, commandant.

Or,

Der Wirth, ein ältlicher Mann mit verständigem Gesicht, beschrieb den Weg deutsch und polnisch und blieb an der Thür stehen, wie Karl behauptete, ganz ausser sich über den Anblick von zwei Menschen. Der Wagen bog in einen Seitenweg ein, der auf beiden Seiten mit dicken Baumstümpfen besetzt war, den Ueberresten einer gefällten Allee. Durch die Löcher des Weges, durch Schlammpfützen und über Steine rasselte der Wagen vor einen Haufen von Lehmhütten, an denen noch die Reste eines weissen Kalkmantels hingen. ,,Die Scheunen und Ställe sind leer,'' rief Karl, ,,denn in den Dächern sind Oeffnungen, gross genug, um mit unserm Wagen hineinzufahren.''

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

It is an age since we have had any correspondence. My long and dangerous illness last year, with my journey to Bath; my long attendance in Parliament all winter, spring, and to the beginning of summer; and my journey to France since, from whence I returned but last week, prevented my asking the pleasure of seeing you at Strawberry-hill.

I wish to hear that you have enjoyed your health, and shall be glad of any news of you. The season is too late, and the Parliament too near opening, for me to propose a winter journey to you. If you should happen to think at all of London, I trust you would do me the favour to call on me. In short, this is only a letter of inquiry after you, and to show you that I am always most truly yours.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. ROBERTS.

[Choose *one* subject.]

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

1. The temper of Warren Hastings.

2. The situation of the Puritan leaders in the time of Charles I.

3. The arrival of Marlow and Hastings at Mr. Hardcastle's house.

(For Trinity Supplementalists.)

1. Describe Maynard Gilfil as a lover.

2. Compare the literary method of George Eliot with that of any living writer of prose.

3.   Let me here,
      As I deserve, pay on my punishment,
      And expiate, if possible, my crime—
      Shameful garrulity.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

I.—CONSTRUCTIONS.

[ONE *construction at least, but not more than* TWO, *should be attempted. The figures should be neatly and accurately drawn, but proofs need not be given.*]

A.—Construct two triangles ABC and ABC', of which AB shall be 10 units, and $BC = BC' = 6$; while the angle at A shall be half the angle of an equilateral triangle.

What relation is there between the other angles of the triangle? State the scale to which the figures are drawn.

N.B.—The unit must not be less than 5 millimetres (or ·2 inch).

B.—Construct a quadrilateral $ABCD$, where $AB = 5$, $BC = 6$, $CD = 7$, $DA = 8$, and the diagonal $AC = 9$. Then construct another quadrilateral similar to the first, but having its sides longer in the ratio that the diagonal of a square is longer than its side.

C.—On a line 50 millimetres (or 2 inches) long put a circle such that the segment standing on the line shall contain the angle of an equilateral triangle, and measure the length of the diameter of the circle as accurately as possible in millimetres (or decimals of an inch).

II.—THEORETICAL GEOMETRY.

1. Prove that the areas of two equiangular parallelograms are equal if the sides about them are proportional in a certain order, often denoted as reciprocal proportion.

2. If ABC be a right-angled triangle, and a perpendicular BP be let fall from the right angle B on the side AC, prove that the three triangles in the resulting figure are similar, and explain how to find which side in each of the small triangles corresponds to the side AB of the large triangle.

3. Prove that the bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base in the ratio of the sides.

4. Prove that similar polygons can be divided into similar triangles.

5. Prove that if two circles intersect, their common chord is bisected at right angles by the line joining their centres.

6. Prove that in an obtuse-angled triangle the square of the side opposite the obtuse angle is greater than the sum of the squares on the other sides by twice the rectangle under one side and the projection on it of the other side.

7. Prove for all cases that two parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal.

8. Divide a line so that the square on one part shall be equal to the rectangle under the whole line and the other part.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Make use of the formula $(P + Q)(P - Q) = P^2 - Q^2$ to find the product of

$$a + b + c, \quad b + c - a, \quad a - b + c, \quad a + b - c.$$

2. Divide $6x^4 - x^3 - 31x^2 - 14x + 10$ by $-2x^2 + 3x + 5$.

3. Solve the equations

$$2x - 5y + 6z = 10,$$
$$3x + 2y + 3z = -10,$$
$$5x - 4y + 5z = -2.$$

Verify your answers.

4. What is meant by the root of an equation?

Find to two places of decimals the roots of the equation

$$3x^2 - 7x - 12 = 0.$$

If the formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

is used, it must be proved.

5. Solve the equations

$$x - y = 16\cdot5,$$
$$xy = -54.$$

6. Reduce to a single fraction in its simplest form

$$\frac{x}{x^2 - 4} - \frac{3x + 1}{x(x + 2)} - \frac{5}{x^2 - 2x}.$$

7. If

$$3\left(x - \frac{5}{4}\right) - \frac{x - 6}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad 4x - 5 - \frac{2}{3}(x - 1)$$

are equal, what must be the value of x?

8. Find the present value of £120 due two years hence, if the interest (simple) be 5 per cent. per annum.

9. A man can dig a quarter of an acre in 36 hours: how long will it take him to dig a strip 4 feet wide round a garden, if the external measurement be 30 yards by 40 yards?

10. Find to the nearest penny the rent of 150 acres 2 roods 30 perches at £3 14s. 6d. per acre.

CLASSICS.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

[I.]

Translate into English :—

οὐ φαμένου δὲ τοῦ Λυσάνδρου πολυπραγμονεῖν ἄλλου ἄρχοντος, αὐτὸς ὁ Καλλικρατίδας πρὸς αἷς παρὰ Λυσάνδρου ἔλαβε ναυσὶ προσεπλήρωσεν ἐκ Χίου καὶ Ῥόδου καὶ ἄλλοθεν ἀπὸ τῶν συμμάχων πεντήκοντα ναῦς. ταύτας δὲ πάσας ἀθροίσας, οὔσας τετταράκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν, παρεσκευάζετο ὡς ἀπαντησόμενος τοῖς πολεμίοις. καταμαθὼν δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Λυσάνδρου φίλων κατασтασιαζόμενος, οὐ μόνον ἀπροθύμως ὑπηρετούντων, ἀλλὰ καὶ διαθροούντων ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν ὅτι Λακεδαιμόνιοι μέγιστα παραπίπτοιεν ἐν τῷ διαλλάττειν τοὺς ναυάρχους, πολλάκις ἀνεπιτηδείων γενομένων καὶ ἄρτι συνιέντων τὰ ναυτικὰ καὶ ἀνθρώποις ὡς χρηστέον οὐ γιγνωσκόντων, ἀπείρους δὲ θαλάττης πέμποντες καὶ ἀγνῶτας τοῖς ἐκεῖ, κινδυνεύοιέν τι παθεῖν διὰ τοῦτο, ἐκ τούτου δὲ ὁ Καλλικρατίδας συγκαλέσας τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίων ἐκεῖ παρόντας ἔλεγεν αὐτοῖς τοιάδε.—XENOPHON.

1, Parse—ἀθροίσας, διαθροούντων, συνιέντων, χρηστέον, ἀγνῶτας. Explain the construction in πρὸς αἷς παρὰ Λυσάνδρου ἔλαβε ναυσὶ. Why is κατασтασιαζόμενος in the nominative?

2. Where were Καρχηδών and Καλχηδών? What is the Greek for— a favourable wind, in full force, afternoon, there was an eclipse of the moon, the hold of the ship? Who were Callixenus and Mindarus? What is the meaning and derivation of εὔριπος?

3. When did Xenophon live? With what events does the First Book of his *Hellenica* begin and end?

Give some account of the circumstances which led to the recall of Alcibiades. Xenophon gives a sketch of the conflicting views at Athens in reference to that event?

[II.]

Translate into English :—

(a)
> Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam
> Maiorumque fames. Iure perhorrui
> Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
>   Maecenas, equitum decus.
>
> Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
> Ab dis plura feret : nil cupientium
> Nudus castra peto et transfuga divitum
>   Partes linquere gestio.

HORACE.

(b)
> O testudinis aureae
> Dulcem quae strepitum, Pieri, temperas,
> O mutis quoque piscibus
> Donatura cycni, si libeat, sonum,
> Totum muneris hoc tui est,
> Quod monstror digito praetereuntium
> Romanae fidicen lyrae :
> Quod spiro et placeo, si placeo, tuum est.

Ibid.

1. Parse—*perhorrui, negaverit, feret, cupientium, libeat, praetereuntium.* Give the principal parts of the verb from which each comes. Decline and give the derivation of *fidicen.* Mark the quantity of each syllable of the genitive.

Show the compliment in, and appropriateness of, *equitum decus* in (*a*). Write a full note on *Pieri* in (*b*).

2. (*a*) In what connexion does *consule Planco* occur? What was the date? How old was Horace at the time? (*b*) What is the meaning of *comparatio compendiaria*? Quote (in Latin) any example from Horace. (*c*) In what connexion does the phrase *splendide mendax* occur? (*d*) What is the meaning of—*hornus, alea, herilis, olor, onyx*? (*e*) Explain *Berecyntia tibia.* (*f*) *diva triformis*—who? and why?

3. What are the approximate dates of the publication of the 3rd and 4th books of the *Odes*? What induced Horace to publish the 4th book? What were the *ludi saeculares*?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. If you were to call only those wretched who must die, you would except no one.

2. He was guarded very carefully, so that his enemies were unable to carry out their nefarious design.

3. Thereupon the soldiers took to flight, nor did they stop running until they reached the river.

4. It was out of the question that Cleomenes should be spared.

5. Under the circumstances we must, I think, be allowed to use a Greek word.

6. Disappointed in this hope, the Gauls, seeing that the enemy whom they had lately despised was not one to be conquered either in fair fight or by a sudden attack, retired with the confusion of a beaten army to the stronghold from which they had issued.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Translate into English:—

Avec leurs principes, ces partis conservaient leurs passions. La forte domination de Cromwell les avait comprimés; mais elle avait été trop courte pour les user. Rendus à eux-mêmes et remis en présence, ils se retrouvaient avec ces rancunes, ces méfiances, ces colères dont les luttes religieuses ou politiques avaient rempli leurs cœurs; et si quelquefois, par patriotisme ou par prudence, ils essayaient de s'en taire, plus souvent ils s'y laissaient emporter, ou même, ils mettaient, à les témoigner comme à les ressentir, leur devoir et leur honneur.

Or,

Sie hatte aber gehört, dass Strassburg die reichste und schönste Stadt im ganzen Elsass sei, wo man für Geld und gute Worte alles haben könne, was das Herz begehrt, und darum eigentlich Silberstadt heisse, und schon dieser blosse Name klang ihr gar verlockend. Also beschloss sie, dorthin zu gehen, und wenn sie in der Silberstadt Rang und Reichtum ausgelernt und ausgekostet, dann gedachte sie noch weiter rheinab zu wandern nach Mainz, welches man gar das goldene hiess, und wo sich's folglich wohl noch viel stolzer und üppiger leben musste.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

Were you not astonished to hear of his return?

No; I do not remember him at all.

I received your note at half-past two.

He was told to come, I do not know why he is not here; he must be ill or absent; shall we send to inquire?

You deserve to be punished for your disobedience.

This is the very man whom we saw in the park.

Pray, go and wash your hands.

Do not tell me of these people, I do not like them.

I will endeavour not to be late in future.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. BEARE.

Choose *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The character of Rashleigh Osbaldistone.

2. The wrongs of Helen MacGregor.

3. The qualities of ballad literature, as illustrated in

> (*a*) 'The Hunting of the Cheviot,' *or*
>
> (*b*) The 'Robin Hood' ballads, *or*
>
> (*c*) 'The Children in the Wood.'

4. National ideals, as exhibited in ballad poetry.

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

Constructions.

1. Construct a square equal to a triangle of which two sides are 4 and 5 cms. in length, and the contained angle is 60°.

2. Draw a line so that the lengths of the perpendiculars let fall on it from the ends of a given line 6½ cms. long shall be 3 and 5½ cms.

3. Construct a regular hexagon which shall be equal in area to half the area of a regular hexagon constructed on a line 4 cms. long.

Theoretical.

4. If two triangles have three sides of the one equal respectively to three sides of the other, prove that they are equal in every respect.

5. Prove that the square constructed on the sum of two lines is equal to the sum of the squares on the lines together with twice their rectangle.

6. If through any point within a circle chords are drawn, prove that the rectangles under their segments are equal.

7. If points X, Y are taken on the sides AB, AC respectively of a triangle ABC so that XY is parallel to BC, prove

$$AB : BX = AC : CY.$$

8. Prove that the areas of similar triangles are in the ratio of any side of the first to a third proportional to it, and the corresponding side of the second.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Find the length in feet of the side of a square field which contains ten acres.

2. Find the compound interest on £500 in 4 years at 2¾ per cent. per annum.

3. A and B engage to do a piece of work for 30s. A could do the work alone in 4 days, and B in 5 days. If with the help of a boy they complete the work in 2 days, how should the money be divided?

4. Solve the equation :—$(x - 4)^2 + (x - 3)^2 = 9 + 2 (x - 5)(x - 3).$

5. Find the fraction which is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ if its numerator is diminished by 1 and equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ if its denominator is diminished by 3.

6. What two numbers are such that if either is squared and added to its half the result is 18 ?

7. Find the highest common factor of—

$$x^3 + 3x^2 - x - 3, \text{ and } x^4 + 4x^3 - 12x - 9.$$

8. Add the fractions—

$$\frac{1 - 2x}{x^2 + x - 2}, \quad \frac{5 - 3x}{x^2 - x - 6}, \quad \frac{5x + 4}{x^2 - 4x + 3}.$$

9. A father's age is equal to the united ages of his four children, and 9 years ago his age was double their united ages. How old is the father ?

10. Simplify—

$$\left(\frac{2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}} \right)^2.$$

MR. ALTON.

[I.]

LATIN.

Translate into English :—

Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis,
Quid velint flores et acerra turis
Plena miraris positusque carbo in
    Caespite vivo,

Docte sermones utriusque linguae.
Voveram dulcis epulas et album
Libero caprum prope funeratus
    Arboris ictu.

Hic dies anno redeunte festus
Corticem adstrictum pice demovebit
Amphorae fumum bibere institutae
    Consule Tullo.

Sume, Maecenas, cyathos amici
Sospitis centum, et vigilis lucernas
Perfer in lucem ; procul omnis esto
    Clamor et ira.   HORACE.

1. Parse—*velint, voveram, adstrictum, esto.*

2. Complete the lines :—
    (*a*) Dulce et decorum
    (*b*) Vis consili expers
    (*c*) Cum semel occideris

3. Who were Hippolytus, Hasdrubal, Spartacus, Bellerophon ?

[II.]

GREEK.

Translate into English :—

ἐκ τούτου δὲ Ἀλκιβιάδης μὲν ᾤχετο εἰς τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον καὶ εἰς Χερρόνησον χρήματα πράξων· οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ στρατηγοὶ συνεχώρησαν πρὸς Φαρνάβαζον ὑπὲρ Καλχηδόνος εἴκοσι τάλαντα δοῦναι Ἀθηναίοις Φαρνάβαζον καὶ ὡς βασιλέα πρέσβεις Ἀθηναίων ἀναγαγεῖν, καὶ ὅρκους ἔδοσαν καὶ ἔλαβον παρὰ Φαρναβάζου ὑποτελεῖν τὸν φόρον Καλχηδονίοις, Ἀθηναίοις ὅσονπερ εἰώθεσαν καὶ τὰ ὀφειλόμενα χρήματα ἀποδοῦναι, Ἀθηναίοις δὲ μὴ πολεμεῖν Καλχηδονίοις, ἕως ἂν οἱ παρὰ βασιλέως πρέσβεις ἔλθωσιν. Ἀλκιβιάδης δὲ τοῖς ὅρκοις οὐκ ἐτύγχανε παρών, ἀλλὰ περὶ Σηλυμβρίαν ἦν· ἐκείνην δ᾽ ἑλὼν πρὸς τὸ Βυζάντιον ἧκεν, ἔχων Χερρονησίτας τε πανδημεὶ καὶ ἀπὸ Θρᾴκης στρατιώτας καὶ ἱππέας πλείους τριακοσίων.

1. Parse—ἀναγαγεῖν, εἰώθεσαν, ἀποδοῦναι, ἔλθωσιν, ἑλών.

2. Where were Cyzicus and Dekeleia? What do you know about Mindarus, Doriens?

[III.]

FRENCH.

Translate into English :—

A l'entrée de ce bassin, d'où l'on découvre tant d'objets, les échos de la montagne répètent sans cesse le bruit des vents qui agitent les forêts voisines, et le fracas des vagues qui se brisent au loin sur les récifs ; mais au pied même des cabanes on n'entend plus aucun bruit, et ou ne voit autour de soi que de grands rochers escarpés comme des murailles. Des bouquets d'arbres croissent à leur base, dans leurs fentes et jusque sur leurs cimes, où s'arrêtent les nuages. Les pluies, que leurs pitons attirent, peignent souvent les couleurs de l'arc-en-ciel sur leurs flancs verts et bruns, et entretiennent à leur pied les sources dont se forme la petite rivière des Lataniers. Un grand silence règne dans leur enciente, où tout est paisible : l'air, les eaux et la lumière.

Translate into French :—

Although the recital of Esmond's story, and his passionate appeals and remonstrances, drew so many tears from Dick who heard them, they had no effect upon the person whom they were designed to move. Esmond's ambassador came back from the mission with which the poor young gentleman had charged him, with a sad blank face and a shake of the head, which told that there was no hope for the prisoner ; and scarce a wretched culprit in that prison of Newgate ordered for execution, and trembling for a reprieve, felt more cast down than Mr. Esmond, innocent and condemned.

Put into Latin :—

1. He promised to come to Rome shortly.

2. Many men praise others that they may be praised by them.

3. The fear of all men was so great that no one left the city.

4. In order to terrify the enemy, he commanded the soldiers to strike their shields with their spears.

5. The English immediately fled ; the rout was total, and the slaughter prodigious. The consternation which this defeat and the death of Harold produced over the kingdom was more fatal than the defeat itself. If William had marched directly to London, all contest had probably been at an end ; but he judged it more prudent to secure the sea-coast, to make way for reinforcements.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Write an Essay on the recent naval policy of Britain, with special reference to the disclosures lately made in Parliament.

Trinity Term, 1909.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

MAY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Multiply $7\cdot5\dot{2}$ by $48\cdot\dot{3}$, and express the result as a repeating decimal.

2. Find the length of paper, $\frac{3}{4}$ths of a yard wide, required to cover the walls of a room whose length is 27 ft. 5 in., breadth 14 ft. 7 in., and height, 12 ft. 10 in.

3. In what time will £142 10s. amount to £227 5s. 9d., at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. simple interest ?

4. On a debt of £1480 a creditor receives a dividend of 12s. 4d. in the £1, and he receives a further dividend, upon the deficiency, of 3s. 9d. in the £1 : how much does he receive altogether?

5. Obtain the value of

$$\{x^2 - 2\,(x-3)\} \times \{x^2 - 24x + 52)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad \text{when} \quad x = 2.$$

6. Multiply together

$$x^2 + xy + y^2, \quad x^2 - xy + y^2, \quad x^2 - y^2.$$

7. Divide $\quad x^4 + 64 \quad$ by $\quad x^2 - 4x + 8.$

8. Add the fractions

$$\frac{7}{2x-8}, \quad \frac{2}{12+3x}, \quad \frac{2}{3x^2-48}.$$

9. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2x-5}{3} + x = \frac{3x-2}{5} + 3.$$

10. If A can do a piece of work in 5 days, and B the same work in 7 days, how long will A and B, working together, take to do it ?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. EXHAM.

[N.B.—*Answer* SIX *questions.*]

1. On what rivers are each of the following towns situated:—Danzig, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Nantes, Bordeaux, Lyons, Belgrade, Florence, Saragossa, Seville, Allahabad, Wady-Halfa, St. Louis, Quebec, Shanghai?

2. Name the chief industries of Ireland, and say where the towns are situated with which these industries are connected.

3. Name the chief countries and races which are comprehended within the Austrian Empire.

4. What countries border on (*a*) Afghanistan, (*b*) Brazil?

5. Summarize the chief events in the reigns of John and of Henry III.

6. For what events are the following years famous:—1279, 1314, 1360, 1429, 1461, 1534, 1558, 1588, 1649, 1660, 1701, 1704, 1707, 1713, 1716, 1745, 1763, 1776, 1854, 1857?

7. Say anything you know of the policy of each of the following statesmen:—Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Chatham, Robert Walpole, Robert Peel, Disraeli, Gladstone, Lord Castlereagh.

8. Name one work by each of the following authors, and say when he lived:—Milton, Spenser, Chaucer, Francis Bacon, Samuel Butler, John Locke, Swift, Addison, Goldsmith, Tennyson.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

1. He announced the arrival of Scipio with all his forces.

2. If you had delayed a single day, all would have had to die.

3. There is a danger lest he grow too strong.

4. Caesar marched thither, and the Germans entered into negotiations with him for settlements in Gaul. These he was not willing to grant, but recommended them to join the Ubii, who were hard pressed by the Suevi, and would be glad of their support. Upon this further delays took place, and the suspicion arose in Caesar's mind that the only object of the negotiators was to gain time until the arrival of the main body of their cavalry should give them the superiority.

1. Translate into English :—

Ce Garcia était un jeune homme large d'épaules, bien découplé, le teint hâlé, l'œil fier et la bouche méprisante. Il avait un pourpoint râpé, qui avait pu être noir, et un manteau troué ; pardessus tout cela pendait une longue chaîne d'or. On sait que de tout temps les étudiants de Salamanque et des autres universités d'Espagne ont mis une espèce de point d'honneur à paraître déguenillés, voulant probablement montrer par là que le véritable mérite sait se passer des ornements empruntés à la fortune.

Or,

Jetzt mit einemmale hatte er erfahren, dass Tausende so dachten wie er, Millionen, beinahe alle. Oh — was für ein Gefühl das war ! Was für ein nie gekanntes, nie geahntes ! Denn er hatte ja bis heute nicht geahnt, was es für den Menschen bedeutet, wenn er die allgemeine Stimmung, die öffentliche Meinung hinter sich fühlt. Wie sich das dem Menschen in den Rücken setzt, einem mächtigen, stossenden Winde gleich, wie es ihn vorwärts treibt, dass ihm Segel am Leibe wachsen, Flügel.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

In front of the château stretches a very large garden cut in two by a terrace with a lime avenue, at the end of which is a tiny chapel. I am extremely fond of this little oratory, where one breathes a two-fold peace—the peace of solitude and the peace of the Lord. When spring comes, we shall walk to prayers between two borders of flowers. On the east side, and only a few yards from the château, sleeps a small mere between two woods, where the birds in warm weather sing all day long ; and then—right, left, on all sides—woods, woods, everywhere woods.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Subjects for Essay.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. Suffragists and Suffragettes.

2. Great Britain and Germany.

3. The good old times.

4. Swinburne or Marion Crawford.

5. The poetry of spring.

MIDSUMMER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Multiply $17 \cdot 258$ by $3 \cdot 10409$, and divide the product by $10 \cdot 02001$ to 5 places of decimals.

2. How much will £10,000 amount to in one year at 10 per cent. per annum, if interest is paid every quarter and is added to the principal?

3. I invest £8,500 in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at 102. I sell out when the price is 93, and invest £2,300 of the proceeds in $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock at 138, and the remainder in 3 per cent. stock at 80. What is the change in my income?

4. If 9 men working 8 hours a day do as much as 15 women working 6 hours a day, how ought I to divide a total wage of 9 shillings between a man and a woman, each working 7 hours?

5. Find the value of

$$a^2 - (b - c)^2 - [a - \{bc - a^2\}] \times \{c^2 - (a + b)^2\},$$

when $a = -1$, $b = 2$, $c = 3$.

6. Divide $2x^5 - x^4y - 4x^3y^2 + 5x^2y^3 - 4y^5$ by $x^3 - xy^2 + 2y^3$.

7. What value of x will make $(8 - 5x)(3 + x)(1 - 3x)$ equal to $(x + 2)(3x - 2)(5x - 6)$?

8. Solve $3x - \dfrac{x - 5}{4} - \dfrac{x + 7}{3} = \dfrac{x - 1}{12} + 27$. Verify your answer.

9. Simplify $\dfrac{3x^2 - x - 2}{x^3 + 8} \times \dfrac{2x^2 + x - 6}{6x^2 - 5x - 6}$.

10. James is 30. When he was half as old as William is now, he was twice as old as William. How old is William?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Write a note on the Heptarchy.

2. Discuss briefly the consequences of the Battle of Hastings.

3. Give some account of the Crusaders.

4. Write a short account of the reign of Charles I.

5. What important events took place in the years 1164, 1258, 1415, 1455, 1485, 1545, 1689, 1757?

6. Give the dates of the following events :—Battle of Blenheim, American War, Loss of Minorca, Peace of Amiens, Abolition of Negro Slavery.

7. Mention the midland counties of England, giving the names of the principal towns in each.

8. Write a note on the configuration of Ireland, mentioning the principal rivers.

9. Where are Breslau, Munich, Rotterdam, Pau, Saragossa, Corinth, Denver, San José?

10. Write a short account of the twelve counties of Leinster.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

After this he lifted up his head, and seeing the moon rising, walked towards the palace. As he passed through the fields and saw the animals around him, 'ye,' said he, 'are happy, and need not envy me that walk thus among you, burdened with myself; nor do I, ye gentle beings, envy your felicity; for it is not the felicity of man. I have many distresses from which ye are free. I fear pain when I do not feel it; I sometimes shrink at evils recollected, and sometimes start at evils anticipated. Surely the equity of Providence has balanced peculiar sufferings with peculiar enjoyments.'

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

C'étaient d'orgueilleux parvenus, ces Doria, ces Brignole-Sale qui furent doges de Gênes. Ils domptaient les flots de la mer, fournissaient par leurs galères au commerce du monde, et bâtissaient des palais de marbre où ils entassaient des trésors. Peu artistes, ils faisaient venir à grands frais les peintres célèbres. Les plus beaux Van Dyck ornent leurs demeures. Ces palais de Gênes sont des musées vivants et non point des nécropoles de tableaux. Les toiles y sont dans leur cadre naturel; le regard qui les admire se repose ensuite sur des meubles précieux, et les larges fenêtres des salles où elles sont exposées en petit nombre donnent jour sur des cours intérieures décorées de jets d'eau, sur des verdures qui présagent des parcs, ou sur des terrasses dont le faîte léger est supporté par des colonnades.

Or,

An den Fenstern hingen Vogelbauer zu zweien und dreien überein-ander, und das Gezwitscher der kleinen Waldvögel, ein unaufhörliches Zanken, Locken und Schwatzen klang wie eine heimliche Unterredung,

die der Wald selbst mit seinem alten Wächter hielt. In der Nähe des
Ofens sass ein Rabe mit struppigem Gefieder, weisse Federn schim-
merten an seinem Kopf und den Flügeln und bewiesen das hohe Alter
des Vogels. Er hatte seinen Hals zusammengezogen und schien ganz
in sich versunken, aber seine glänzenden Augen beobachteten jede
Bewegung der Fremden. Neben der Wohnstube war die Schlaf-
kammer, dort hingen die Gewehre, an dem Bett war eine hölzerne
Lade. Ein Gitter vor dem Fenster verrieth, dass hier die Citadelle
des Hauses war.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

Mr. Essex distresses me by his civility. I certainly would not have
given him that trouble, if I had thought he would not let me pay him.
Be so good as to thank him for me, and to let me know if there is any
other way I could return the obligation. I hope, at least, he will make
me a visit at Strawberry Hill, whenever he comes westward. I shall
be very impatient to see you, dear sir, both there and at Milton. Your
faithful humble servant.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

    1. Journalism.

    2. Taxation.

    3. Airships.

    4. Votes for Women.

    5. Compulsory Military Training.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Show how to find by means of a celestial globe the stars which are visible at a known place at a known time on a given day.

2. Give in order the observations which must be made with the transit instrument in order to obtain the declination of a star.

3. Express the coefficient of refraction in terms of the observed meridian zenith distances of two circumpolar stars at their upper and lower culminations.

4. How does the declination of the Sun vary in Dublin (latitude = 53° 20′) during that part of the year in which twilight lasts all night?

5. Assuming Bode's Law and Kepler's Third Law, find the periodic time of Saturn in days, taking a year to be 365·25 days.

6. Show how to find the position which the Moon would appear to occupy if it were possible to view it from the centre instead of from the surface of the Earth.

7. Bearing in mind the phenomena of Precession and Nutation, explain what is meant by the sidereal time at any moment. Does it increase with absolute uniformity? Prove that the number of sidereal days in a mean tropical year is greater by unity than the number of mean days.

8. What do you understand by the Libration in longitude of the Moon?

9. When it is 5 a.m. at a place A whose longitude is 9h. E., what is the time at a place B whose longitude is 11h. W.?

10. Find the latitude of a place north of the equator, knowing that at it the meridian altitude of the Sun was 49° when the Greenwich time was 7 p.m., that the Sun's declination at the previous noon at Greenwich had been 13° 17′ S., and that it had been increasing by 50″ per hour.

ETHICS.

MR. EXHAM.

[Candidates are to answer any FIVE questions.]

1. Give a short account of the ethical theory of Hobbes.
How did Butler show the falsity of the basis of this theory?
Some important points in Butler's reasoning were anticipated by Shaftesbury?

2. What is meant by 'Utilitarianism,' and who were the chief exponents of this theory in England?
Explain the term 'Sanction,' and name the 'Sanctions of Utility.'

3. From whom did Butler derive the precept 'Follow Nature,' and how did he develop it?
How far does Butler agree with the Epicurean philosophy?

4. Quote and criticize the general description of Virtue given by Socrates and Plato.
State Plato's view of Justice.

5. What accounts of the Chief Good does Aristotle reject, and why?
Quote his definition of Virtue, and explain the elements contained in it.

6. Write a short general criticism of Hedonism.

7. Why is the ethical theory of Butler and of Stewart described as Intuitionism?
What difficulties are there in this theory?
Give Butler's analysis of Conscience as presented in the Essay on Virtue.

8. On what grounds does Stewart reject the derivation of the rule of right from the command of God alone?

9. How does Butler answer each of the following objections in the Analogy?—

    (*a*) Acting rightly from self-love only makes a man more selfish.

    (*b*) If this world was intended as a discipline in virtue, it fails in most cases.

    (*c*) The world is not morally governed, as good men are sometimes persecuted.

    (*d*) It is wrong to punish a man if he cannot act otherwise than as he does.

10. Give some account of the growth of the knowledge (*a*) of Self, (*b*) of the External World.

11. Say what you know of the Association of Ideas.

12. Sketch briefly the main principles of Stoic Ethics.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

[*Choose* ONE *subject.*]

MR. L. C. PURSER.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. The intensity of Dante.

2. The characteristics of the genuine Man of Letters.

3. Cromwell and Napoleon—a comparison.

4. A description of the city of Amaurote.

5. The Studies and Moral Philosophy of the Utopians.

6. How far Sir Thomas More was influenced by Plato.

[*Choose* ONE *subject.*]

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. The scenes on the heath in *King Lear*.

2. Discuss Lamb's judgment, '*Lear* is essentially impossible to be represented on a stage.'

3. Shakespeare and Holinshed—with special reference to the ending of *King Lear*.

4. The effects produced on the five Western States of Europe by the attraction of the New World.

5. The dangers which beset our Government in India.

6. The Roman and British Empires—a comparison.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. From a uniform circular plate a square portion of given size and position is removed. Find the centre of gravity of the remaining portion of the plate.

2. State the Principle of Work, and establish, by means of it, the relations between the power and the resistance in a smooth screw.

3. A heavy triangular table is supported in a horizontal position by props placed at its vertices. Where must a given weight be placed on the table so that the pressure on each prop may be the same?

4. A mass of 130 oz. is placed at the lowest point of a smooth inclined plane of length 65 feet and height 16 feet, and is connected by a fine string passing over a smooth pulley at the top of the plane to a mass of 194 oz. which hangs freely. Find the velocity of either mass at the end of two seconds.

5. If a body be projected from the lowest point of the inclined plane described in the last question with a velocity of 40 feet per second, determine how long it will take to reach the ground after leaving the plane.

6. A body is projected vertically upward with a velocity of 124 feet per second, and one second afterwards a second body is projected in the same direction with a velocity of 128 feet per second. When will they meet?

7. Explain Hadley's sextant, and state its use.

8. Point out clearly how two lenses may be combined so as to achromatize each other.

9. Find the specific gravity of an alloy of gold and copper in the ratio of 11 to 1, the specific gravities being 19·4 and 8·84 respectively.

10. A cylindrical tumbler is immersed mouth downwards in water: how far must it be depressed in order that the water within the glass may rise half way up it?

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[I.]

LATIN.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Translate into English :—

Quid tempestates autumni et sidera dicam,
Atque, ubi iam breviorque dies et mollior aestas,
Que vigilanda viris? vel cum ruit imbriferum ver,
Frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent?
Saepe ego cum flavis messorem induceret arvis
Agricola et fragili iam stringeret hordea culmo,
Omnia ventorum concurrere prælia vidi,
Quae gravidam late segetem ab radicibus imis
Sublimem expulsam eruerent; ita turbine nigro
Ferret hiems culmumque levem stipulasque volantes.
Saepe etiam immensum coelo venit agmen aquarum,
Et foedam glomerant tempestatem imbribus atris
Collectae ex alto nubes; ruit arduus aether,
Et pluvia ingenti sata laeta boumque labores
Diluit; implentur fossae, et cava flumina crescunt
Cum sonitu fervetque fretis spirantibus aequor.

2. What is the meaning of—*bucula, alvearia, cucumis, saburra, crabro, phaselus, talpa, siliquae, triboli, fulicae*?

3. What references to contemporary events are to be found in the first and fourth *Georgics*?

[II.]

GREEK.

1. Translate into English : —

'Οποτέρῳ δ' οὖν ἐχρήσατο τῶν λογισμῶν, ἁμαρτεῖν ἔδοξε. πλεύσαντος γὰρ αὐτοῦ Μέλισσος ὁ Ἰθαγένους, ἀνὴρ φιλόσοφος στρατηγῶν τότε τῆς Σάμου, καταφρονήσας τῆς ὀλιγότητος τῶν νεῶν ἢ τῆς ἀπειρίας τῶν στρατηγῶν ἔπεισε τοὺς πολίτας ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. καὶ γενομένης μάχης νικήσαντες οἱ Σάμιοι καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἄνδρας ἑλόντες, πολλὰς δὲ ναῦς διαφθείραντες, ἐχρῶντο τῇ θαλάσσῃ καὶ παρετίθεντο τῶν

ἀναγκαίων πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ὅσα μὴ πρότερον εἶχον. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοῦ
Μελίσσου καὶ Περικλέα φησὶν αὐτὸν Ἀριστοτέλης ἡττηθῆναι ναυμαχοῦντα
πρότερον. οἱ δὲ Σάμιοι τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνθυβρίζοντες
ἔστιζον εἰς τὸ μέτωπον γλαύκας· καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι σάμαιναν.
ἡ δὲ σάμαινα ναῦς ἐστιν ὑπόπρωρος μὲν τὸ σίμωμα, κοιλοτέρα δὲ καὶ
γαστροειδής, ὥστε καὶ φορτοφορεῖν καὶ ταχυναυτεῖν. οὕτω δ᾽ ὠνομάσθη
διὰ τὸ πρῶτον ἐν Σάμῳ φανῆναι, Πολυκράτους τυράννου κατασκευάσαντος.
πρὸς ταῦτα τὰ στίγματα λέγουσι καὶ τὸ Ἀριστοφάνειον ᾐνίχθαι·

Σαμίων ὁ δῆμός ἐστιν ὡς πολυγράμματος.

2. Set down fully what you know of Anaxagoras and his relations
with Pericles.

3. (a) What does Plutarch relate of the engineer Artemon?

(b) He quotes a remark of Zeuxis on his own way of working?

(c) What was the end of Phidias' career?

[1.]

LATIN.

(*For Degree Supplementalists.*)

1. Translate into English :—

> Ne perconteris fundus meus, optime Quincti,
> Arvo pascat erum an bacis opulentet olivae,
> Pomisne an pratis an amicta vitibus ulmo,
> Scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri.
> Continui montes, ni dissocientur opaca
> Valle, sed ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat sol,
> Laevum discedens curru fugiente vaporet.
> Temperiem laudes. Quid, si rubicunda benigni
> Corna vepres et pruna ferant? Si quercus et ilex
> Multa fruge pecus, multa dominum iuvet umbra?
> Dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum.
> Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, ut nec
> Frigidior Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus,
> Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo.
> Hae latebrae dulces etiam, si credis, amoenae
> Incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis.
>
> <div align="right">HORACE.</div>

2. To whom is the *Ars Poetica* addressed?

What writers of Latin comedies does Horace mention?

'Parturiunt montes ———' What is the application of this
saying?

To whom did Horace take his verses for criticism?

He tells an anecdote of a *Calaber hospes*?

3. Who were Mimnermus, Augusti privignus, Lucullus, Antonius
Musa, Cratinus?

[II.]

GREEK.

1. Translate into English :—

Μαντεύομαι, ἔφη, σκοπεῖσθαί σε, εἴτε παραδεξόμεθα τραγῳδίαν τε καὶ
κωμῳδίαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, εἴτε καὶ οὔ. Ἴσως, ἦν δ' ἐγώ· ἴσως δὲ καὶ πλείω
ἔτι τούτων· οὐ γὰρ δὴ ἔγωγέ πω οἶδα, ἀλλ' ὅπῃ ἂν ὁ λόγος ὥσπερ
πνεῦμα φέρῃ, ταύτῃ ἰτέον. καὶ καλῶς γ', ἔφη, λέγεις. Τόδε τοίνυν
ἄθρει, πότερον μιμητικοὺς ἡμῖν δεῖ εἶναι τοὺς φύλακας ἢ οὔ, ἢ καὶ τοῦτο
τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν ἕπεται, ὅτι εἷς ἕκαστος ἓν μὲν ἂν ἐπιτήδευμα καλῶς
ἐπιτηδεύοι, πολλὰ δ' οὔ, ἀλλ' εἰ τοῦτ' ἐπιχειροῖ, πολλῶν ἐφαπτόμενος
πάντων ἀποτυγχάνοι ἄν, ὥστ' εἶναί που ἐλλόγιμος ; τί δ' οὐ μέλλει ;
οὐκοῦν καὶ περὶ μιμήσεως ὁ αὐτὸς λόγος, ὅτι πολλὰ ὁ αὐτὸς μιμεῖσθαι εὖ
ὥσπερ ἓν οὐ δυνατός ; οὐ γὰρ οὖν. Σχολῇ ἄρα ἐπιτηδεύσει γέ τι ἅμα
τῶν ἀξίων λόγου ἐπιτηδευμάτων καὶ πολλὰ μιμήσεται καὶ ἔσται μιμητικός,
ἐπεί που οὐδὲ τὰ δοκοῦντα ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων εἶναι δύο μιμήματα δύναιντ'
ἂν οἱ αὐτοὶ ἅμα εὖ μιμεῖσθαι, οἷον κωμῳδίαν καὶ τραγῳδίαν ποιοῦντες.

2. Plato criticizes Homer's representation of Achilles ?

3. He compares the diet of the Homeric heroes with that of con-
temporary athletes?

4. οὐδέν καινὸν ποιοῦμεν, κρίνοντες τὸν Ἀπόλλω καὶ τὰ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος
ὄργανα προ Μαρσύου τε καὶ τῶν ἐκείνου ὀργάνων.

Explain this sentence fully.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

When the Athenians, in the war which they waged with the
Lacedæmonians, had suffered many defeats both by land and sea,
they sent messengers to the oracle of Jupiter, to ask why they who
had erected so many temples to the gods, and adorned them with
such costly offerings, why they who had celebrated so many festal
days, and had slain so many victims at their altars, should be less
successful than the Lacedæmonians, who fell so short of them in
this respect. The oracle replied, ' I am more pleased with the prayers
of the Lacedæmonians than with all the sacrifices of the Greeks.'

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

On n'entendait que cette détresse voletante et les sanglots étouffés de
la reine qui savait bien tenir tête aux colères, aux violences, mais que
la raillerie, prenant à faux sa nature sincère, trouvait sans armes, comme
un vaillant soldat qui s'attend aux coups droits et se sent harcelé de

piqûres. La voyant faible, Christian la crut vaincue ; et pour l'achever, mit le dernier trait à son tableau burlesque des monarchies en exil. Quelle piteuse figure ils avaient tous ces pauvres princes *in partibus,* figurants de la royauté, se drapant de la friperie des premiers rôles, continuant à déclamer devant les banquettes vides et pas un sou de recette ! Ne feraient-ils pas mieux de se taire, de rentrer dans la vie commune et l'obscurité ?

Or,

Nicht sowohl der Wahrheit und Unwiderlegbarkeit seiner Gründe, welche von der entscheidendsten Mehrheit im Senat unterstützt wurden, als vielmehr dem verfallenen Zustand der Kriegsmacht und der Erschöpfung des Schatzes, wodurch man verhindert war, das Gegenteil mit gewaffneter Hand durchzusetzen, hatte der Prinz von Oranien es zu danken, dass seine Vorstellungen diesmal nicht ganz ohne Wirkung blieben. Um wenigtens den ersten Sturm abzuwehren und die nötige Zeit zu gewinnen, sich in eine bessere Verfassung gegen sie zu setzen, kam man überein, den Verbundenen einen Teil ihrer Forderungen zuzugestehen. Es wurde beschlossen, die Strafbefehle des Kaisers zu mildern, wie er sie selbst mildern würde, wenn er in jetzigen Tagen wieder auferstände — wie er einst selbst, unter ähnlichen Umständen, sie zu mildern nicht gegen seine Würde geachtet.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

Old Mr. Wycherley was attached to the royal cause, and was not disposed to intrust the education of his heir to the solemn Puritans who now ruled the universities and public schools. Accordingly the young gentleman was sent at fifteen to France. He resided some time in the neighbourhood of the Duke of Montausier, chief of one of the noblest families of Touraine. The Duke's wife, a daughter of the house of Rambouillet, was a finished specimen of those talents and accomplishments for which her race was celebrated. The young foreigner was introduced to the splendid circle which surrounded the duchess, and there he appears to have learned some good and some evil.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Describe and explain how the elastic properties of matter may be used in order to measure time.

2. Describe boiling and the method by which you would investigate the relation between the boiling-point of a substance and the pressure to which it is subject.

3. How would you investigate the distribution of magnetic force in the neighbourhood of an electric current?
Describe the results which you should obtain.

4. Describe a machine for producing a continuous electric current by means of mechanical energy.

5. Describe the optical arrangements by which you would obtain a pure spectrum in a spectrometer.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Calculate the volume of air required for the complete combustion of 10 grams of carbon.

2. Explain the chemical relationship between ethyl alcohol, aldehyde, and acetic acid. By what reactions would you distinguish between the three substances?

3. Describe the preparation of phosphorus from bones. In what respects does red or amorphous phosphorus differ from the ordinary form of the element?

4. Write the formulæ of the following substances, and state how each of them may be prepared :—(*a*) chloral, (*b*) chloroform, (*c*) urea.

5. What is the action of hydrochloric acid on each of the following substances :—(*a*) manganese dioxide, (*b*) lead carbonate, (*c*) antimony oxychloride, (*d*) bleaching-lime, (*e*) barium peroxide? Give equations.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. Calculate the volume of air required for the complete combustion of 10 grams of carbon.

2. Write the formulæ of the following substances, and describe the characteristic properties of each :—(*a*) benzene, (*b*) benzoic acid, (*c*) aniline, (*d*) phenol.

3. Describe the preparation of phosphorus from bones. In what respects does red or amorphous phosphorus differ from the ordinary form of the element?

4. Explain the chemical relationship between ethyl alcohol, aldehyde, and acetic acid. By what reactions would you distinguish between the three substances?

5. What is the action of hydrochloric acid on the following substances :—(*a*) manganese dioxide, (*b*) lead carbonate, (*c*) antimony oxychloride, (*d*) bleaching-lime, (*e*) barium peroxide? Give equations.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

[A.]

(For Senior Sophisters only.)

1. ' No executive functionaries should be appointed by popular election.' How does Mill support this proposition?

Or,

Give Mill's explanation of the failure of representative government in France.

2. State shortly the ' Quantity ' theory of the value of money. How is it affected by the use of credit?

Or,

Give some account of the ' Faculty ' theory of taxation.

[B.]

(For all Candidates.)

3. Explain clearly how monopoly values are determined.

Or,

' All taxes fall on persons.' Develop the more important consequences of this proposition.

4. How does Mill illustrate the influence of speculative thought on politics?

Or,

What are the conditions that produce a nationality? Give illustrations.

[C.]

(For Degree Candidates only.)

5. Point out the several elements comprised in the conception of ' Wealth.' How are they connected?

Or,

Discuss the tendency of profits to equality.

6. ' That the Ministry should initiate legislation is a characteristic part of our system.' Show the effect of this peculiarity on the working of the English system.

Or,

Consider the influence of the Crown on foreign policy.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[Senior Sophisters will not attempt more than TWO *questions from* [a], TWO *from* [b], *and* ONE *from* [c].

[a.]

1. What does Locke say of the cultivation of the memory ?

2. Locke would to some extent adopt a Spartan method in Education ?

3. What does Locke say on punishment ?

4. Show that Locke does not attach as much importance to knowledge as to the effect of knowledge on character.

[b.]

5. Kant says that through education four results must follow. Explain.

6. What is Kant's view of man's natural character as morally good or bad ? How, according to him, are you to educate children in morality ?

7. What were Kant's views on physical education ?

[c.]

8. What advice does Rollin give on (*a*) way to make oneself beloved and feared by pupils, *or* (*b*) the way to administer reproof ?

9. Note some of the principal points in Fénelon's views on the education of girls.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

[Candidates are not to attempt more than FIVE *questions, of which* ONE *at least should be taken from each of the four groups A, B, C, and D.*]

[A.]

1. Monroe and Adams both dwell on the fact that interest and drudgery are not opposed. Give their argument.

2. Give Adams' criticisms on Frœbel's psychology and practice respectively. Does his view accord with that of Monroe?

[B.]

3. What effects does Newman think university education should have on the student in regard to (*a*) his own thoughts, (*b*) things without him, (*c*) his dealings with others ?

4. ' What is grasp of mind but acquirement ? ' How does Newman answer this and illustrate it ?

5. How does Newman support the thesis that knowledge is especially liberal in so far as it is philosophical ?

[c.]

6. How does Spencer show that those general formulas or principles which simplify the conceptions of an adult may only confuse those of a child ?

7. How does Spencer seek to show that science is the needful preparation as well for the enjoyment as for the production of the highest art ?

8. How does Spencer answer the argument that the excessive anger of cruel parents is the ' natural consequence ' of the conduct of their children, and ought therefore, on his theory, to be exactly the proper penalty for what the children have done ?

[d.]

9 Bagley quotes China and England as examples of countries in which a literary type of education has resulted in a comparative failure to produce a type of citizen which makes for national success, while Japan and Germany exemplify the result of a well-chosen educational system. Give or criticize his argument, and state the general thesis to establish which he uses it.

10. ' A concept is an apperceptive system made explicit ; a word is the focal representative of an apperceptive system.' Explain this statement of Bagley's.

11. Give examples of subjects whose chief education values are (a) utilitarian, (b) conventional, (c) preparatory, (d) theoretical, and (e) sentimental.

SPECIAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Show how to use a celestial globe to determine approximately the time at which a given star will rise at a given place on a given day.

2. What do you understand by Sidereal Time? Find what the sidereal time was in Dublin (longitude 0h. 25m. 22s. W.) at 5h. 34m. 38s. p.m. on January 13, 1893, given that the sidereal time at Greenwich at mean noon on the same day was 19h. 32m. 45s., and that a mean day contains 24h. 3m. 56s. sidereal time.

3. What is the Error of Eccentricity in the transit instrument? State and prove the method by which it is avoided.

4. When during a day is a region on the Earth receiving most heat from the Sun, and why so? Is the temperature a maximum at the same time?

5. Find the latitude of a place at which the observed meridian zenith distances of a circumpolar star were 47° 28′ and 22° 18′, given that the tangents of these angles are 1·09 and ·41 respectively, and taking the coefficient of refraction to be 58·2″.

6. What must you take account of in calculating when Venus is brightest? Describe her appearance, and give her approximate position in her orbit when she is brightest.

7. Given the periodic time of the Earth, and the time between two successive superior or inferior conjunctions of a planet, find the periodic time of the planet.

8. Find the horizontal parallax of the Moon, assuming its meridian zenith distances at two places 60° north and 40° south of the equator to be 40° 37′ 15″ and 60° 49′ 40″ respectively, and taking the sines of the latter angles to be ·651 and ·873 respectively.

9. Prove that the displacement in the position of a star owing to the aberration of light is proportional to the sine of the Earth's Way.

10. When it is 7 a.m. mean time at a place A on the Earth whose longitude is 9h. W., what time is it at a place B whose longitude is 4h. E.?

ETHICS.

MR. EXHAM.

[N.B.—*Answer* FIVE *questions*.]

1. Explain the origin of the terms 'Cynics,' 'Cyrenaics,' 'Stoics,' 'Epicureans,' 'Sceptics.'

Note the main differences between the doctrines (*a*) of the Cynics and Stoics, (*b*) of the Cyrenaics and Epicureans.

How did Aristotle modify Plato's account of the development of Virtue?

What was the common aim of all Greek systems of ethics after Aristotle?

2. Give Plato's proof of the parallelism between the Individual and the State, and comment on it.

How does he define 'Courage'?

What principles of legislation does Plato lay down in Book iv of the *Republic*?

3. What indications does Aristotle give in Books i and ii of the *Ethics* of his views on (*a*) Hedonism, (*b*) Asceticism?

What is the difference, according to Aristotle, between the good man and the good artist?

Give three examples to illustrate Aristotle's doctrine that each virtue is a mean between two extremes.

4. What faults does Butler find in the account of Human Nature given by previous moralists?

What proofs does he give of the truth of his own account?

Is virtuous action the same as action which promotes the happiness of society?

Give the view of Butler and of others on the question: Has Conscience absolute authority?

5. Explain the terms 'Categorical Imperative,' 'Hypothetical Imperative,' and say how this distinction appears in Aristotle's *Ethics*, Book i?

In what sense may it be said that the first principle of morals is 'To thine own self be true'?

What is the object of moral judgment?

Classify the varieties of Evolutional Ethics.

6. With what theories of Morals are the names of Hume, Bentham, Mill, and Spencer, connected respectively?

How is the relation between Virtue and Prudence stated (*a*) by Butler, (*b*) by Kant?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The contrast between Cordelia and her sisters.

2. '*King Lear* is the most perfect specimen of the dramatic art existing in the world' (Shelley).

3. A criticism of the English government of India.

4. The merits of the English as a colonizing nation.

[Full marks may be obtained by good answers to SIX *questions.]*

1. Give a clear statement of the tests for the equilibrium of a body acted on by forces, viz. by resolving, and by taking moments.

A ladder AB is kept in a position inclined to the ground at an angle of 60° by means of a downward vertical force of 1 cwt. at A, and a force F perpendicular to the ladder at a point P, the end A being on rough ground. Find the magnitude of F and the coefficient of friction, being given that the ladder is 2 cwt., $AP = 6$ feet, the centre of gravity is 9 feet from A; and the end of A is on the point of slipping.

2. Explain how the work done by a force is measured both when the point of application of the force moves in the direction of the force, and when it does not.

Apply the principle of work to the screw.

Explain how a ship is propelled by means of a screw.

3. Prove the formulæ for uniformly accelerated motion in a straight line :

$$s = ut + \tfrac{1}{2}ft^2,$$
$$\tfrac{1}{2}mv^2 = \tfrac{1}{2}mu^2 + Fs,$$

where m is the mass acted on, and F is the acting force.

What is meant by the expression ' conservation of energy ' ?

4. A very light string hanging over a smooth pulley has masses of 16 oz. and $16\tfrac{1}{4}$ oz. attached to its extremities, and the heavier end is observed to fall through 8 feet in 8 seconds : find the value of g.

5. Describe a Hadley's sextant, and prove the geometrical theorem on which it is founded.

6. A small luminous object is placed at a distance of 7 inches from a double convex lens of focal length 8 inches. After passing through, the light falls on another double convex lens of 6 inches focal length placed 4 inches from the first lens. Find the position of the final image, and make a diagram showing the path of a ray.

7. Prove the two equations

$$s = \frac{V_1 s_1 + V_2 s_2}{V_1 + V_2} = \frac{W_1 + W_2}{\dfrac{W_1}{s_1} + \dfrac{W_2}{s_2}}$$

for mixtures, and give illustrations of practical applications.

8. Make a good drawing of a force-pump, and point out how comparative steadiness in its action is secured.

9. Discuss the possibility of the flight of a heavier than air machine driven by a motor, and indicate how it could be made to rise or fall in the air.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[I.]

Translate :—

τίνα, ἔφη, λέγεις τὴν ἐκβολήν ; ἐγώ σοι, ἔφην, ἐρῶ. φαίνεταί μοι δόξα
ἐξιέναι ἐκ διανοίας ἢ ἑκουσίως ἢ ἀκουσίως, ἑκουσίως μὲν ἡ ψευδὴς τοῦ
μεταμανθάνοντος, ἀκουσίως δὲ πᾶσα ἡ ἀληθής. τὸ μὲν τῆς ἑκουσίου,
ἔφη, μανθάνω, τὸ δὲ τῆς ἀκουσίου δέομαι μαθεῖν. τί δαί ; οὐ καὶ σὺ
ἡγεῖ, ἔφην ἐγώ, τῶν μὲν ἀγαθῶν ἀκουσίως στέρεσθαι τοὺς ἀνθρώπους,
τῶν δὲ κακῶν ἑκουσίως ; ἢ οὐ τὸ μὲν ἐψεῦσθαι τῆς ἀληθείας κακόν, τὸ δὲ
ἀληθεύειν ἀγαθόν ; ἢ οὐ τὸ τὰ ὄντα δοξάζειν ἀληθεύειν δοκεῖ σοι εἶναι ;
ἀλλ’, ἦ δ’ ὅς, ὀρθῶς λέγεις, καί μοι δοκοῦσιν ἄκοντες ἀληθοῦς δόξης
στερίσκεσθαι. οὐκοῦν κλαπέντες ἢ γοητευθέντες ἢ βιασθέντες τοῦτο
πάσχουσιν ; οὐδὲ νῦν, ἔφη, μανθάνω. τραγικῶς, ἦν δ’ ἐγώ, κινδυνεύω
λέγειν. κλαπέντας μὲν γὰρ τοὺς μεταπεισθέντας λέγω καὶ τοὺς
ἐπιλανθανομένους, ὅτι τῶν μὲν χρόνος, τῶν δὲ λόγος ἐξαιρούμενος
λανθάνει, νῦν γάρ που μανθάνεις ; ναί. τοὺς τοίνυν βιασθέντας λέγω
οὓς ἂν ὀδύνη τις ἢ ἀλγηδὼν μεταδοξάσαι ποιήσῃ. καὶ τοῦτ’, ἔφη,
ἔμαθον, καὶ ὀρθῶς λέγεις. τούς γε μὴν γοητευθέντας, ὡς ἐγῷμαι, κἂν
σὺ φαίης εἶναι οἳ ἂν μεταδοξάσωσιν ἢ ὑφ’ ἡδονῆς κηληθέντες ἢ ὑπὸ
φόβου τι δείσαντες.—PLATO.

(a) Of what does Plato say τοῦτ’ ἂν εἴη κάλλιστον θέαμα τῷ
δυναμένῳ θεᾶσθαι?

(b) Who is referred to as μαλθακὸς αἰχμητής ?

(c) What is the genesis of the μισολόγος ?

(d) What does Plato refer to as μηδὲν καινὸν ἀλλὰ Φοινικικόν τι ?

[II.]

Translate :—

Flore, bono claroque fidelis amice Neroni,
Si quis forte velit puerum tibi vendere natum
Tibure vel Gabiis, et tecum sic agat : ‘ Hic, et
Candidus et talos a vertice pulcher ad imos
Fiet eritque tuus nummorum millibus octo,
Verna ministeriis ad nutus aptus heriles,
Literulis Graecis imbutus, idoneus arti
Cuilibet ; argilla quidvis imitaberis uda ;
Quin etiam canet indoctum, sed dulce bibenti.
Multa fidem promissa levant, ubi plenius aequo
Laudat venales, qui vult extrudere, merces.
Res urget me nulla : meo sum pauper in aere.
Nemo hoc mangonum faceret tibi ; non temere a me
Quivis ferret idem.   Semel hic cessavit, et, ut fit,
In scalis latuit, metuens pendentis habenae.’
Des nummos, excepta nihil te si fuga laedat :
Ille ferat pretium, poenae securus, opinor.
Prudens emisti vitiosum : dicta tibi est lex :
Insequeris tamen hunc et lite moraris iniqua ?   HORACE.

(*a*) Complete the following lines :—

> percontatorem fugito ——
> corporis exigui ——
> ibit eo quo vis ——
> quidquid praecipies ——
> optat ephippia bos ——
> perdidit arma, locum virtutis ——

(*b*) What does Horace say of Democritus, Aristippus, Empedocles, Mimnermus, Aristarchus, Afranius, Caecilius, Terentius?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

1. Put into Latin :—

(*a*) Many men praise others in order to be praised by them.

(*b*) This so terrified him that he scarcely ventures to come forward to-day.

(*c*) He said that lying was disgraceful.

2. Translate into Latin :—

After this exhortation he retired to his tent. Hearing a clamour soon after, he returned into the camp, inquired what it was about, and learning that the soldiers were threatening with death all who offered to depart, he reproved the leaders of the disturbance, and went back. He then ordered two poniards to be brought to him. He tried the points, to see which was the sharpest. Having selected the instrument of his death, he turned quietly round to sleep his last sleep.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into English :—

Ceci annonce le dernier trait de ce théâtre, qui est l'éloquence : le style n'y est composé que de discours, et les discours sont parfaits, tant les raisonnements y sont solides, les preuves bien disposées, les transitions ménagées, les péroraisons concluantes, le style exact et noble. Quel que soit l'orateur, il est maître dans l'art de convaincre et de plaire, de garder sa dignité et de ménager celle d'autrui, de répandre la clarté sur toute idée, et d'ôter à toute idée ses aspérités.—À la vérité, les étrangers s'en choquent et réclament. Ils disent qu'une émotion extrême exige un style incohérent, que l'homme agonisant ou furieux n'a que des cris, des larmes et des silences. Plusieurs même

nous appellent des rhéteurs, trouvent que, par amour de la clarté, nous bavardons, et que nos personnages ont toujours l'air d'avoir derrière eux et à leurs gages un conseiller d'État, homme de cour et d'académie, chargé de traduire en beau style convenable leurs idées et leurs sentiments.

Or,—

Aber darin besteht eben der erste von den drei Irrtümern, welche den wahren Sachverhalt auf den Kopf stellen, dass die Lebensverhältnisse jener uralten Zeit mit denen des Sokratischen Zeitalters verwechselt werden. Bereits widerlegt ist meines Erachtens der zweite Irrtum, der sich daraus ergab, dass auf Grund einer falschen Auslegung des Namens „Rhapsode" einige den Schluss gezogen, es habe sich ihre Tätigkeit bewegt in der regellosen Herauspflückung einzelner Verse und in der Zusammenflickung nach der Weise eines „Cento," wie solche aus dem Homer tatsächlich von frommen Seelen fabriziert worden sind : lächerliche Albernheiten bei einem so überaus würdigen Stoff. Und dieser abgeschmackte Gedanke ist noch hässlicher aufgeputzt worden von denjenigen, welche, in der Meinung, dass die herumziehenden Bänkelsänger ihres Zeitalters mit den Rhapsoden gleichzusetzen seien, davon faselten, dass jene die Heldentaten, welche sie besangen, auf einem Gemälde dargestellt mit ihrem Stabe gezeigt hätten.

[B.]

Translate into French *or* German :—

Thence we go on by the little hill of the silver mine, and through the meadow of lilies, along the bank of that pleasant river which is bordered on both sides by fruit-trees. On the left branches off the path leading to the horrible castle, the courtyard of which is paved with the skulls of pilgrims ; and right onward are the sheepfolds and orchards of the Delectable Mountains.

From the Delectable Mountains the way lies through the fogs and briers of the Enchanted Ground, with here and there a bed of soft cushions spread under a green arbour. And beyond is the land of Beulah, where the flowers, the grapes, and the songs of birds never cease, and where the sun shines night and day. Thence are plainly seen the golden pavements and streets of pearl, on the other side of that bleak and cold river over which there is no bridge.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Describe how to measure the coefficient of expansion of a gas with rise in temperature. Explain the gas - thermometer scale of temperature.

2. Describe the principal parts of the steam-engine.

3. State the laws of electrolysis, and describe the experiments by which you would proceed to test them.

4. Describe the Ruhmkorff coil, and explain why very great electric pressures may be obtained by means of it.

5. Describe some experiments to show that light travels by means of wave-motion in some medium.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Explain the meaning of the terms 'equivalent,' 'atomic weight,' 'molecular weight.' One gram of chlorine unites with 0·0282 grams of hydrogen to form hydrochloric acid, and one gram of phosphorus unites with 3·436 grams of chlorine to form phosphorous chloride. Calculate the equivalents of chlorine and phosphorus.

2. Mention the products which can be formed by the oxidation of methyl alcohol. Write their formulæ, and describe their chemical properties.

3. Classify the following substances as oxidizing or reducing agents, and give examples of the action of each :—(a) sulphur dioxide, (b) nitric acid, (c) hydrogen peroxide, (d) chlorine water, (e) sulphuretted hydrogen.

4. How is chloral prepared? What is the action on chloral of (a) water, (b) a solution of caustic soda? Give equations.

5. Describe the chemical and physical properties of copper, silver, and gold, and compare them with those of the alkali metals.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

MR. WARDELL.

[*Candidates are requested not to attempt more than* FIVE *questions, nor more than* THREE *in either Section.*]

[A.]

1. Discuss the chief characteristics of the English party system.

2. Explain why the 'Sovereign People' does not rule England.

3. State what you know of the organization and functions of the Cabinet.

4. Consider the principles which ought to guide a free State in the government of its dependencies.

5. To what extent are forms of government a matter of choice?

[B.]

6. Explain clearly the meanings of 'capital,' 'distribution,' 'economic rent,' 'value,' 'bimetallism.'

7. State and criticize the so-called 'canons of taxation.'

8. Write a short essay on the economic functions of government.

9. Give a concise sketch of the history and functions of 'banking.'

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[Candidates need not attempt more than FIVE questions, of which ONE should be from each of the four divisions; and in no case should more than TWO questions from any one division be attempted.]

[A.]

1. With what meaning does Spencer use the word 'Science' in his first chapter? How, for example, does 'Science' serve to interpret the national life?

2. What considerations does Spencer adduce to show that the most suitable moral training for children varies with the political principles of State government? For example, consider on what principles Spencer would determine the moral education of the children in a State governed on feudal principles.

3. 'Education should be a progress from the simple to the complex, the indefinite to the definite, the concrete to the abstract, the empirical to the rational—it shall be a repetition of civilization in little, a process of self-evolution, and a pleasurable process.'
Explain and justify this paraphrase of Spencer's conclusions.

[B.]

4. Newman says of a liberal education of the intellect, that it forms a habit of mind which lasts through life, of which the attributes are freedom, equitableness, calmness, moderation, and wisdom; and that it makes a gentleman, *i.e.* one who has a cultivated intellect, a delicate taste, a candid, equable, dispassionate mind, a noble and courteous bearing in the conduct of life. Does it appear from this that a liberal education tends to improve the moral nature as well as the intellect? Give Newman's view and your own.

5. On what grounds would Newman refuse to such a civilization as the Chinese a place in what he calls the *Orbis Terrarum*?

6. What is meant by the term 'Classics of a National Literature,' and what is their office in forming the language?

[C.]

7. Following Bagley, give the three divisions of children by ages, with their psychological import.

8. What is Bagley's treatment of apperception? How far does it correspond with, or differ from, that of Adams?

9. What are Bagley's views as to the part of ideals in Education?

[D.]

10. Describe, following Adams, the struggle of ideas for the prominent place in the mind. How does he illustrate 'the crest of the wave' by the case of the man who thinks he has lost his purse?

11. What is Adams's view of 'formal education'? Compare it with Bagley's.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

LOGIC.

MR. ALTON.

1. Construct an example of *Fesapo*, and reduce it (*a*) ostensively, (*b*) *per impossibile*.

2. Show exactly the difference between a disjunctive syllogism and a dilemma : give examples of both.

3. Explain the terms *induction* and *deduction* : is it true that the major premiss can be established only by induction, and hence, that we fall into a *petitio principii* in syllogistic deduction ?

4. Give with brief explanations a list of the more common fallacies.

5. What is meant by an argument from Analogy ?   Give examples.

6. State Aristotle's *Dictum de omni* : how far can all fallacy be shown to be a breach of this principle ?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRASER.

1. The arm of a screwjack is 4 feet long, and the screw has two threads to the inch.   What force must be applied to the arm to raise 1 ton ?

2. Show how to graduate a Danish steelyard.

3. What is the horse-power of an engine that can project 15000 lbs. of water per minute with a velocity of 100 feet per second if 25 per cent. of the whole work be wasted by friction ?

4. A mass of 18 ounces is placed on a smooth table and connected by a light string passing over the edge of the table with a mass of 6 ounces which hangs vertically : find the acceleration of the masses, and the tension of the string.

5. Find the depth in water at which the pressure is 200 lbs. weight per square inch, assuming the atmospheric pressure to be 15 lbs. weight per square inch.

6. A man whose weight is 11 stone, and whose specific gravity is 1·2, just floats in water by holding under the water a quantity of cork.   If the specific gravity of the cork be ·24, find its volume.

7. A Nicholson's hydrometer of weight 4½ ounces requires weights of 2 and 2½ ounces respectively to sink it to the fixed mark in two different fluids.   Compare the specific gravity of the two fluids.

8. A small hole is made in the top of a diving-bell. Discuss what will happen.

9. Describe an astronomical telescope.

10. When does total reflection of light occur?

ASTRONOMY.

MR. WEBB.

1. What are *great circles* and *small circles* on a sphere?
Show that in general only one great circle can be drawn through two points on the surface. What exception is there to this statement?

2. Draw two diagrams showing the position of the ecliptic on the celestial sphere (*a*) at sunrise, (*b*) at apparent noon, at the vernal equinox, at a place 45° N. lat.
[The pole, zenith, equator, meridian, and horizon should be marked.]

3. What is meant by saying that a transit instrument has *deviation error*? How is this detected, and how corrected?

4. State fully the two causes which make summer hotter than winter, using diagrams to illustrate your answer.

5. Explain the terms *direct* and *retrograde* as applied to a planet's apparent motion.
What is the motion of Jupiter when in quadrature?

6. Prove the formula

$$P = \frac{\theta}{\sin z + \sin z'},$$

where P = Moon's horizontal parallax; z, z' are the Moon's zenith distances at two stations on the same meridian; θ is the angle these stations subtend at the Moon.
(*a*) How is θ found?

7. At longitude 33° 20′ W., and when the equation of time is + 7′,
(*a*) what is local mean time when a Greenwich chronometer reads noon?
(*b*) at what time by the chronometer will solar noon occur?

8. Define the terms—'*Moon's nodes*' and '*synodic revolution of the nodes.*' Explain the importance of the latter in determining the dates at which eclipses may occur.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Bacon's views on Friendship.

2. Worldly wisdom in Bacon's Essays.

3. 'The character of no public man has ever been more misrepresented than that of Walpole.'

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[I.]

Translate:—

περίεστι τοίνυν ὑμῖν ἀλλήλοις ἐρίζειν καὶ διεστάναι, τοῖς μὲν ταῦτα πεπεισμένοις, τοῖς δὲ ταῦτα, τὰ κοινὰ δ' ἔχειν φαύλως. πρότερον μὲν γὰρ ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ συμμορίας εἰσεφέρετε, νυνὶ δὲ πολιτεύεσθε κατὰ συμμορίας. ῥήτωρ ἡγεμὼν ἑκατέρων καὶ στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ τούτῳ καὶ οἱ βοησόμενοι τριακόσιοι· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι προσνενέμησθε, οἱ μὲν ὡς τούτους, οἱ δ' ὡς ἐκείνους. δεῖ δὴ ταῦτ' ἐπανέντας, καὶ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν ἔτι καὶ νῦν γενομένους, κοινὸν καὶ τὸ λέγειν καὶ τὸ βουλεύεσθαι καὶ τὸ πράττειν ποιῆσαι. εἰ δὲ τοῖς μὲν ὥσπερ ἐκ τυραννίδος ὑμῶν ἐπιτάττειν ἀποδώσετε, τοῖς δ' ἀναγκάζεσθαι τριηραρχεῖν, εἰσφέρειν, στρατεύεσθαι, τοῖς δὲ ψηφίζεσθαι κατὰ τούτων μόνον, ἄλλο δὲ μηδ' ὁτιοῦν συμπονεῖν, οὐχὶ γενήσεται τῶν δεόντων ἡμῖν οὐδὲν ἐν καιρῷ· τὸ γὰρ ἠδικημένον ἀεὶ μέρος ἐλλείψει, εἶθ' ὑμῖν τούτους κολάζειν ἀντὶ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐξέσται. λέγω δὴ κεφάλαιον, πάντας εἰσφέρειν ἀφ' ὅσων ἕκαστος ἔχει, τὸ ἴσον· πάντας ἐξιέναι κατὰ μέρος, ἕως ἂν ἅπαντες στρατεύσησθε· πᾶσι τοῖς παριοῦσι λόγον διδόναι, καὶ τὰ βέλτισθ' ὧν ἂν ἀκούσηθ' αἱρεῖσθαι, μὴ ἂν ὁ δεῖν' ἢ ὁ δεῖν' εἴπῃ. κἂν ταῦτα ποιῆτε, οὐ τὸν εἰπόντα μόνον παραχρῆμ' ἐπαινέσεσθε, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς ὕστερον, βέλτιον τῶν ὅλων πραγμάτων ὑμῖν ἐχόντων.

1. Parse : διεστάναι, προσνενέμησθε, ἐπανέντας, ὑβρίκει, ἠνώχλει, προσκαθεδεῖται.

2. Give a brief account of the Olynthian War.

[II.]

Translate:—

<div style="margin-left:2em">

dispositis praedives amis vigilare cohortem
servorum noctu Licinus iubet, attonitus pro
electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna
atque ebore et lata testudine.   dolia nudi
non ardent cynici ; si fregeris, altera fiet
cras domus, atque eadem plumbo commissa manebit.
sensit Alexander, testa cum vidit in illa
magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic, qui
nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem,
passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus.
nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia ; nos te,
nos facimus, Fortuna, deam.   mensura tamen quae
sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam :
in quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,
quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis suffecit in hortis,
quantum Socratici ceperunt ante penates.
numquam aliut natura, aliut sapientia dicit.
acribus exemplis videor te cludere ?   misce
ergo aliquid nostris de moribus, effice summam,
bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis.
haec quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum,
sume duos equites, fac tertia quadringenta.

</div>

1. Give the meaning of the following words, and mark the quantities of the syllables :—ficedula, fritillus, scobis, scrobis, famelicus, phrenesis, attegia, pero, pagus, aluta.

2. What is known of the life of Juvenal ?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin :—

(1) He perceived that the enemy would soon attack the city.

(2) The woman for whom you were seeking is present.

(3) The pestilence was so great that many died daily.

(4) If you had said this, you would have erred.

(5) When the queen had been defeated in the battle, she fled with her son into a forest, where she endeavoured to hide to avoid death. But during the darkness of the night she was beset by robbers, who robbed her of her gold. But, seeing that they were disputing who should have the largest share, so vehemently that they did not notice what she was doing, she seized the chance, and made for the shelter of the forest.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

Observateur de traditions qu'il prétendait les seules bonnes, il avait déclaré cent fois que l'aîné d'une maison noble doit hériter de tous les biens, et que Gaston recueillerait seul ce qu'il laisserait de fortune à sa mort. Cette flagrante injustice des préférences non dissimulées désolait l'âme jalouse de Louis. Souvent Gaston lui avait affirmé que jamais il ne consentirait à profiter des préjugés paternels, qu'ils partageraient tout en bons frères. Louis n'avait pas été touché de ce que, jugeant les autres d'après lui, il appelait la ridicule ostentation d'un faux désintéressement. Cette haine, dont jamais ne s'étaient doutés ni le marquis ni Gaston, s'était trahie par des actes assez significatifs pour avoir frappé les domestiques. Ils la connaissaient à ce point, que ce soir funeste où la chute du cheval de Louis livrait Gaston à ses ennemis, ils refusèrent de croire à un accident, et tout bas murmurèrent ce mot : fratricide.

Or,

Er sprach nicht weiter, denn der Förster stürzte vor und gab ihm einen ungeheuren Backenstreich, dass er zur Seite taumelte und sein Gewehr im Fallen losging. Auf dem Markt erhob sich lautes Geschrei, der Förster ergriff die Flinte, und die beiden Sensenmänner, überrascht und ohne Befehl, wie sie waren, wurden von dem vordringenden Trupp

an die Häuser geworfen, die Sensen aus ihrer Hand gerissen und von den zornigen Leuten an dem Steinpflaster zerbrochen. Ohne verfolgt zu werden, drängte der Haufe bis an das Stadtthor, auch dort wich der feindliche Posten zurück und liess die dichte Masse ungehindert durch.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

You cannot wonder when I receive such kind letters from you that I am vexed our intimacy should be reduced almost to those letters. It is selfish to complain when you give me such good reasons for your system : but I grow old ; and the less time we have to live together, the more I feel a separation from a person I love so well ; and that reflection furnishes me with arguments in vindication of my peevishness. Methinks, though the contrary is true in practice, prudence should be the attribute of youth, not of years. When we approach to the last gate of life, what does it signify to provide for new furnishing one's house ?

* * *

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. THRIFT.

1. Define the compressibility of a substance, and describe the way in which you would measure the compressibility of a gas.

2. Define the unit in terms of which quantities of heat are measured, and describe how you would determine the number of these units required to melt a gramme of ice at 0°C. into water at 0°C.

3. Describe the manner in which you would investigate the action between two magnet poles. State the law of force between them.

4. Distinguish carefully between primary and secondary actions in electrolysis, giving examples.

5. Describe the gold-leaf electroscope.
If you were given two such electroscopes, how would you charge them by induction, one positively, and the other negatively ?

* * *

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. The elements, carbon and silicon, are closely related to each other. Illustrate this fact by a description of the physical and chemical properties of the two elements.

2. Write the formulæ of ortho-, pyro-, and meta-phosphoric acids. By what tests would you distinguish between them ?

3. Explain what is meant by the terms 'oxidizing agent' and 'reducing agent.' Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. Calculate the weight of ammonium chloride formed by the combination of 5 litres of ammonia gas with hydrochloric acid.

$$[N = 14 ; \; Cl = 35\cdot5.]$$

5. Describe the characteristic properties of iodine. How would you distinguish between hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, and hydriodic acid?

HISTORY.

MR. L. C. PURSER.

[**FIVE** *questions to be attempted. Not more than* THREE *to be taken from either section.*]

[A.]

1. Explain the terms—*gesiths, hundred-moot, bookland, weregild, sheriff.*
What changes in English institutions arose in consequence of the long struggle with the Danes?

2. Write a note on the use of mercenaries under the Norman and Angevin kings.
What was the Assize of Arms?

3. Give an account of the causes and course of (*a*) the Peasants' Revolt in the time of Richard II; (*b*) Jack Cade's rebellion. The latter was of an essentially different nature from the former.

4. Briefly sketch the relations of England and Ireland from the reign of John to that of Henry VII.
What were (*a*) the Statute of Kilkenny; (*b*) Poynings' Law? Give dates.

[B.]

1. Briefly estimate the significance of the coronation of Charlemagne at Rome.
What did Charlemagne do for (1) Justice, (2) Learning, in his Empire?

2. Show in some detail how Philip Augustus advanced the power of the French Crown at the expense of the great feudatories.

3. Write short notes on *three* of the following :—(*a*) Charles Martel ; (*b*) Albigenses ; (*c*) Abélard ; (*d*) Jacques de Molay ; (*e*) Etienne Marcel.

4. Write a history of the ' League of the Public Good ' (1465).
What terms did Louis XI make in order to escape from Peronne?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[*Not more than* FIVE *questions to be attempted*, TWO *from A*, ONE *from B, and* TWO *from C.*]

[A.]

1. Show that the value of observation as a means of knowledge depends on the previous knowledge of the observer.
How is it that what we consider valid conclusions are reached by invalid reasoning in the second figure?

2. Dictionary meanings of words never express their full meanings? How does Walton deal with this point, and how explain the advantages of unscientific terms as dependent on their flexibility?

3. Enumerate the five methods by which hypotheses may be tested.
Following Wallace, test the rival hypotheses as to the cause of the white colour of polar animals, showing the sense in which the exception may be said to prove the rule, and give one other example of another method of testing.

4. Give some of the points which logic emphasizes in educational theory.

[B.]

5. Following Painter, give some striking quotations or thoughts from Roman writers on education.

6. Similarly deal with Christian writers of the Pre-Reformation period.

[C.]

7. Discuss the practice of earlier Roman education from the three points of view—

        (*a*) The home as its centre;

        (*b*) Biography as the means;

        (*c*) Imitation as the method.

8. Give an account of the influence of Greek thought and methods on Roman education.

9. What were the objects of monastic education, and what means were employed to attain them?

10. What was the nature and what the ideals of the education of chivalry?

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Divide

$$a^5 - 5a^4b + 10a^3b^2 - 10a^2b^3 + 5ab^4 - b^5 \text{ by } a^2 - 2ab + b^2.$$

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x - 4\cdot5}{1\cdot2} - \tfrac{2}{3}(3x - 4) = \frac{6x - 5\cdot4}{3\cdot6}.$$

3. Find the simplest value of

$$\left(\frac{a + x}{1 + ax} - \frac{b + x}{1 + bx}\right) \div \left\{1 - \frac{(a + x)(b + x)}{(1 + ax)(1 + bx)}\right\}.$$

4. Find two numbers A and B such that

$$\frac{6x + 7}{(x - 3)(x - 2)} \text{ will be identically equal to } \frac{A}{x - 3} + \frac{B}{x - 2}.$$

5. Find the factors of

$$(a + b + c + d)(a + b - c - d) - 4(ab - cd).$$

6. Solve the equations $\quad \sqrt{7(x - 6)} - \sqrt{6(x - 7)} = 1.$

7. Assuming that an index has such a meaning that

$$x^m \times x^n = x^{m+n},$$

prove that $x^{\frac{p}{q}}$ is the qth root of x^p, where p and q are integers.

8. A train 132 yards long, travelling 60 miles per hour, meets another train 198 yards long, going 30 miles per hour: how long will they be in completely passing each other?

9. Find to two places of decimals the value of

$$(\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{6}) \div (\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{6}).$$

10. Assuming that dividends received from investments can be reinvested at 4 per cent. per annum, which is the best and which is the worst of the following?—

    (a) A Stock at par, paying $2\tfrac{1}{2}$ per cent. in June, and $3\tfrac{1}{2}$ per cent. in December;

    (b) A Stock at par, paying 3 per cent. in June, and 3 per cent. in December;

    (c) A Stock at par, paying $3\tfrac{1}{2}$ per cent. in June, and $2\tfrac{1}{2}$ per cent. in December.

Give reasons.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

MR. ALEXANDER.

(For Final Freshman Supplementalists.)

1. The sides AB, BC, CD, and DA of a quadrilateral $ABCD$ are 5, 6, 7, and 8 miles in length; the diagonal AD is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long: find the length of the diagonal BC.

2. On a straight line mark off a portion AB of length 3·25 inches, and find a point C such that $AB \cdot BC = AC^2$.
Scale off and write down the length of AC.

3. Construct a scale of 7 fathoms to the inch. Make the scale sufficiently long to show 40 fathoms. State the representative fraction.

4. Determine by construction the radius of the circle which passes through the three vertices of a triangle of sides 2·8, 3·2, and 3·6 inches.

5. Construct a regular hexagon of area five times as great as that of a regular hexagon of 1 inch side.

6. An ordinary brick is 9 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and 3 inches deep. From one corner of the brick three straight lines are drawn, each line being a diagonal of a face of the brick. Construct and measure the angles between these three lines.

7. The base of a triangular prism is an equilateral triangle of 3 inches side; and it rests on the horizontal plane. The other three edges are $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Draw the plan of the prism.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Find at what distance a man six feet high subtends an angle of one minute.

2. Prove

$$\sin^6 A + \cos^6 A = 1 - 3\sin^2 A \cos^2 A.$$

3. If

$$\sin A = \frac{63}{65}, \quad \text{find} \quad \cos A.$$

4. Prove

$$\cos(A + B) = \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B,$$

where A and B are positive, and A and B together are less than a right angle.

5. If

$$\sin A = \frac{3}{5} \quad \text{and} \quad \cos B = \frac{12}{13},$$

find

$$\sin(2A + 2B).$$

6. In a plane triangle, prove

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

7. Prove

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}.$$

8. Prove that the area of a triangle is equal to

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)(s-b)(s-c)}.$$

9. A telephone pole subtends an angle of 60° at a point A on the ground, and an angle of 45° at a point B 10 yards farther away, in a line with A and the foot of the pole. Find the height of the pole.

10. Prove

$$\log \frac{x^a y^b}{z^c} = a \log x + b \log y - c \log z.$$

LOGIC.

MR. TATE.

1. Discuss, illustrating your answer by examples, the distinction between the denotation and connotation of terms.

2. Explain fully the difference between analytical and synthetical propositions. Give examples of each.

3. Explain, giving examples in every case, how it is that—

    (a) From the falsity of either contradictory we may infer the truth of the other.

    (b) From the falsity of one contrary we cannot infer the truth of the other.

    (c) From the truth of one sub-contrary we can draw no inference as to the other.

4. Give instances of syllogisms with conditional major and simple minor, and show what forms of reasoning, in such cases, are legitimate and what forms are not.

5. How does Inductive reasoning proceed, and what are the two principles which it assumes? Give examples of Inductive reasoning. Can Induction be brought under Deduction?

6. Examine the logical validity of the following, and, should any of them prove logically invalid, state the reason why:—

    (a) A unicorn is an imaginary animal with one horn.

    (*b*) All Irishmen are impulsive :
       This man is impulsive :
       Therefore this man is an Irishman.

    (*c*) What we eat grew in the fields ; loaves of bread are what we
       eat : therefore loaves of bread grew in the fields.

7. Is either of the following propositions true, and, if so, which ?
Give your reasons for your answer.

    (*a*) All Englishmen who do not drink port are to be found among
       Europeans who do not use alcohol.

    (*b*) All Englishmen who do not use alcohol are to be found among
       Europeans who do not drink port.

8. Explain, giving examples, what is meant by—

           (*a*) Petitio Principii.
           (*b*) Post hoc ergo propter hoc.

MECHANICS.

MR. ROGERS.

[*Senior Freshmen are to try* SIX *questions in* A. *Littlego Supplementalists
are to try* THREE *questions in* A *and three questions in* B.]

[A.]

1. In the experiment for proving the parallelogram of forces, if the
weights are 10 lbs., 4 lbs., and 12 lbs., find the cosines of the angles
between the strings.

    (*a*) How can you construct these angles geometrically without using
trigonometry ?

2. Define the ' moment of a couple,' and prove that two coplanar
couples acting on a rigid body produce equilibrium if their moments
are equal and of opposite sign.

3. A body weighing 40 lbs. rests in limiting equilibrium on a rough
plane whose inclination to the horizon is 30°. If the inclination be
increased to 60°, find the force along the plane required to support
the body.

4. Define accurately the ' Work ' done by a force, taking into account
the case where the point of application moves in a direction different
from that of the force.

    Prove that the algebraic sum of the works done by two forces acting
at a point is equal to the work their resultant would do in the same
displacement.

5. Explain how to find the position of the centre of gravity of a
system of bodies whose masses and centres of gravity are known.

    Find the position of the centre of gravity of a uniform lamina con-
sisting of a square and an equilateral triangle described on one of its
sides.

6. A smooth uniform heavy chain passes over the line of intersection of two smooth inclined planes (not necessarily of the same slope) and rests partly along one plane and partly along the other. Prove that, if equilibrium exist, the ends of the chain are on the same horizontal level.

7. Describe the mechanics of the screw, and show how its mechanical advantage may be increased or diminished.

8. A straight uniform rod *AB* is supported by two strings *AC* and *BC* attached to a fixed point *G*. Given the weight and length of the rod and the lengths of the strings, show how you could find, by *geometrical construction* and *measurement*, the tensions in the strings and the position of the rod when in equilibrium.

[B.]

9. How would you criticize the assertion of Aristotle, that bodies fall quicker in exact proportion to their weights, and the doctrine of Epicurus, that atoms swerve of their own accord from the straight line ?

10. Describe Atwood's machine, and show how it may be used to find the value of *g*.

11. Find the pressure between a lift and a weight *W* placed in it in the following cases :—

(a) when the lift is ascending with constant acceleration *f*;

(b) when it is ascending with constant velocity *v* ;

(c) when it is descending with constant acceleration *f* ;

(d) when it is descending with constant velocity *v*.

12. Distinguish between potential and kinetic energy, giving illustrations.

Prove that the sum of the kinetic and potential energy is constant for a particle falling vertically or down a smooth slope.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

[I.]

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Translate :—

ΘΕ. ἐπιστάμεσθα ταῦτα· νῦν δὲ πράσσομεν
οὐχ οἷα κώμου καὶ γέλωτος ἄξια.

ΗΡ. γυνὴ θυραῖος ἡ θανοῦσα· μὴ λίαν
πένθει· δόμων γὰρ ζῶσι τῶνδε δεσπόται.

ΘΕ. τί ζῶσιν ; οὐ κάτοισθα τὰν δόμοις κακά.

ΗΡ. εἰ μή τι σός με δεσπότης ἐψεύσατο.

ΘΕ. ἄγαν ἐκεῖνός ἐστ' ἄγαν φιλόξενος.

ΗΡ. οὐ χρῆν μ' ὀθνείου γ' οὕνεκ' εὖ πάσχειν νεκροῦ ;

ΘΕ. ἦ κάρτα μέντοι καὶ λίαν θυραῖος ἦν.

ΗΡ. μῶν ξυμφοράν τιν' οὖσαν οὐκ ἔφραζέ μοι;

ΘΕ. χαίρων ἴθ' · ἡμῖν δεσποτῶν μέλει κακά.

ΗΡ. ὅδ' οὐ θυραίων πημάτων ἄρχει λόγος.

ΘΕ. οὐ γάρ τι κωμάζοντ' ἂν ἠχθόμην σ' ὁρῶν.

ΗΡ. ἀλλ' ἦ πέπονθα δείν' ὑπὸ ξένων ἐμῶν;

ΘΕ. οὐκ ἦλθες ἐν δέοντι δέξασθαι δόμοις·
πένθος γὰρ ἡμῖν ἐστι· καὶ κουρὰν βλέπεις
μελαμπέπλους στολμούς τε.

ΗΡ.   τίς δ' ὁ κατθανών;
μῶν ἢ τέκνων τις φροῦδος ἢ πατὴρ γέρων;

ΘΕ. γυνὴ μὲν οὖν ὄλωλεν 'Αδμήτου, ξένε.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse—ἴθι, ἠχθόμην, ᾐδεῖτο, ἀπώσασθαι, ἤμπλακες, ἀπωλόμεσθα' ᾐσθόμην.

2. How were the parts divided amongst the actors in the *Alcestis*? Who formed the chorus?

[II.]

Translate :—

Sy. Huic ego diei nomen Trinummo faciam : nam ego operam meam
Tribus nummis hodie locavi ad artes nugatorias.
Advenio ex Seleucia, Macedonia, Asia atque Arabia,
Quas ego neque oculis nec pedibus unquam usurpavi meis.
Viden', egestas quid negoti dat homini misero mali !
Qui ego nunc subigor, trium nummorum causa ut hasce epistolas
Dicam ab eo homine me accepisse, quem ego, qui sit homo, nescio
Neque novi, neque, natus necne is fuerit, id solide scio.
Ch. Pol hic quidem fungino genere est : capite se totum tegit.
Hilurica facies videtur hominis ; eo ornatu advenit.
Sy. Ille, qui me conduxit, ubi conduxit, abduxit domum ;
Quae voluit, mihi dixit ; docuit, et praemonstravit prius,
Quomodo quidque agerem.   Nunc adeo, si quid ego addidero amplius,
Eo conductor melius de me nugas conciliaverit.
Ut ille me exornavit, ita sum ornatus.   Argentum hoc facit.
Ipse ornamenta a chorago haec sumsit suo periculo ;
Nunc ego, si potero ornamentis hominem circumducere,
Dabo operam : ut me esse ipsum plane sycophantam sentiat.
Ch. Quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies. Mira sunt, ·
Ni illic homo aut dormitator, aut sector zonarius.
Loca contemplat, circumspectat sese, atque aedis noscitat :
Credo edepol, quo mox furatum veniat, speculatur loca.

PLAUTUS.

1. Indicate the scansion of the last four lines.

2. From what Greek comedy is the *Trinummus* translated?

[I].

(For Final Freshman Supplementalists.)

Translate :—

"Σχέτλιοί ἐστε, θεοί, δηλήμονες· οὔ νύ ποθ' ὑμῖν
Ἕκτωρ μηρί' ἔκηε βοῶν αἰγῶν τε τελείων;
τὸν νῦν οὐκ ἔτλητε, νέκυν περ ἐόντα, σαῶσαι,
ᾗ τ' ἀλόχῳ ἰδέειν καὶ μητέρι καὶ τέκεῖ ᾧ
καὶ πατέρι Πριάμῳ λαοῖσί τε, τοί κέ μιν ὦκα
ἐν πυρὶ κήαιεν καὶ ἐπὶ κτέρεα κτερίσαιεν.
ἀλλ' ὀλοῷ Ἀχιλῆϊ, θεοί, βούλεσθ' ἐπαρήγειν,
ᾧ οὔτ' ἂρ φρένες εἰσὶν ἐναίσιμοι οὔτε νόημα
γναμπτὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι, λέων δ' ὣς ἄγρια οἶδεν,
ὅστ' ἐπεὶ ἂρ μεγάλῃ τε βίῃ καὶ ἀγήνορι θυμῷ
εἴξας εἶσ' ἐπὶ μῆλα βροτῶν, ἵνα δαῖτα λάβῃσιν·
ὣς Ἀχιλεὺς ἔλεον μὲν ἀπώλεσεν, οὐδέ οἱ αἰδώς
γίγνεται, ἥτ' ἄνδρας μέγα σίνεται ἠδ' ὀνίνησιν.
μέλλει μέν πού τις καὶ φίλτερον ἄλλον ὀλέσσαι,
ἠὲ κασίγνητον ὁμογάστριον ἠὲ καὶ υἱόν·
ἀλλ' ἤτοι κλαύσας καὶ ὀδυράμενος μεθέηκεν·
τλητὸν γὰρ Μοῖραι θυμὸν θέσαν ἀνθρώποισιν.
αὐτὰρ ὅγ' Ἕκτορα δῖον, ἐπεὶ φίλον ἦτορ ἀπηύρα,
ἵππων ἐξάπτων περὶ σῆμ' ἑτάροιο φίλοιο
ἕλκει· οὐ μήν οἱ τόγε κάλλιον οὐδέ τ' ἄμεινον.
μὴ ἀγαθῷ περ ἐόντι νεμεσσηθῶμέν οἱ ἡμεῖς·
κωφὴν γὰρ δὴ γαῖαν ἀεικίζει μενεαίνων."

HOMER.

1. Parse—κήαιεν, μεθέηκεν, ἀπηύρα, παρμέμβλωκεν, δησάσκετο, ἀπήχθετο.

2. Give the substance of the lament of Helen at Hector's bier.

[II].

Translate :—

Aeneas celsa in puppi iam certus eundi
Carpebat somnos rebus iam rite paratis.
Huic se forma dei voltu redeuntis eodem
Obtulit in somnis rursusque ita visa monere est,
Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque
Et crinis flavos et membra decora iuventa :
' Nate dea, potes hoc sub casu ducere somnos
Nec, quae te circum stent deinde pericula, cernis,
Demens, nec zephyros audis spirare secundos ?
Illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat
Certa mori varioque irarum fluctuat aestu.
Non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas ?

Iam mare turbari trabibus saevasque videbis
Conlucere faces, iam fervere litora flammis,
Si te his attigerit terris Aurora morantem.
Heia age, rumpe moras! varium et mutabile semper
Femina.' Sic fatus nocti se inmiscuit atrae.

VIRGIL.

1. Parse—fervere, attigerit, inluserit, sunto, gratare, concusso, dicabo, retexerit.

2. To whom are the following epithets applied :—Gaetulus, Gryneus, legifera, aquosus, laetus, optuma, maxumus ?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Thereupon the king flamed into a furious rage. ' And why do they not demand my crown also?' he cried; adding, with a terrible oath, that he would not grant them liberties which would make him a slave.

He might have spared his fury; for brave soldiers, sword in hand, were resolved to take what his mean heart could not bear to give. A failure at Northampton did not daunt them, for the gates of other cities were thrown open to them. On the 24th of May they entered London without opposition. This awakened the king from his dream of folly. He saw but seven knights who lingered by his falling throne. So he bade a messenger go to London, and tell the barons that on a certain day he would grant their full demands.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

[A.]

Translate into English :—

J'étais parti sans casquette; les rayons du soleil levant brûlaient mon visage. Aussi m'arrêtai-je sous le porche des fermes pour y goûter quelque fraîcheur, jusqu'à ce que le regard des métayers ou des passants me chassât de ces retraites. En effet, je redoutais toujours que quelque soupçon des crimes que j'avais commis ne fût le motif de cette curiosité, dont ma jeunesse et mon bizarre accoutrement étaient l'unique cause.

Après le tranquille village d'Allaman, on voit sur la gauche de la route de magnifiques chênes qui forment la lisière d'un grand bois. De dessous ces ombrages, l'œil, planant sur toute l'étendue du lac, s'arrête, du côté du Valais, contre les majestueuses parois des Alpes, ou, tourné vers Genève, se promène mollement sur une suite de cimes douces et lointaines, dont les dernières se confondent avec les plages du ciel. Je ne pus résister aux charmes de cet ombrage, et j'allai m'y établir pour y manger le morceau de pain noir dont les paysans m'avaient pourvu.

Or,

Bei einer nächtlichen Razzia in Gemeinschaft mit jungen Gaunern aufgegriffen, die auf den Trottoirs liegende und schlafende Trunkenbolde beraubten, leugnete er auf das entschiedenste, an ihrem Treiben teilgenommen zu haben. Vielleicht sprach er die Wahrheit. Aber seine Vergangenheit zeugte gegen ihn, und man verurteilte ihn zu dreijähriger Zuchthausstrafe, die er in Poissy abbüsste. Hier musste er grobes Kinderspielzeug anfertigen, liess sich die Brust tätowieren und lernte das Rotwelsch der Pariser Gauner und das Strafgesetzbuch kennen. Erneute Entlassung, erneutes Untertauchen in der Pariser Kloake, aber diesmal auf sehr kurze Zeit, denn bereits sechs Wochen später war er als Teilnehmer an einem schweren Diebstahl mit Einbruch und Einsteigen angeklagt, und obwohl die Rolle, die er dabei gespielt hatte, mehr die eines als Hehler benutzten uneingeweihten Gimpels als die eines wirklich Schuldigen war, so schien doch seine Anteilname unzweifelhaft festzustehen, und er ward zu fünfjähriger Galeerenstrafe verurteilt.

[B.]

Translate into French *or* German :—

How comes it that this man, who lost his only son a few months ago, who is beset by lawsuits and vexations of all kinds, and who only this morning seemed plunged in the deepest sadness, has now forgotten all his troubles? Do not be surprised; he is intent on watching to see which way the fox will go that the hounds have been hunting these three hours past. That is all that is needed. Man, however full of bitterness he may be, if you can but induce him to take part in some occupation, will be happy while it lasts. And man, however happy he may seem, if he is not distracted and occupied by some passion or amusement which prevents the inroads of weariness, will soon fall a prey to melancholy and depression.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

Subjects for Essay.

[Write on ONE subject only.]

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

GEORGE ELIOT: *Scenes of Clerical Life.*

1. Clerical character as pourtrayed by George Eliot.

2. Mrs. Barton, an appreciation or a friendly criticism.

3. 'Every man who is not a monster, a mathematician, or a mad philosopher, is the slave of some woman or other.'

4. 'There is a power in the direct glance of a sincere and loving human soul, which will do more to dissipate prejudice and kindle charity than the most elaborate arguments.'

MILTON : *Samson Agonistes.*

1. What lends support to the idea that in pourtraying Samson Agonistes, Milton was putting into words the bitterness of his own life?

2. Write on the advantages and disadvantages of using a chorus as a comforter and an exponent of morality.

3. The character of Dalilah, as pourtrayed by Milton.

4. 'Fame, if not double-faced, is double-mouthed.'

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

THACKERAY : *English Humourists.*

1. Prior, Gay, and Pope as humourists.

2. Sterne and Goldsmith as humourists.

SHAKESPEARE : *Henry V.*

1. Shakespeare's conception of the Heroic in man.

2. Shakespeare's delineation of National Character, as exemplified in the play.

3. Suggest wherein the treatment of Henry V by a modern dramatist, such as Bernard Shaw, would differ from that of Shakespeare.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

Practical Constructions.

1. On a line 2 inches long describe a triangle having each of the base angles $\frac{4}{5}$ of a right angle.

2. On a line 2 inches long describe a parallelogram having an angle equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ of a right angle, and equal in area to an equilateral triangle, the sides of the equilateral triangle being $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Theoretical Geometry.

3. The opposite sides and angles of a parallelogram are equal to one another, and the diagonal bisects the area?

4. If a straight line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the squares of the unequal parts are together double of the square of half the line, and of the square of the line between the points of section.

5. Prove (*a*) that a line cannot cut a circle in more than two points;
(*b*) that a circle cannot cut another circle in more than two points.

Explain what is meant when one circle is said to touch another circle.

6. When are two segments of circles said to be similar?

Upon the same straight line and on the same side of it there cannot be two similar segments of circles not coinciding with one another?

7. State Euclid's tests for determining whether four magnitudes were proportionals or not.

(*a*) What test did he apply when the four magnitudes were all straight lines?

8. Prove that in equal circles, or in the same circle, angles, whether at the centre or at the circumferences, have the same ratio as the arcs on which they stand have to one another, and so also have their sectors.

9. Prove that the parallelograms about the diagonal of any parallelogram are similar to the whole and to one another.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Simplify
$$\frac{(x+y)^3 - 3(x^2y + xy^2)}{(x-y)^3 + 3(x^2y - xy^2)} \div \frac{(x+y)^2 - 3xy}{(x-y)^2 + 3xy}.$$

2. Solve the equations

$$5x - 3y + 6z = 6,$$
$$2x + 7y - 3z = -3,$$
$$3x - 5\tfrac{1}{4}y + \tfrac{2}{5}z = \tfrac{2}{5}.$$

3. If

$$x^2 + px + q = (x - \alpha)(x - \beta),$$

express p and q in terms of α and β, and α and β in terms of p and q.

4. Find to two places of decimals the roots of the equation

$$5x^2 - 4x - 8.$$

5. Find the factors of

$$(y - z)^3 + (z - x)^3 + (x - y)^3.$$

6. Express

$$\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{21}} \quad \text{in the form} \quad \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y},$$

where x and y are rational numbers.

7. Through a point P, distant 8 inches from the centre O of a circle of radius 12 inches, a chord AB, 18 inches long, is drawn. Using the fact that

$$AP \cdot PB = OA^2 - OP^2,$$

show that the lengths of the segments AP and PB are roots of a known quadratic equation, and find them.

8. If it costs (in a week) £3 4s. to feed 1 man, 2 boys and 1 maid, £4 to feed 2 men, 1 boy, and 2 maids, and £7 4s. to feed 3 men, 3 boys, and 3 maids, find the cost of feeding for a week on the same scale (a) 1 man, (b) 1 boy, and (c) 1 maid.

9. What sum of money will yield £1655 profit in 3 years at 10 per cent. compound interest?

10. If a man invests £4500 at $95\tfrac{3}{16}$, and sells at $97\tfrac{5}{32}$, how much does he gain?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

1. Express cosec A in terms of cos A, and sin A in terms of cot A.

2. Prove

$$\sin^6\theta + \cos^6\theta + 3\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta = 1.$$

3. Prove the formula for $\cos(A - B)$ in terms of the functions of A and of B when A is an obtuse angle, but B and $A - B$ are acute.

4. Explain the convention of signs that is employed in treating of the trigonometrical functions of angles, and write down the signs of the following:—

$$\cos 260°, \quad \tan 425°, \quad \text{cosec } 172°, \quad \cot - 275°, \quad \sin 5000°.$$

5. Prove the formula for the sine of half the angle of a plane triangle in terms of the three sides.

6. What is the area of the greatest triangle that can be formed by four sticks 10, 9, 8, and 1 feet long respectively?

[One side is made up of two sticks.]

7. Given cos 50° = ·64279, find sine 25° to 3 places of decimals.

8. Define the 'radian,' and find its magnitude in seconds, assuming

$$\pi = 3·1416.$$

9. Simplify

$$\frac{\sin A + \sin 3A + \sin 5A}{\cos A + \cos 3A + \cos 5A}.$$

10. Give a proof that the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its radius is constant.

Or,

Find the sine of 18°.

CLASSICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[I.]

1. Translate :—

> At laetus Mnestheus successuque acrior ipso
> Agmine remorum celeri ventisque vocatis
> Prona petit maria et pelago decurrit aperto.
> Qualis spelunca subito commota columba,
> Cui domus et dulces latebroso in pumice nidi,
> Fertur in arva volans plausumque exterrita pennis
> Dat tecto ingentem, mox aëre lapsa quieto
> Radit iter liquidum celeres neque commovet alas :
> Sic Mnestheus, sic ipsa fuga secat ultima Pristis
> Aequora, sic illam fert impetus ipse volantem.
> Et primum in scopulo luctantem deserit alto
> Sergestum brevibusque vadis frustraque vocantem
> Auxilia et fractis discentem currere remis.
> Inde Gyan ipsamque ingenti mole Chimaeram
> Consequitur : cedit, quoniam spoliata magistro est.
> Solus iamque ipso superest in fine Cloanthus,
> Quem petit et summis annixus viribus urget.
> Tum vero ingeminat clamor, cunctique sequentem
> Instigant studiis, resonatque fragoribus aether.
> Hi proprium decus et partum indignantur honorem
> Ni teneant, vitamque volunt pro laude pacisci ;
> Hos successus alit : possunt, quia posse videntur.

VIRGIL.

2. Parse—*annixus, pacisci, digressa, careret, tramite, novavit.*

3. How does Virgil describe the apparition of the ghost of Anchises to Aeneas?

[II.]

1. Translate :—

     " ὦ πόποι, ἦ μάλα δή με παλαίφατα θέσφαθ' ἱκάνει.
     ἔσκε τις ἐνθάδε μάντις ἀνὴρ ἠΰς τε μέγας τε,
     Τήλεμος Εὐρυμίδης, ὃς μαντοσύνῃ ἐκέκαστο
     καὶ μαντευόμενος κατεγήρα Κυκλώπεσσιν·
     ὅς μοι ἔφη τάδε πάντα τελευτήσεσθαι ὀπίσσω,
     χειρῶν ἐξ Ὀδυσῆος ἁμαρτήσεσθαι ὀπωπῆς.
     ἀλλ' αἰεί τινα φῶτα μέγαν καὶ καλὸν ἐδέγμην
     ἐνθάδ' ἐλεύσεσθαι, μεγάλην ἐπιειμένον ἀλκήν·
     νῦν δέ μ' ἐὼν ὀλίγος τε καὶ οὐτιδανὸς καὶ ἄκικυς
     ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλάωσεν, ἐπεί μ' ἐδαμάσσατο οἴνῳ.
     ἀλλ' ἄγε δεῦρ', Ὀδυσεῦ, ἵνα τοι πὰρ ξείνια θείω
     πομπήν τ' ὀτρύνω δόμεναι κλυτὸν εἰνοσίγαιον·
     τοῦ γὰρ ἐγὼ παῖς εἰμι, πατὴρ δ' ἐμὸς εὔχεται εἶναι·
     αὐτὸς δ', αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσ', ἰήσεται, οὐδέ τις ἄλλος
     οὔτε θεῶν μακάρων οὔτε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων."
     ὣς ἔφατ', αὐτὰρ ἐγώ μιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπον·
     " αἲ γὰρ δὴ ψυχῆς τε καὶ αἰῶνός σε δυναίμην
     εὖνιν ποιήσας πέμψαι δόμον Ἄϊδος εἴσω,
     ὡς οὐκ ὀφθαλμόν γ' ἰήσεται οὐδ' ἐνοσίχθων."

                                     HOMER.

2. Parse—ἐκέκαστο, κατεγήρα, ἐπιειμένον, δόμεναι, εὖνιν, ἔδμεναι.

3. Give the description of Nausicaa among her hand-maidens.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

He had first to restore some degree of order and discipline in the ranks ; and so little trust did he put in his troops that he did not venture on any conflicts in the open field. But he surrounded the city with a trench and a double wall, and stopped up the approach by the river Douro. He employed no other means to subdue the city, for his soldiers could scarcely be restrained from flight, even by his presence, if the Numantines made a sally. Hunger meanwhile slowly performed its cruel work, but the city did not surrender until the last extremity, and after unspeakable sufferings.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. MACRAN.

1. Translate into English :—

La lassitude des visages nouveaux me prenait déjà en ce lieu animé et bruyant. Port-Cros m'a fait une âme sauvage. Nous buvions des boissons glacées en face du couchant. Le ciel s'embrasait d'or, et les

eaux de la rade. Un or tendre, un sable lumineux tombait, coulait sur les navires, sur les voiles, sur les figures aussi des gens qui passaient devant nous, au bord du quai. Le soleil en fuyant dilapidait sa splendeur, pour la distribuer aux choses et aux hommes. Des canots de pêche rentraient, dont les pêcheurs dorés, semblables à des rois mages, remuaient de la rame l'or palpitant de la mer. Une brise fraîche courait sur les vagues vers nos poitrines avides de respirer.

Or,

Wir haben auch eine Geschichte von Hermotimus : er habe nämlich die eigene Gabe besessen, als Seele seinen Leib zu verlassen. Diess sei ihm aber am Ende schlecht bekommen ; denn seine Frau, mit der er Händel hatte, und die sonst wohl wusste, wie es damit war, zeigte diesen von seiner Seele verlassenen Leib ihren Bekannten als todt, und er wurde verbrannt, ehe die Seele sich wieder eingestellt hatte, — die sich freilich wird verwundert haben. Es ist nicht der Mühe werth, zu untersuchen, was dieser alten Geschichte zu Grunde liegt, d. h. wie wir die Sache ansehen wollen ; man könnte an Verzückung dabei denken.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

Returning to my bedroom I locked the door as before ; but this time I did not put out the candle, nor did I go to sleep. It had little more than burned down to the socket when the day began to break and I arose. There had been no reappearance of the apparitions ; but, judging from the face I saw in the glass, they had been with me often enough. It was deadly pale, haggard, and almost wild in expression, and seemed fully ten years older than it had been the night before. I left the house at once. I heard afterwards that it had the reputation of being haunted.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[Choose *one* subject.

De Quincey—

    1. Sudden death.

    2. The soldier's mother.

    3. The escape of Mr. Weseloff.

    4. The final scene in the Tartar's journey.

Scott—

    5. The battle scene.

    6. Scott's descriptive power, illustrated by quotations.

    7. Fitz-Eustace.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY EXAMINATION.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRASER.

Practical.

1. Draw a line which will represent $\sqrt{5}$ inches accurately.

2. Describe a circle having a radius 2 inches long.
From this circle cut off a segment which contains an angle equal to one-sixth of a right angle.

Theoretical.

3. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, but the angles contained by those sides unequal, the base of that which has the greater angle is greater than the base of the other?

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts, together with twice their rectangle?

5. Two chords of a circle which are not both diameters cannot bisect each other?

6. Prove that the straight line drawn from the centre of a circle to the middle point of any chord is perpendicular to that chord.

(*a*) Deduce that, if a straight line is drawn from the centre of a circle to the point of contact of a tangent, the line is perpendicular to the tangent.

7. Prove that, if a quadrilateral is inscribed in a circle, the sum of a pair of opposite angles is equal to two right angles.

8. Find a mean proportional between two given straight lines.

9. Prove that, if four straight lines be proportional, the rectangles contained by the extremes is equal to that contained by the means.

10. Prove that the area of the rectilineal figure described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the areas of the similar and similarly described figures on the other two sides.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. FRY.

1. Divide $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 + c^3$ by $a + b + c$.

2. Solve the equation

$$\frac{9x + 7}{2} - \left(x - \frac{x - 2}{7}\right) = 36.$$

3. A number consists of two digits, of which the first exceeds the second by 4 ; and when the digits are reversed in order, a number is obtained which is four-sevenths of the former. Find the number.

4. Add the fractions

$$\frac{2 - 4x}{4x^2 + 8x + 3}, \quad \frac{x + 2}{2x^2 - x - 1}, \quad \frac{2x - 7}{2x^2 + x - 3}.$$

5. Solve the equation

$$63x^2 + 4x - 192 = 0.$$

6. A farmer bought some sheep for £72, and found that if he had received 6 more for the same money, he would have paid £1 less for each. How many sheep did he buy ?

7. Find x and y from the equations

$$x^3 - y^3 = 721, \quad x - y = 7.$$

8. Simplify

$$\frac{1}{(\sqrt{5} - 2)^3} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{5} + 2)^3}.$$

9. How many tons of water are there in a cistern 18 ft. 8 ins. long, 18 ft. 4 ins. broad, and 6 ft. 9 ins. deep, assuming a cubic foot of water to weigh 1000 ozs. ?

10. Find the alteration in a man's income if he sells 170 £10 shares at £41¼, which pay 27s. per share each year, and invests in 2½ per cen t. Consols at 85.

CLASSICS.

MR. TATE.

[I.]

1. Translate into English :—

τῷ δ' Ἐτεονίκῳ ὁ ὑπηρετικὸς κέλης πάντα ἐξήγγειλε τὰ περὶ τὴν ναυμαχίαν. ὁ δὲ αὐτὸν πάλιν ἐξέπεμψεν εἰπὼν τοῖς ἐνοῦσι σιωπῇ ἐκπλεῖν καὶ μηδενὶ διαλέγεσθαι, παραχρῆμα δὲ αὖθις πλεῖν εἰς τὸ ἑαυτῶν στρατόπεδον ἐστεφανωμένους καὶ βοῶντας ὅτι Καλλικρατίδας νενίκηκε ναυμαχῶν καὶ ὅτι αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων νῆες ἀπολώλασιν ἅπασαι. καὶ οἱ μὲν τοῦτ' ἐποίουν· αὐτὸς δ', ἐπειδὴ ἐκεῖνοι κατέπλεον, ἔθυε τὰ εὐαγγέλια, καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις παρήγγειλε δειπνοποιεῖσθαι, καὶ τοῖς ἐμπόροις τὰ χρήματα σιωπῇ ἐνθεμένους εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἀποπλεῖν εἰς Χίον, ἦν δὲ τὸ πνεῦμα οὔριον, καὶ τὰς τριήρεις τὴν ταχίστην. αὐτὸς δὲ τὸ πεζὸν ἀπῆγεν εἰς τὴν Μήθυμναν τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐμπρήσας. Κόνων δὲ καθελκύσας τὰς ναῦς, ἐπεὶ οἵ τε πολέμιοι ἀπεδεδράκεσαν καὶ ὁ ἄνεμος εὐδιαίτερος ἦν, ἀπαντήσας τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἤδη ἀνηγμένοις ἐκ τῶν Ἀργινουσῶν ἔφρασε τὰ περὶ τοῦ Ἐτεονίκου.—XENOPHON.

2. Parse—κατέκαυσαν, διεσκεδασμένοι, ὀμεῖσθαι, κεκαρμένους, ἐφοδιασάμενος, ἐπαναστάς, ἠσεβηκότος.

3. What words or phrases does Xenophon use for : vice-admiral; the deck; to drink one's health; to take in tow; to be lost at sea; to make an adjournment; to propose an unconstitutional measure ?

4. Give the date, and some account, of the battle of Arginusae.

[II.]

1. Translate into English :—

> Paullum sepultae distat inertiae
> Celata virtus.   Non ego te meis
>   Chartis inornatum silebo,
>   Totve tuos patiar labores
>
> Impune, Lolli, carpere lividas
> Obliviones.   Est animus tibi
>   Rerumque prudens et secundis
>   Temporibus dubiisque rectus,
>
> Vindex avarae fraudis et abstinens
> Ducentis ad se cuncta pecuniae,
>   Consulque non unius anni,
>   Sed quoties bonus atque fidus
>
> Iudex honestum praetulit utili,
> Reiecit alto dona nocentium
>   Voltu, per obstantes catervas
>   Explicuit sua victor arma.   HORACE.

2. Give the meanings of—claudus, capitis minor, fraxinus, alga, qualus, catus, vectis, apium, priviguus, hornus.

3. Parse—spargier, surpuerat, luctere, contuderit, oscinem, farre, placaris, merses.

4. Explain the historical allusions in—

(a)   Non his iuventus orta parentibus
             Infecit aequor sanguine Punico.

(b)   Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
             Testis Metaurum flumen.

(c)   Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem
               Fallere testa.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

Flaminius had reached the lake at sunset the day before. Next morning, without reconnoitering, and before the light was quite clear, he went through the pass. As his troops gradually deployed into the broadening plain, he saw only that part of the enemy's force which faced him. The ambuscade behind and above him was unperceived. The Carthaginian had now got his wish. He had the enemy shut in by lake and fells,—surrounded, too, by his own troops. He gave the signal for a general attack.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Translate into English :—

On se mit ensuite à table, et la conversation roula presque uniquement sur la peinture et la sculpture. Herman fut singulièrement étonné de ce qu'il entendit répéter à cet égard. Tous les convives se plaignaient de la décadence de l'art et du mauvais goût public, qui les forçait à suivre une fausse voie. Si les anciens avaient été si grands, et s'ils étaient, eux, si petits, c'était, disaient-ils, à la différence des temps que l'on devait s'en prendre. Maintenant le génie était incompris, le talent impossible ! et tous répétaient en chœur, d'un ton mélancolique, en vidant leurs longs verres où moussait le champagne :—L'art se meurt ! l'art est mort !

Or,

In der Nacht vom 30. zum 31. Mai schlief ich wie gewöhnlich ganz angezogen, ruhig im Zelte, als ich vom Platzen eines kleinen Gewehrfeuers aufgeweckt wurde, das nicht allzu entfernt schien. Ich sprang auf und heraus und fand schon Alles in Bewegung; es war offenbar, dass Marienborn überfallen sei. Bald darauf feuerten unsere Kanonen von der Batterie vor dem Chausseehaus, diess musste also einem herandringenden Feinde gelten. Das Regiment des Herzogs, von dem eine Schwadron hinter dem Chausseenaus gelagert war, rückte aus ; der Moment war kaum erklärbar. Das kleine Gewehrfeuer in Marienborn, im Rücken unserer Batterien, dauerte fort und unsere Batterien schossen auch. Ich setzte mich zu Pferde und ritt weiter vor, wo ich, nach früher genommener Kenntniss, ob es gleich Nacht war, die Gegend beurtheilen konnte.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

He had been going to the Grammar School in the town for about six years, and there he had been taught the Latin language as well as reading, writing, and arithmetic. What happy years those must have been to the boy, so eager to seize every chance of gaining knowledge ! What questions he must have asked ! And how worried his parents must have been when they could not answer him ! But, we may be sure, they were very proud as they listened to him and watched the growth of his glorious mind.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

    1. The distinctive characteristics of ballad poetry.

    2. Scott's merits and defects as a novelist.

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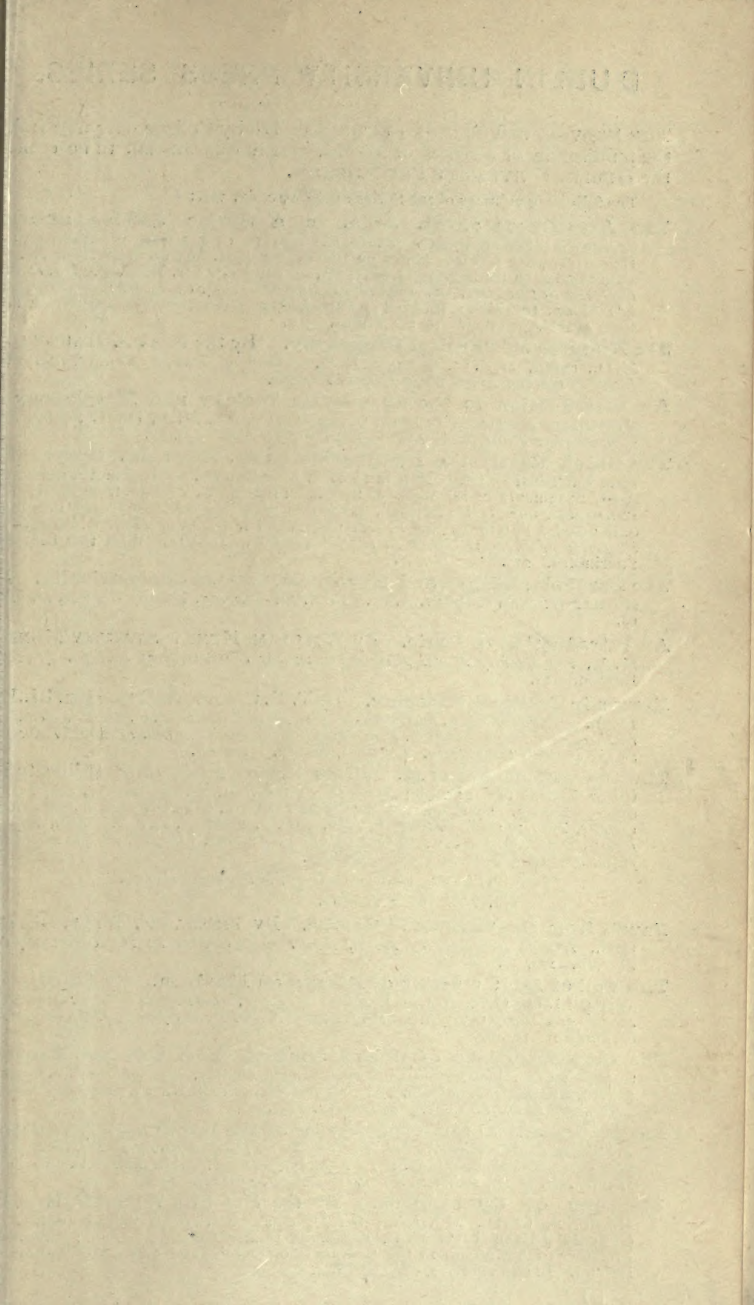
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